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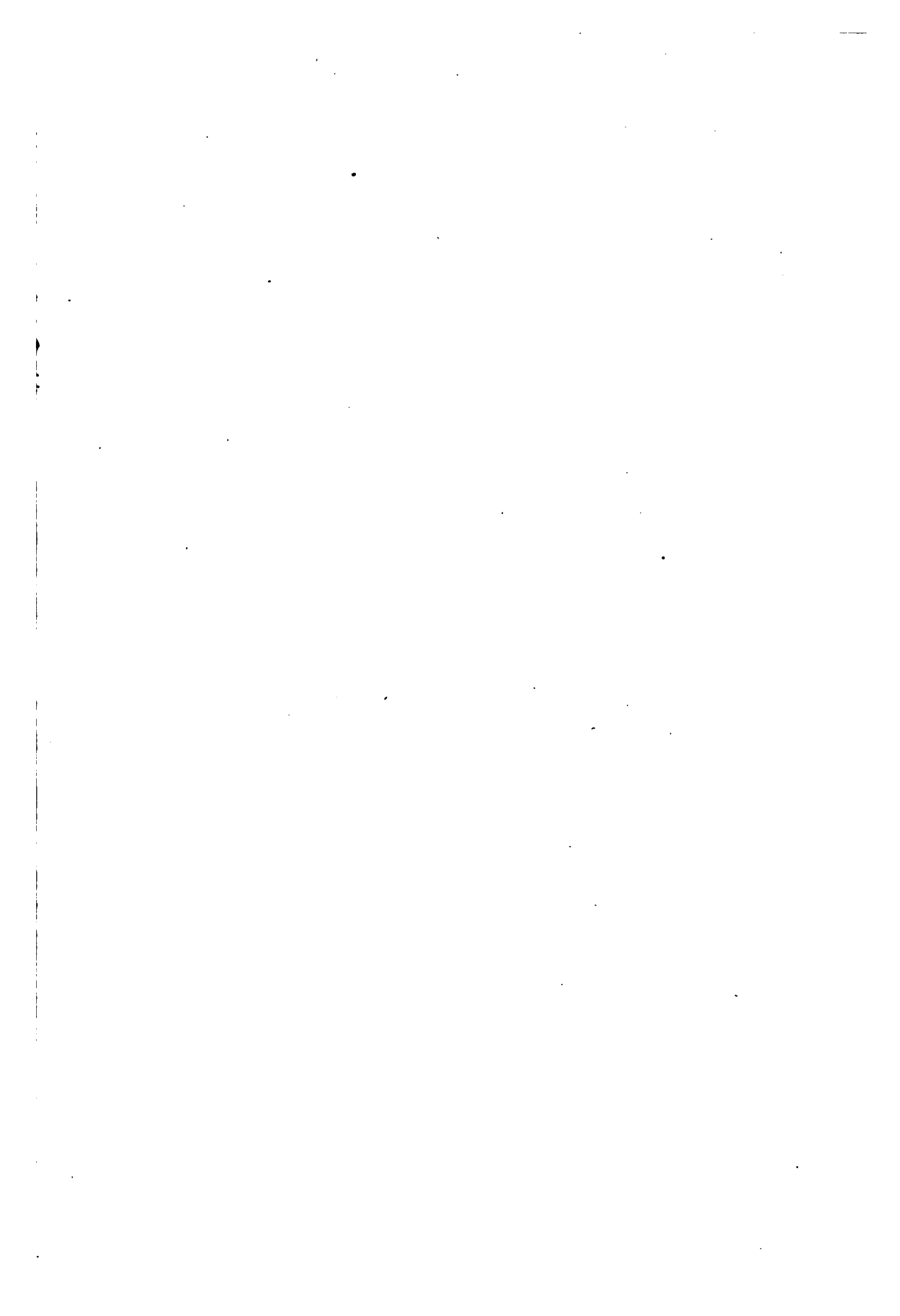


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THE  
**STENOGRAPHER:**

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interest of the Shorthand  
Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge  
and practice of Shorthand as a part of an  
English Education.

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VOLUME VIII.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*  
STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1895.

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# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1895.

NUMBER I.

## Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,  
117 Duane Street, New York.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE TRIPLE ART OF PHONOGRAPHY- STENOGRAPHY.

- Part 1. The Ear in Shorthand.
- Part 2. The Hand in Shorthand.
- Part 3. The Eye in Shorthand.

#### (PART 3.)

*The light of love, the purity of grace,  
The mind, the music breathing from her face,  
The heart whose softness harmonized the whole—  
And oh, that eye was in itself a soul!*—BYRON.

*Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts.*—Milton.  
*In my mind's eye, Horatio.*—Hamlet.

*The EYES of a man are of no use without the  
observing power.*—Hood.

*The hearing ear and the seeing eye.*—Proverbs.

*Macbeth.*—*Avaunt! and quit my sight! Let the  
earth hide thee!*

*Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold:  
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes  
Which thou dost glare with.*

**E**IGHTEEN times before the footlights, in the greatest roles of his répertoire, I saw the immortal and inimitable Edwin Booth—heard that voice, "like the sound of many waters"—felt the touch, mightily, of his majestic, magnetic and marvelous presence. Scores, aye hundreds, of time I saw him climb the loftiest heights of dramatic crises, figuratively electrifying as high as a "\$7,000 house"—each word a mental shock of 10,000 volts—with no more visible effort on his part than is observed in the breathing of a sleeping child. The above citation from the "ghost scene" in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* is such a marked instance. I deduce from it the lesson that without reason in our eyes we are but *ghosts* with

marrowless bones and congealed blood, and the pitiless verdict of this business age is, "Avaunt! Let the earth hide thee!"

\* \* \*

The Bible sums up the life of the great Lawgiver of Israel in this significant sentence, which is a commentary in itself upon the eye:

*And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.*

The people of *Shorthandom* may point with pride to here and there a Moses-like leader, with undimmed eye and unabated force—symbols of success and victory. May 31st, I talked by the way and sat at meat with one of them—Mr. Theo. C. Rose, who visited me the day before his departure, with Mr. A. P. Little, for a summer's sojourn in Europe.

Few there are, indeed, in any vocation, of whom *half so much* may be said as of Moses, viz: At sixty years of age his eye was not half-dim, nor his force half-abated.

Furthermore, without reference to any age in life, sadly we say that of *office stenographers* generally we fear the poet Thomson penned that pointed line:

*"Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye."*

\* \* \*

Day-dreaming and half-shut eyes are common characteristics of indifferent individual, and with this class of stenographers, though *the ear* may have *heard well* and *the hand* may have *written well*, under the inspiration of earnest and eloquent representatives in the forum of commerce and trade, the atmosphere of dreamland seems to pervade the region of the typewriter, and they drop into a doze as through their half-shut eyes they dreamily decipher, by slow and *sometimes* sure degrees, the stenographic notes they *so successfully* created but a few moments before, and, as the poet Pope put it:

*See through all things with their half-shut eyes.*

Eyes half-shut—work half-done.

Eyes wide-open—work rightly and rapidly done.

You see the difference, my dear amanuensis friend. Then choose the latter way and open wide your eyes.

Of course, we do not refer to the mere momentary volition of the will required to raise one's drooping eyelids, no more than Elisha did at Dothan, when he prayed that the eyes of his servant might be opened that he might see that the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire to protect them from the host of enemies that encompassed them; but we write of that range or acuteness of vision, whose source and sum-total is the embodiment of life's study, observation, experience and practice, whose success is measured by one's ability to see or discern with appreciation or discrimination, even swift as the light that streams into the eyes.

\* \* \*

In Chapter IX (Shorthand Apperception) we briefly considered the province of *the eye in shorthand*, as directly relating to the reading back of shorthand notes or transcribing them upon the typewriter.

\* \* \*

The daily development of *eye apperception* is essential in all lives sailing under the colors of progress and victory of this great day. This is emphatically true of you, my amanuensis friend. May your eyes not only be the windows of your brain through which the light of knowledge may pour in, but grant that they may reflect that knowledge, *fast and well*, in all that you do. Closed-up ears, folded hands, and half-shut eyes will not bring you to the wished-for goal of shorthand skill and success, but *the ear, the hand, the eye* must be trained, as are the racer's muscles if you would win a prize and hear the plaudits of the people with whom you come in contact.

Are you training or trifling?

To daily and deliberately train is to triumph, and lay hold on the victor's possessions of independence and plenty, if you act wisely.

To daily and deliberately trifle is to meet the trifler's fate—captive, not victor—possessions none—lessening opportunities with the advance of age, and then the inevitable

mournful plaint of "hard lines and hard luck" as the world's captive's lingering and lasting lament.

\* \* \*

*PROPER PREPARATION* is the secret and sequel of the whole shorthand story, and will confer upon you that blessed boon of self-direction and self-reliance, such as shall free you from dependence upon others for guidance, government, or financial support, and *independence* will be yours.

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share:  
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,  
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,  
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

### Lefthanded Shorthand.

BY ISAAC S. DEMENT.

EARLY in my reportorial career, I sat musing in my room, at the end of a day which had been spent in dictating to four longhand copyists (a task only equaling the one, now very common, of dictating to two expert typists). My mind wandered over the many trials and tribulations that had beset my shorthand path; dwelt upon the handsome revenue I was then enjoying, and passed into contemplation of the future. And, in a moment of speculation, I reverted to an experience, but a few days old, in which I had been compelled to write uninterruptedly for six "long, lingering" hours, with but a dwarfed minute, here and there, for rest to my weary fingers; and I remembered how numb "my good right hand" had become by the time the justice of the peace succumbed to the pangs of hunger and adjourned.

And I fell to thinking how great an accident a reporter could experience and continue to follow the profession. He might lose either lower limb or both; he might lose his left hand or arm, and still report. The little finger of the right hand might be amputated and, possibly, its nearest neighbor, and yet he could pursue his vocation. And he might lose the thumb of that hand and be able to fulfil his duties.

But what if he should lose his entire right hand? The atmosphere felt chilled. What if I should lose my right hand! My spinal column became a toboggan slide for ragged chunks of ice. My thoughts were confused,

for I feared to contemplate the thought—it was ogreish, depressing; every possibility of vibration seemed absent from it.

I realized how right-handed I had been; that it was with that hand I made every initial effort. I thought of my habit of boarding trains and alighting from them while they were in motion. And all the cases, in my brief life, in which that hand had been in danger, writhed and twisted upon the horizon of my mental vision. Ugh! I tried to cast the thought from me; but it clung, like the tentacles of an octopus, and seemed to be sucking all energy from me. For I had been full of ambition, and had made many firm resolves to climb as high as Dame Nature would permit me—and at any moment I might be compelled to relinquish them.

I gazed at my left hand, and talked to it.

"What could you do in such an emergency?" I asked. "You have never been of much account, except to carry steady burdens and furnish temporary relief to your brother. You have not his agility—you are clumsy. Perhaps it is no fault of yours, but you are always striving to do things in a contrary way. Your brother should be an example to you, but it seems impossible for you to follow his leadership. Have I not striven with you for weeks, endeavoring to teach you to write longhand rapidly; and you have been a miserable failure. Then how could you hope to take his place in executing stenographic signs? It is out of the question. You could not do it!"

It lay upon the arm of the chair, docile, helpless; and, yet, there seemed sufficient strength in its members; they were soft and pliable and undeformed. Something about it appealed to me. Perhaps it was the usual reaction which rolls upon the giver of unmerited reproach and washes him into the swamp of penitence. It seemed to say to me: "Try me—try me once more."

"I will try you," I said, and went to the table, at which I had spent many, very many earnest hours diligently committing to memory thousands upon thousands of long since forgotten word-signs, contractions, abbreviations, expedients and differentiated outlines contained in the "Dictionary of Standard Phonography," a well-worn copy of which now greeted me as I sat down. Here, too, had been many a test of speed and earnest debate as to outline, position,

etc. And it was at this table my entire nervous system was thrilled almost to exaltation by writing and reading accurately over 225 words in one minute.

I sharpened a pencil and grasped it between the first two fingers and thumb of my left hand. This was not to be a careless experiment; I had determined I would learn to write with my left hand. I struggled at it for probably an hour, with the book in various positions, the pencil as well; but the progress was not satisfactory.

I meditated. "The right hand," I thought, "moves, by force of heredity, from left to right, and both longhand and shorthand are constructed because of the greater facility possessed by the hand in thus moving. Now I am endeavoring to make my left hand move in the same way, notwithstanding the fact that it is, in all respects, the exact reverse of the right hand. If it is thus exactly opposite, why should it not move naturally in the opposite direction? But that would not do, as neither shorthand nor longhand could be so written. Then I must educate the left hand to write backwards."

And I went at the task with a vengeance. After spending all my evenings, and such of my time during the day as I could spare at it, I succeeded in reaching a speed of something more than 100 words, with fairly well made notes; and there I seemed to strike a mountainous obstacle.

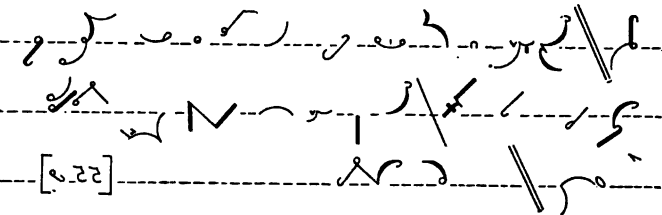
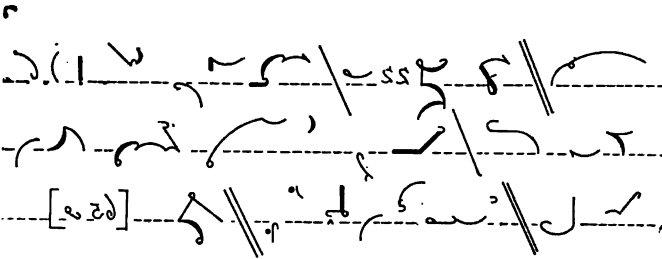
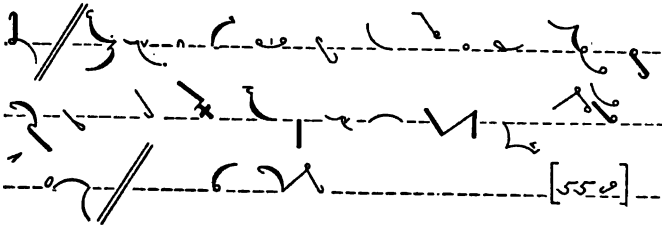
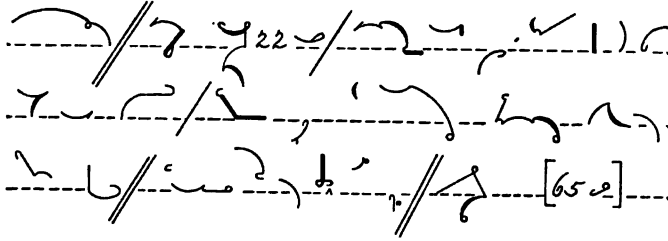
I meditated some more.

"It certainly is possible to reason this thing out," I said to myself. "Now, when I make the shorthand sign for *p* or *b* with my right hand, I use a certain set of muscles; as I am now trying to write with my left hand (backwards) I use an entirely different set of muscles—the corresponding set to the one of the right hand I would use in making the characters for *ch* and *j*. Therefore, when I use the same muscles in the left hand to make the characters for *p* and *b*, to have the movement analogical, I must execute the characters for *ch* and *j*."

Then it came clearly to my mind that the left hand must turn the alphabet over, just as we turn *f*, *v*, *th* and *dh* over to add the *r*-hook. By applying this principle, my speed began to increase within a few hours, and, by the end of another week, I was writing over 200 words per minute, and was using my left hand to report all "dictation"

matter and occasionally to rest my right hand, in court. It is true that, at first, it bothered me more to read the notes than it did to write them. For sometime I turned my book upside down and placed a small mirror above the line I was reading, sliding it up the page as I proceeded; but it was not a great while before I dispensed with its services.

To illustrate the appearance of right and left hand writing, applying this idea, I submit two plates, showing matter written from left to right and from right to left.



So, the fear of losing my right hand grew dimmer and dimmer, and at last vanished, as it seemed hardly probable I should meet with an accident which would deprive me of both hands. And, if I should, why, bless me, I suppose it is possible to write with a pencil between the toes, or even with a pen between the teeth.

### Graham Outlines.

By Miss E. J. FOWLER.

**T**HE symposium, in the May number, on "Pure Graham," contains a good many points of interest, even for those not so familiar with the general controversy as to understand all its bearings.

One of these is the question of using the present-tense form for the past-tense. Un-

doubtedly, as Mr. Sexton says, it results in "a great saving of time"; but is it, as certain that it is always a safe "method for the reporter?" I am satisfied that it would not be such for the office amanuensis. There should be a distinction between such phrases as "the papers which I forward you," and



"the papers which I forwarded you;" between "that permission we refuse" and "that permission we refused," etc. It is true that in nine cases out of ten the context will decide; but how about the tenth, or, if you choose to put it so, the twentieth or thirtieth? That twentieth or thirtieth is sure to occur, and then comes back to your desk the letter with pen-correction, emphasized perhaps by a reminder to change the carbon copy to correspond. Neither is it to be assumed that "the principle can be used with perfect safety by all who know enough of grammar to distinguish tenses." The distinction must be made when the words have the force of adjectives as well as when they are used as verbs, whereby the range of uncertainty is widened and the stenographer is called upon to become familiar with several additional pages of the grammar. Suppose, now, that you, at work in the office of a machinist or manufacturer or a solicitor of patents, are dealing with a case of mechanical work. Does it make no difference whether the device under consideration is represented as "complete" or "completed?" Has that pulley a "groove-face" or a "grooved face?" Has this other device a "pivot-bearing" or a "pivoted bearing?" The one statement may be sense and the other nonsense—are you, dependent for your knowledge of the mechanical powers on what you can remember of the "Natural Philosophy" or "Physics" of your school-course, capable of deciding the matter off-hand?

I would heartily endorse the fourth suggestion: Ken<sup>s</sup> for *can* and Ken<sup>s</sup>-Net for *cannot*. Where, as in this expedient, there is a decided difference in outline between the negative and the positive form, the mind is freed from the hindrance of hesitation as well as from liability to mistake. And why should the form be called "unphonetic?" *Cannot* is, in reality, two words, as truly as *would not* or *must not* or *will not* (except that usage allows the combined form), and a pronunciation by syllables would give "can-not" rather than "can-ot." Besides, why should not phonetic consistency stand back once in a while, as well as position and outline, which are expected to be so very accommodating in that respect? Graham gives *ammonya* for *ammonia* (and the same expedient gives a good form for *area*);

Scott-Browne gives *queschun* for *question*, also illogical and also useful; and other instances might be cited. We need as many such helps as we can lay hands on, for though, as Mr. Dunham says, there is "almost unlimited stenographic material at command," it is offset by an almost unlimited demand.

Mr. Dement, in point (d), considers it a matter of indifference whether *come* or *came* shall take the full outline. But if we give it to *come*, we bring the word into the position of *go*, with only shading, that shadiest of expedients, by which to distinguish between them. I speak from experience as to the difficulty, and was indebted for the suggestion of an exchange of outlines to a note from Mrs. Burnz, in the columns of the *American Shorthand Writer*. The exchange, I see, is in the line of Mr. Dunham's idea.

Now, a word on the other side of the case. While some of the outlines advocated in the Graham text-books are extremely risky in practice, there are others which at first sight seem risky and yet are really safe. I know a case where a beginner, fresh from the Scott-Browne school and eager to experiment with variations offered by the cognate systems, refused even to put pencil to paper to try Det<sup>s</sup> for *do it*. "I dar'sn't," she said; and she didn't. Yet I am satisfied that she would have found this a most serviceable contraction, as also Bet<sup>s</sup> for *be it*, and Blet<sup>s</sup> for *able to*.


It seems to me that it would be a good idea for THE STENOGRAPHER to follow out the hint in the closing paragraph of Mr. Dunham's contribution, by calling for "words which the experience of older writers has shown to clash," and to broaden the construction of the term "older writers," so as to make it include any one who has done actual work for six months away from school or teacher. I say "six months," because we may fairly assume that up to about that limit the pupil will be disposed to follow the system first learned and to regard any resulting small perplexities as due to one's own careless writing; but as soon as the disposition to criticise and analyze shows itself, and note is taken of conflicting outlines, each such point, or endorsement of point already made, has its value.

To illustrate: I would suggest that Bet<sup>s</sup> for *beautiful* is a doubtful form, from its like-

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

ness to Betoid<sup>2</sup> for *two*. The full outline Bet-Fel is preferable, although Bet for *beauty* is admissible. Also, Fen<sup>1</sup> for *fine* is sometimes difficult to distinguish from Ven<sup>1</sup> for *even*. Can any one suggest a distinction depending on neither vocalization nor shading?

### New York Business College.

OMPLYING with the request of the editor, I take pleasure in presenting the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER with an exposition of the methods we adopt in teaching shorthand and typewriting in the New York Business College.

We use Isaac Pitman's Instructor, Key and "Practical Typewriting" as our text-books. Our plan is strictly individual, as follows: The application of the principles involved in each lesson having been carefully explained, the students familiarize themselves with the rules, and copy the examples given in the text, then the exercises are written alternately from the Instructor and Key, until they are mastered. On completing the exercises on the principles, those on the grammalogues and contractions are copied until they can be written from dictation. Instruction is then given in discarding vowels, writing words in position, the science of forming outlines and phrasing, and dictation from some easy manual, that is provided with a shorthand key. A lesson for home practice is assigned each evening from this manual.

Next morning, this is dictated several times at a rate of speed that allows the student to get it down easily, when a short piece of new matter or a business letter is given, which is treated in like manner, after the difficult forms and phrases have been illustrated, and it is practiced. They must also study their notes until they can read them fluently. By the time the exercises in the dictation book have been completed, the students take new matter quite readily, and their home lessons and exercises in future are dictated to them from unfamiliar matter, the difficult forms and phrases being explained on the blackboard. The pieces for home work comprise selections of 250 to 300 words from speeches, editorials, etc., and those for day work, business and legal documents of all kinds, which are required

to be got out in proper shape on the typewriter, after the student has completed the finger exercises and "handbook," making the course as near like actual office work as possible. For instance, if the students are given a business letter with an enclosure of any kind, everything is dictated, and must be returned properly folded in an envelope, addressed, or a legal document must be folded and endorsed. Each piece of matter is continuously dictated for fifteen or twenty minutes, then the students study their notes and practice their badly formed outlines, when it is again read until speed possibilities are exhausted. The teachers frequently examine the note books to see if proper care is exercised. A half-hour talk on some business topic is given by a member of the faculty every afternoon to the advanced classes for reporting practice.

Monthly written and frequent oral examinations are also conducted. Double ruled note books are used until the theory is completed, when single line books are allowed, which the students continue to use unless they show a disposition to make over-large or scrawly outlines. As soon as the students are well started in shorthand, they are allowed to commence typewriting. After the mechanical construction and uses of the various parts of the machine have been explained, the word exercises in "Practical Typewriting" are taken up and gone through, until facility in fingering is acquired, when each student is required to make up a "hand book" for his future reference. This "hand-book" contains samples of all kinds of business and legal documents, and every copy must be perfect. These are bound in a flexible cover provided for the purpose. After the completion of the book, with the exception of a short time each session devoted to fingering, all work is transcribed from shorthand notes. A business letter or legal document is dictated, and the student referred to the corresponding copy in the handbook for reference. The business letters are written on sheets with printed heading, specially prepared for the shorthand department. All "important" letters or documents are copied in a letter-book or carbon copies made, and instruction is also given in the use of the mimeograph and other labor-saving office devices. We use the Smith-Premier, Remington, Hammond and

Caligraph machines, and the students are allowed to become familiar with the use of all. Spelling, correspondence, punctuation and business forms are also taken up in connection with the shorthand course.

Yours truly,  
R. A. KELLS.

### Repetition.

By JOHN WATSON.

**H**AVING read and believed that "the necessity for much repetition is the one point on which teachers of all systems are agreed," it seems strange that my dissenting and somewhat radical views on that necessity should have called forth no reply. I had expected to see the affirmative side well supported, and hoped to learn something practical from the reasoning and experience of others. It looks now as if I myself must turn objector.

In what follows I shall restrict my remarks to one phase of repetition—the re-writing of shorthand exercises from dictation.

Such a thing as "no repetition" in an absolute sense is, of course, an absurdity. Even in the simplest sentences our sign-words are forever recurring. In every lengthy dictation of ordinary English a large proportion of the whole is made up of words drawn from a stock of perhaps a thousand or less which every intelligent reader has constantly thrust upon his notice if he do no more than pursue the daily newspaper. A learner cannot write from dictation at all until he has first traced (repeated) the characters a few times, if only mentally, and even the simple consonants must be repeated until they can be written with ease and precision.

And yet there is one sense in which "no repetition" is, under certain circumstances, perfectly practicable, and to me most interesting, I mean the non-repetition of correctly-written exercises. This course has been adhered to by myself and others with results that, I am convinced, could not be otherwise attained. Combined with teaching reporting *direct* I believe it to be the most effective plan of teaching known; but, whether so supported or not, I believe it to be far ahead of repetitionary teaching.

But, unfortunately, outside of the smaller schools, or in the case of private instruction, this high-grade teaching is well nigh imprac-

tible, and I recommend it only as an *ideal* to which teaching in *all* schools should ever approximate. It is impracticable because it involves some daily dictation to a single pupil at a time, the teacher meanwhile keeping an eye on the matter written; time would not admit of this being done in schools of any size; it is evident that there must be *some* repetition if only to keep the pupil employed.

It ought not to be difficult for those who go to extremes in repetition to understand, on reflection, why the opposite course should be the ideal form of teaching. With "no repetition" in the one sense, *real* repetition is going on all the time. Speed is gained so gradually and uniformly that the learner is scarcely conscious of it; but it is gained nevertheless, and the vocabulary is at the same time rapidly enlarged, and confirmed by constant practice.

The problem, as applied to large schools is, how to give a maximum amount of *critical* dictation to each pupil, with the minimum amount of set repetition, and it is a matter that requires much thought and some experiment. The nearest I can come to it at this writing would be, to have pupils grouped in twos or threes—preferably pairs—and have them dictate to each other by turns, from matter with which they are known to be familiar. There is nothing new in this; it has been done for gaining *speed*, or for *reading*, or for both, but I would do it for the single purpose of making each pupil a teacher of his neighbor for the time being. The teachers of the school would of course take their turn, and, in the case of advanced pupils, would dictate from "new" matter to a number at once.

The plan is not free from difficulty. "A horse may be led to the water, but cannot be made to drink." I have always found pupils in general willing to co-operate in any way desired, but now and then one will be found of an intractable nature, who will hardly speak to his neighbor, much less to read to him; and it is certain that inexact writers would make rather poor critics. But in most cases I am inclined to think the plan would be a success. I would be glad to hear the views or experiences of others on this point or on the general subject.

BOUND Volume No. 7 of THE STENOGRAPHER is now ready, and will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price, 75 cents.



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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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### Master and Apply the Principles.

**I** RECEIVE letters written in shorthand very frequently which betray a lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of shorthand writing. One of the most common illustrations is that in which the shortening to add t or d is used in words containing a final vowel. To be sure, Mr. Graham and some others write *Pret* to represent "pretty," but it should be understood that this is a word-sign, and that it is a violation of the general principle that no vowel can be understood after a final hook or after the final modification of shortening or lengthening. By paying more attention to the observance of the principles, a writer will add very materially to the legibility of his shorthand notes.

DEAR READER, we would earnestly urge upon you that you do us the favor to secure at least one new subscriber. You can readily do this, if you will call upon such of your acquaintances as would be likely to take an interest in the study of shorthand, and call their attention to the fact that by the aid of the magazine they can take up the study of shorthand at home.

WE regret to part company with some of our old shorthand departments; but, for the present, at least, the Osgoodby department will be discontinued. Temporarily, the Munson department will be suspended. We hope soon to procure some thoroughly competent person who will be willing to take charge of this department. We had intended to open the Longley department for regular presentation, but Mr. Longley writes us that he has made arrangements which will probably take his department out of the magazine. A great majority of our readers use either the Benn Pitman, the Isaac Pitman or Graham style of shorthand. The other systems which are represented are of special interest to those who write them, but they are comparatively few in number. We have done a great deal more than has been done in any other shorthand magazine, in the way of presenting a *variety* of shorthand to the world. We should like to continue this; but it involves a heavy expense, and we do not see our way clear to enlarge in this direction. Possibly, we may have to curtail somewhat.

WE are sure that very many of our readers will be much interested and benefitted by the letters which appear in Mr. Thorne's department, and his comments thereupon. Mr. Thorne's wide experience gives his advice especial value. There are over 100,000 shorthand amanuenses in the United States who would be greatly benefitted by receiving, each month, the valuable contributions made by Mr. Thorne. They alone are worth more than the price asked for the magazine. Why is it not possible to obtain a subscription from each of the vast army of shorthand amanuenses? If we could secure a subscription from one-fifth of them, we would furnish such a magazine as would astonish the shorthand world. Will not each one who has had a letter answered by Mr. Thorne, acknowledge the obligation by sending in at least one new subscriber?

MR. JOHN WATSON challenges attention to his views, which are again presented, in the matter of "Repetition" in learning shorthand. Mr. Watson is one of the clearest thinkers and most vigorous writers that we have, and his views are always worthy of careful consideration.



### The Typewriter as an Educator for Children.

**B**ELIEVING that the above will bear investigation and study, as to the merits and practical results to be obtained by use of the typewriting machine as an assistant in the education of children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and never having seen the subject mentioned in any paper or journal devoted to stenography, typewriting or teaching, I would like to present to your readers a few facts, as developed in my own family.

I have three children attending school, their ages being eight, ten and twelve years, respectively. Over a year ago, I noticed that they were not keeping up with their classmates, as I would wish, and the idea occurred to me to send to my home one of the Smith Premier typewriters used in our office, and then have each of them write out all their lessons for the next day, and have them ready for my inspection in the evening.

This rule was faithfully executed by each of the little ones, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that every lesson had been gone over perfectly, each word spelled, and every punctuation point noted. Many were the questions I had to answer in regard to punctuation, and I believe now that each one of them is fully two years in advance of their classmates in punctuation, orthography and composition, and that the typewriter is entitled to the credit of their advancement.

With facts like these before me, it would seem almost a certainty that typewriters will in the near future be used as an educator in the primary department of our public school system, and also in the private schools throughout the country. I, for one, can truthfully say that after my very pleasant experience as above stated, I would not be without a typewriter in my home for double

its cost. My little ones say : "It's just fun !" and I encourage them in that belief. I also note that of their own accord they go to the machine and write letters to their school friends and relatives. It is from reading these letters that I can see how rapid has been their advancement in spelling, punctuation and composition.

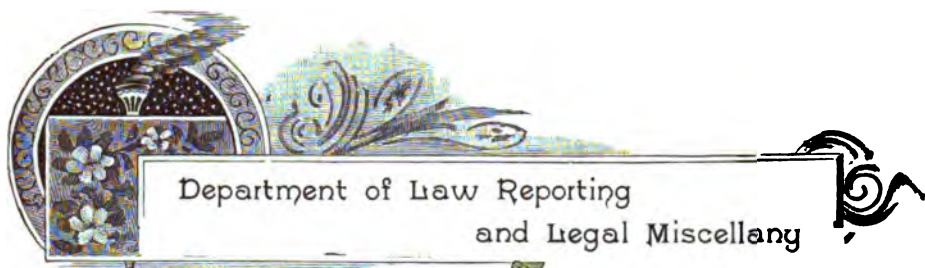
This early education will also be of great assistance to them, when a few years later they are preparing to enter upon the serious duties of life. I believe this topic to be one worthy of consideration, and would be pleased to have an exchange of views on the subject.

"N. O. T. ARCHAIC."

THE last Pennsylvania Legislature authorized the appointment of a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the health officer in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. C. M. BARTLETT, of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, O., says : "All of our shorthand pupils, I am informed by Mr. Mueller, are subscribers to your journal, and I assure you THE STENOGRAPHER has won its way into the confidence of our teachers and pupils. Yours is a most admirable magazine, and I consider it of great value to our shorthand pupils, as it greatly interests them in their work."

Mr. BERNARD DEBEAR, principal of The Metropolitan School of Shorthand in London, has been making a tour of inspection in this country. He seems favorably impressed with the methods of our business schools, but says that the English require a greater degree of expertness in shorthand work. Where the American schools are satisfied with 90 to 100 words per minute, the English demand from 120 to 150. Mr. DeBear says he would welcome an international contest at shorthand writing between England and America.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Correspondence.

I HAVE the pleasure of presenting below a most interesting series of letters from young stenographers, of both sexes. There is much, very much food for reflection in these communications. Nothing is quite so entertaining as biography—the history of a human being—the hopes and fears, the struggle for success and the varying ways and means by which the objective point is sought. No young stenographer can fail to be profited by reading and pondering the facts outlined below. This feature of this department I regard of great value to young persons, and, I trust, all will find as much enjoyment in its perusal as it affords me satisfaction in acting as stenographic guide, philosopher and friend, to these young men and women.

\* \* \*

### How to Increase Business.

"I have been a subscriber to *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and an interested reader of your department for some months. I am only a beginner in the art. I left school last June without having finished my studies, but continued them through the summer months with the aid of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, a dictator, and a machine for transcribing my notes. In August I advertised and received four answers. One wanted me for nothing; one for nearly nothing; one was but a temporary position; and the other, the one I accepted, wanted me to bring my machine, do their work, keep the office open from 9 to 4, at a salary of \$6.00 per week and the privilege of doing all the outside work I can get to do. As there had to be a beginning, I accepted, and I like my position very much, and have not had any difficulty in filling it. I am not hard worked; I have too much idle time, to suit me. I have been able to receive some outside work, but it comes in very slow. Can you tell me how one, situated as I am, can pro-

cure copying to do? I have advertised through the daily papers and throughout the building. The latter has brought me in some work, and I have reason to believe that my work has given satisfaction to those who have employed me.

I cannot say that I think the stenographer should always have access to the letters of the firm, to aid him or her in giving a correct reply. But, I have always found that my employer would, on my asking him, either give the correct spelling of the place or article in question, or would give me the letter to look over. I find, in my dealing with business men, they would rather you would ask them than to have a letter go out incorrectly spelled. And yet, there is a limit to this, the stenographer must know how to spell and write letters correctly.

I do not know what my speed is. I do not think it has increased much, if any, since I came to the office. But, by studying the articles in the magazine, I am trying to make myself accurate, if I do not gain in speed. I attended and studied the Benn Pitman system. I was only there a short time, as I entered near the middle of the term. Hence, I do not hold a diploma from any school.

Stenography is something you must study all the time, and if you ever reach the top of the ladder, it depends on the amount of hard work you can do and the length of time you live.

Hoping that you may be able to give me some advice, and thanking you for the help your articles have already given me, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Miss) P. R. H."

ANSWER.—Your complaint of surplus time during office hours is a common one among stenographic office-amanuenses. Think not, therefore, in that respect, your position is exceptional. Do not waste time in mourning that fact; devote it to some beneficial purpose. Literature, serious, comic and otherwise, offers the best subject of investment of spare time. My attention was lately drawn to three books upon the desk of a lady amanuensis, neither of which remotely con-

cerned stenography. Her spare minutes were undoubtedly occupied with these, providing entertainment and instruction. How shall you increase your outside stenographic business. Advertising in the public press has failed to accomplish it, while advertising through your building has brought you some work. It is evident, therefore, that in the one case you either did not reach possible employers, or, if they saw your ad. you were not within easy reach. In the other case, you came to the attention of those who needed your services, and you secured the work they wanted performed. The logic of events would therefore point to the abandonment of newspaper advertising, and suggest the concentration of your forces upon possible employers in your own building and adjoining buildings. I would suggest this plan of action: Get the very highest testimonial from your present employers, to which add those of every one in your building for whom you have done work, securing the very best, yet truthful, recommendations. With these, printed in circular form, bombard every office in the buildings referred to. Those who recommend you will naturally desire your success, and will not only be likely to speak of you to others, but will, seeing your determination and business-like methods, patronize you more. The difficulty to be overcome in any enterprise in a large municipality, among numerous competitors, is to keep your work before those who may need it. Note the ceaseless efforts of the largest advertisers to keep their wares before the world. Having secured the work, perform it as perfectly, promptly and neatly as possible. Never fall behind, but if possible do a little better than your competitors in those respects. This plan is sure to succeed. Having obtained a certain volume of business, its further growth will occur without special attention, beyond the maintenance of a high grade of work.

\* \* \*

## Only Wants a Chance.

"I have been greatly interested, of late, in the miscellaneous notes on law reporting, which have appeared in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER, and which come under your especial department. I have read with much pleasure the good words of advice which you have given to stenographers who desire to enter the field with a view of taking up law reporting as an occupation, and have

received much assistance myself therefrom.

"I have, however, been in hopes that I might catch hold of something that would suit my particular case, but inasmuch as I have not been able to, and appreciating the desire you have to help those who are interested in this work, I take the liberty of addressing you personally upon the subject.

"I have a great ambition to become a court stenographer, and am perfectly willing to devote my whole time and attention to the work, in order that I may make a success of it, but the question which appears to thwart me at present is, how shall I go to work to obtain such a position as will be best suited to my present acquirements.

"I have already had several years' experience as a stenographer in commercial work, and have also had some experience in law work, such as the taking of depositions, examinations for discovery, etc., etc. I have found my shorthand speed sufficient for any work which I have undertaken, being able to write easily 150 words per minute and make accurate transcript.

"I noticed in the February issue of THE STENOGRAPHER under the article, 'How to Become a Law Stenographer, you advised the entering of a law office as amanuensis in order that one might become familiar with the terms, phraseology, etc., used in law work. Undoubtedly this is a wise step toward the desired goal, but it is not always possible for one to obtain such a position as this. I am, however, very confident that I could succeed, providing an opportunity is presented me, in my endeavors to become a court stenographer, as some of the work which I have been called upon to do has been very difficult, and thus far I have been able to do my work with satisfaction to all concerned. I have made it a point to acquaint myself with many forms and phrases used by court reporters, which have been of great service to me. In fact, I have devoted much of my time to preparation for this line of work, and now desire advice as to how I should proceed further.

"If you could offer me any suggestions which would be helpful, I would appreciate your kindness greatly.

"If you desire to answer this through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER, for the benefit of its readers, you may do so. Trusting I may hear from you, in some manner, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. SPICER."

ANSWER.—I wish all my readers would follow your example and, when not finding in these columns the remedy for his or her particular ailment, would write directly to me. You have one of the *prime* qualifications to become a law reporter—"a great ambition to become a court stenographer." It requires enthusiastic infatuation with the subject. The aspirant should desire the



## THE STENOGRAPHER.

position above all others. He should ardently cultivate the belief that the business of court reporting is grander and nobler than any other, and that finished, expert court reporters are among the smartest—I guess that conveys the idea—people of the earth. Develop the feeling that you would rather be an official court stenographer than President of the United States of America. In addition to your aspiration, you possess, luckily, a most valuable advantage over the average person, being “perfectly willing to devote your whole time and attention to the work, in order that you may make a success of it.” These favorable elements, coupled with “several years’ experience as a stenographer in commercial work, some experience in law work,” a speed of 150 words per minute and special training for law work, ought to carry you on “high tide” to the harbor of your hope. But, as with many other competent men, the right opportunity—the high tide—comes not your way. It must be sought, and that eagerly, closely, and often for a long time. But, my dear young man, you will find it, if you live, just as surely as to-morrow’s sun will shine. Assuming the truthfulness of your letter, I can tell by its make-up, its spirit, the history it narrates, that you are of the elect—the comparatively few—from which court reporters of the genuine character are recruited. Were I in need of an assistant, I should not hesitate to seek your aid. You have a characteristic that I like—consciousness of competency. That is worth money to you. That does not mean that I recommend egotism and conceit, as in my opinion they seldom, if ever, accompany ability. I have no doubt, assuming, as before stated, the truth of your letter, respecting the course for you to pursue. You should seek a position as stenographer in a high-class law office (the higher the better) where you could be employed in reporting references, taking depositions and doing the rapid, careful work of such an office. Don’t fritter away your time and ability in a position where slow dictation of letters forms the principal work. If you cannot secure such a position, endeavor to obtain the position of assistant to court reporter, who could send you into court occasionally to do the easier part of his work. Failing to get either of such positions, after reasonable

effort, begin business as a law and general stenographer upon your own account. In the meantime, continue work of increasing your speed and familiarizing yourself with legal procedure. Go into business, as suggested, only as a last resort.

\* \* \*

### Change of System—What Then?

“Seeing you giving such good advice to other young men, through the columns of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, I make bold to put my case before you—although I would ask for a personal answer.

I have just finished a six months’ course in the evening session of a reputable business college of this city, of an adaptation of \_\_\_\_\_ phonography. Having applied myself industriously, I managed to gain a speed of about 100 words, sufficient to pass the examination; and I did pass the examination in shorthand, but have still to pass the typewriting examination. I think I will have no trouble in doing this.

But about two weeks ago, G——’s system of shorthand came under my notice. I purchased the first manual, and was delighted with its simplicity. It is a connective vowel, non-positional system—no compulsory thickening of strokes, and having for myself *seen* its superiority over \_\_\_\_\_ system, I will therefore adopt it as soon as I attain a requisite proficiency.

The graduating expenses at the college I have attended amount to \$5 00, which, under the circumstances, I think would be ill spent. I have now a good position as clerk, and when I take a position as stenographer, I will not be using the system for which it (the diploma) was issued. Will I not, by showing the certificate, be making a misrepresentation? Of course, I intend to gain proficiency in the new system before I accept a position. But, would I not, under the circumstances, be spending five dollars on what would be of little *practical* value to me?

Yours very respectfully,

INQUIRER.”

ANSWER.—In my opinion, quoting a more expressive than elegant, phrase, you are made of the right sort of stuff.” Your questions demonstrate your conscientiousness—a trait that enters into the composition of a *good* stenographer. You would certainly be guilty of misrepresentation by exhibiting a diploma or certificate setting forth your qualifications as the writer of a particular system, whereas you are a practitioner of another, although you might be competent to perform the duties of the position for which you might apply. Being competent, however, the sting of the misrepresentation would be eradicated. If, however, in addi-



tion to the exhibition of the diploma, you should state that, since obtaining it, you had learned, and become proficient in the use of, another system of shorthand (referring, of course, to the system which you say you have now taken up), you certainly would be free from the imputation of deceit, and your knowledge of two systems might have a favorable effect upon some prospective employers. But, I should regard \$5.00 for diploma, etc., as money poorly spent, under the circumstances. The possession of a diploma, I think, does not cut much of a figure with the run of employers. They care not whether you are clothed in diplomas or whether you ever saw one. They do care whether you can do their work intelligently and correctly. There is, however, a slight presumption of competency arising from the granting of a diploma; but this presumption has been so often overcome by the proof of incompetency, that, in my opinion, business men attach little importance to the ownership of such a document.

\* \* \*

## A Self-Made Man.

"I have been a constant reader of THE STENOGRAPHER for some time, which I greatly enjoy, and which has benefited me very much in many ways. The department of which you are the editor has been of especial interest to me, as it contains information which is not to be found anywhere else in a magazine, and would require a great deal of time and investigation on the part of the average person to learn.

"I have not failed to notice that you are very liberal in your offers of assistance to young stenographers, in the way of advice, etc., and I take this opportunity of putting my case before you, knowing that you will give it the same attention as you have done others. The advice of any person who has made a success of a certain calling is certainly worth something to another person who has just started in on the same road.

"I am a young man of twenty-six. Have had a fair common school education, but was compelled to leave school at the age of fifteen, when I made my own way by working in the copper mills of northern Michigan. This, of course, did not suit me, as I felt that I was capable of something better, and having saved sufficient money, I came to this city and took a course in shorthand and typewriting, completing it in about six months. I may say without any egotism or self conceit that I was generally considered the best scholar of whatever class I belonged to, which was due largely to the fact that I knew the value of time, and did not waste

any of it. After completing the course I took a position as stenographer with the firm where I am still engaged, K. & Co., Ltd., whom you will perhaps recognize as one of the great firms of the country. It was a hard position to hold, especially for a beginner; but I succeeded in giving satisfaction to my employers, and, as I stated before, have been here ever since. The chances for promotion, however, are very small, as there is a tendency to keep a man in one place. For example, the head stenographer has been here for eight years, and still there is no prospect of his getting anything else. There are four stenographers here in all. Now, what I want is a place where I can work my way up, and get to where I can drop the business of shorthand and typewriting. Not that I do not like the work; but a man does not care to remain in that sort of a position all his life, and it is the future which he must look out for, as well as the present. Could you give me some practical advice as to how to find such a place, and what are the best and quickest methods. I have tried advertising, but without success, and as my work keeps me closely tied down I cannot get around to make a personal canvass.

"I started the study of shorthand with a view to court reporting, but my eyes bother me considerably, and seeing that this class of work must largely be done in the night, as I understand it, I am afraid I could not stand it. I get along very well when working by day only, but must be very careful about over-taxing my eyes.

"What do you think about the study of Spanish, in connection with stenography? Is there a good field here? I believe I can master the language in a short time, as that kind of study comes rather easy to me. I am well acquainted with German, being able to both read and write it.

"Would you advise trying the civil service examination for stenographers, and is there a fair chance for promotion there?

"I have also been considering the advisability of trying to get a position in some college as teacher of stenography, and in this way make an effort to get a good college training. I suppose, however, that such opportunities are scarce.

Sincerely yours,  
AMBITIONOUS."

ANSWER.—I wish to congratulate "Ambitious" upon the mechanical appearance of his typewritten letter, and to call attention to its perfect orthography, punctuation, capitalization and paragraphing. Here we have presented the history of a self-made man, who has accomplished much along the line of individual improvement, while being self-supporting. Let every young person note what my correspondent says of the value of time. Many a man has made his way by

the same means. You are mistaken in assuming that court reporting "must largely be done in the night." The work of taking notes in such work is confined almost entirely to daylight. The transcription of such notes, however, is often performed at night, either by the notetaker himself, or by dictating to amanuenses. But if a court reporter has so much of this work to perform as to make it necessary to work frequently at night, he may, as in your case, relieve his eyes by the employment of amanuenses capable of reading his notes. I have in mind an official court reporter who uses eye-glasses and whose eyes appear to me to be always inflamed to a painful degree. So far as that feature of your case is concerned, I do not think it half as serious as would be the existence of pen-paralysis, which is by no means infrequent among court reporters. But, assuming you have concluded to relinquish your intention of becoming a court reporter, I will consider your case with reference to the other conditions. "It is the future which a man must look out for, as well as the present." You are right, and applying that to your case, my advice is—forsake the hope of promotion in your present situation as an objective end. Profit by the experience of the head stenographer, and regard your position as a means to an end only. Your practical knowledge of German, your struggle for a livelihood and education for eleven years, your economy of time, the experience which you have had and are now having, in your present employment, suggest the advisability of a business career upon your own account. Why, if you have been successful by your own unaided efforts along one line, should you not prove successful along other lines, for the following of which you appear to be fitted? A man who has so well governed himself ought to be able to mould circumstances to his advantage. Of course, to begin along the line designated means the possession of money. Money is stored-up energy, force, power. You must have a good deal of that or you couldn't have reached your present status. Add to that what funds you may be able to save from your salary, and go into the first honest business enterprise that comes to your notice, for which you believe yourself adapted. If you fail, try again. In the meantime, keep your eyes and ears open

and learn all you can of business. Improve your knowledge of German. Endeavor to mould the circumstances of your knowledge of that language, the fact of the value of its use in certain localities, and your stenographic skill and clerical accomplishments to your pecuniary profit. I should not advise you to bother with Spanish; neither should I suggest trial of civil service examination. Appointment to a clerical position in the civil service, means death to ambition and little or no opportunity for advancement. I am advising you upon what I assume to be your individuality. Like a suit of clothing made to order, this advice will fit only the person for whom it is intended. Don't waste your time in trying to get a position as teacher of stenography in a college. It is highly improbable that you would secure it, and I think you would find the work anything but agreeable. I know young men in such positions, who are just as anxious to change their vocation as you are.

\* \* \*

CORRESPONDENTS will please remember to enclose stamp, if a personal reply is desired, and to write letters upon the typewriter. Communications intended for publication should reach me before the tenth of the month preceding that in which they are to appear.

\* \* \*

Miss "H. P. R." whose letter first appears above, replies to the inquiry on page 190 of the May STENOGRAPHER, relating to the conceded privilege of stenographer to have access to letters, etc. Her experience with employers, in this regard, is, I think, that of the majority of amanuenses.

\* \* \*

### What to Take.

On the subject what to take and what to omit, I call attention below to the record of a case recently decided in one of our higher courts. The extracts will show that the stenographer who reported the trial took sufficient notes of what occurred to show points before the court and the decision of the court thereon. These instances, which I present from time to time, are intended as precedents and examples to the young stenographer thirsting for information of the actual work of the court room. The action was brought against a railway com-

pany for injuries to the person of the plaintiff caused by a collision between a street car and a wagon. A witness for the defendant testified that he saw the accident; that when he first saw the horses attached to the wagon, they were walking on an ordinary walk; that, when the leaders got near the cross walk of—— avenue, the driver jerked his lines, applied his whip, and started his horses ahead; and that at that time the train was between fifty and seventy feet from —— Street. He also testified that he "had a great deal of experience with the operation of driving trucks and horses." Then the following proceedings occurred, which I quote from the printed case:

"Q. Now, if the driver of that wagon had not whipped up his horses; starting them ahead, as he did, when that train was within fifty or seventy feet of it, would there have been plenty of time for that team to have passed in safety?

"(Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.)

"The Court: That is a conclusion.

"Defendant's Counsel: I will take an exception.

"The Court: Yes, and I state to you that you can ask him (meaning the witness) what extra speed he put on, and how far he went, but not his general conclusion. I will allow you to ask every element from which the witness can infer the conclusion you ask.

"Defendant's Counsel: I take an exception."

The reader will understand that the above occurred upon the trial of the action. The defendant railroad company having been defeated appealed to a higher court. That court in reviewing this point and the ruling of the judge upon the objection, say this:

"Plainly, this was an attempt, on the part of the learned counsel for the appellant (the defendant on the trial) to get the opinion of the witness as an expert truck driver before the jury. We do not think that this was such a case or situation as to render expert testimony admissible. On the contrary, it was one where, with all the facts and circumstances before them, the jury was just as competent to answer the question for themselves as to rely on the opinion of the witness, be he ever so expert or experienced a driver. *The court, as above shown, tendered counsel an opportunity to prove all the facts, all the elements from which a correct conclusion might be drawn by the jury, and that was all that the defendant was entitled to.*"

I italicize the last sentence for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that, had the

stenographer who reported the trial, merely noted the plaintiff's objection to the question, that it was sustained and that the defendant took an exception, the appellate court would not have been informed of the modified ruling of the trial court, or, as the appellate court styles it, "tender to counsel of an opportunity" whereby the defendant might prove all the facts and circumstances.

The stenographer in that case, according to the printed report, was called upon, after the charge of the court, to read portions of the plaintiff's testimony (the stenographic notes of which, at the end of, perhaps, more than a day's trial, must have been cold), and he read as follows: "The dashboard turned back, and the pin that the bar handle goes onto damaged my left knee. Q. Is that the knee in which you are still lame? A. Yes, sir. Q. How deep did it puncture the knee? Do you know? Didn't it pierce through the knee? A. It pierced right through the cap, yes, sir. Q. You don't know how deep it was? A. No, sir; I can't say how deep. Q. Was your knee affected? A. It was slightly cracked. Q. The knee pan? A. Yes, sir."

I call attention to two points disclosed in the above quoted testimony. First, the word "onto." Suppose the utterance of a witness to be indistinct, difficulty would be experienced in determining whether the witness used "onto" or "into." Suppose, however, the stenographer to be a close observer of people and things; probably his knowledge of the construction of the "pin" and "bar handle" would enable him to decide. By the way, assume the word used by the witness to have been incoherent; the stenographer to have been of a Pitmanic or Graham persuasion, and to have "decided" that the witness said "onto," and that the scribe used the stock outline for that word. The question arises in my mind, would he swear to the accuracy of his transcript? The second point, the writing of three questions in one, commencing with: "Q How did it puncture the knee," etc. The question of whether the stenographer should note a series of questions, such as is exemplified in the above quotation, has been much discussed in shorthand periodicals. I merely cite this as a precedent.

The stenographer who reported the case under consideration was evidently a conscientious member of his craft, and keeps a "sharp pencil" on the remarks of the court. For, in the course of a discussion, after the

charge regarding the character and extent of the testimony of the plaintiff's injuries, the trial judge incidentally said: "As I understand, the testimony is that both of his knee-caps were punctured. That would be a fracture." To this remark, counsel for the defendant excepted, whereupon the trial judge said: "That is as I understand the evidence; but, if that is not the evidence, I ask the jury to disregard entirely what I say upon the subject. If counsel will call my attention to that particular part of the evidence, I will have it read to the jury." The faithful record of the stenographer when being examined by the appellate court, upon the contention of the defendant that the remarks of the trial judge was reversible error, enabled the appellate court to say: "Even if the remark of the trial judge was erroneous (referring now to the injury of both knee-caps being a fracture) such error was effectually cured by the direction to the jury to disregard entirely what the trial judge had said, and the offer to have read the particular part of the evidence bearing on the question."

I trust that I have been able to make plainer to my young readers, who hope to become law reporters, and whose opportunities for acquiring information relating to that subject are limited, some of the features of law reporting, by using the above reported case as an object lesson. Superficial reading of this article will be time wasted. Unless you make up your mind to grasp the ideas sought to be conveyed, don't read it. If, however, you read it in the right spirit, and then fail to comprehend the stenographic points involved, and are bound to understand them, write me and I will assist you out of the difficulty.

\* \* \*

### Stenographic Bridges.

The difference between the ability to write shorthand and its practical use in any sphere of activity is the difference between theoretical and practical knowledge—the distinguishing line between the student and the practitioner. It is so in all departments, professional, mercantile and mechanical. So that to the person who will carry out this suggested idea of distinction to its legitimate end will readily appreciate the gulf which separates the shorthand writer from the

court stenographers. The subject which mostly interests the would-be court stenographer is how, and of what materials, he shall construct a bridge to span this chasm. The planning for, and construction of, structures is the business of architects and artisans. Those are the functions which this magazine profess to exercise—to plan and assist in constructing stenographic bridges for the safe passage of the student from the Territory of Theory to the rich lands and pastures of the State of Practicality.

\* \* \*

### Notes.

MR. H. W. PRENTICE, is engaged as stenographic amanuensis for W. L. Elwood, importer and breeder of Percheron horses, of DeCalb, Ill. Mr. Prentice has done more or less legal work, however, in assisting court reporters and attorneys, at that place.

FREDERICK CARMAN, who recently suddenly died at the age of about fifty years, was a stenographer of exceptional ability, and was well-known to the older members of his profession. He had been a resident of Albany, N. Y., and for a long time, and held the successive positions of stenographer and assistant secretary to the State Board of Health.

MISS BESSIE W. PALMER, until recently stenographer in the office of the Brooklyn Charities Commissioners, was married a short time ago to ex-Mayor John T. Milbank, of Chillicothe, Mo.; and about the same time, stenographer Robert E. Nicholls, of the Indictment and Appeal Bureaus, in the New York city district attorney's office, was married to Miss Minnie E. Shevlin.

MISS MINNIE GERTRUDE KELLY, has the honor of being the first female appointee to secure the position of private secretary and stenographer in the New York city police department. She was recently appointed, at a salary of \$1,700 a year, taking the places formerly occupied by two men, at a saving to the city of \$1,200.

THERE is a dispute in Chicago between the judges of certain courts and the county board as to the legality of charges incurred by the judges for stenographic services for the benefit of the defense of criminals. It would seem that Illinois is badly in need of a law regulating the employment and compensation of stenographers in her courts.

There has been a similar dispute in Cincinnati, which was recently settled in Judge Moore's court. The fees allowed official court stenographers are said to have tempted outside stenographers to solicit employment in cases, at a lower compensation. While some members of the bar have favored cheaper outside work, the courts have been obliged to recognize the rights of the officials, and will not hereafter approve of outside reporters.

JAMES PURCELL, a Chicago law stenographer, has got into a dispute with the county authorities regarding a bill of \$400. He has sued the county, and he has been offered the choice of \$305 and withdrawing his suit, which he declined.

THE stenographer who reported several contested Senate election cases, at Harrisburg, Pa., and presented a bill of \$4,333, is having trouble. The bill was once passed by both Houses, but vetoed by Governor Patteson. The bill, again presented at the recent session, was defeated, but subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

A BILL was introduced in the Michigan legislature by which Muskegon county was authorized to employ a court stenographer, at a compensation of \$1,500 per year. This has caused no end of squabbling. The interested individual, Stenographer Luther, of Muskegon, has been receiving \$10 for each day's service, having been busy about 150 days of the year. It is said by Judge Rutsell, that he will now be able to round up business in a hundred days. Whether this curtailment is due to the introduction of the bill, or to the Chinese war, doth not appear.

THE question of whether the district attorney of Albany (N. Y.) County, or some other power, should appoint a stenographer to the grand jury of that county, caused no inconsiderable acrimonious discussion in the legislature. The result was the recently signed bill by Governor Morton, giving authority to the district attorney to make such appointment. The salary is \$1,200 per annum.

H. W. THORNE.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Big Rapids, Mich., the special agent for the Daugherty typewriter in that city, sends us a large list of subscribers to THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Work.

[From the German, by JOHN WATSON.]

Labor, noble gift of heaven,  
To mankind in mercy given,  
In thy service who hath sworn  
Shall not lack content or corn.  
Wise men find their joy in work;  
Only fools employment shirk.  
Unsupported by thy sway  
Ah, how oft I'd gone astray!  
Heavenly gift, I conjure you,  
Let me till death to thee be true.

A STENOGRAPHERS' association was recently organized in Harrisburg, Pa.

MR. GEORGE DUVAL, Q. C., official stenographer of the Ottawa Supreme Court, recently died at Ottawa. He was appointed in 1876.

*The Shorthand Educator* for June is full of interest. The editor, N. P. Heffley, is also director of The Heffley Shorthand School, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. C. CATCHINGS, who was the stenographer in the Sacramento office of the Attorney-General's office, has been appointed stenographer of the Code Commission in San Francisco, Cal.

OUR series of easy lessons for home study entitled, "Why Not Learn Shorthand?" were begun in the June number. Every reader should induce one new subscriber to take advantage of these lessons.

THE Iowa State Stenographers' Association will hold its meeting at Cedar Rapids on the 16th of July. Miss Agnes L. McKinnon, secretary of the local association of Cedar Rapids, reports the newly formed society in a flourishing condition.

MR. I. F. CRAIG, of Walla Walla, Wash., recently reported the address of Dr. O. W. Nixon, at that city, which was printed in full in the *Walla Walla Gazette*, of June 1, 1895. Mr. Craig is counted one of the three most rapid writers in Eastern Washington.

MR. D. D. MUELLER will take charge of the commercial branches during the session of the Mountain Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, Md., from August 7th to the 27th, this being his third year with this assembly. Mr. Mueller is the shorthand teacher of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, O.

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

THE Rev. E. Barker, Principal Barker's Shorthand School, Toronto, Canada, writes to Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, as follows: "I enclose you two postals which will interest you. The colleges referred to are advertised by the Pernin (Duployan) method as using their system, and being curious, I wrote to enquire if it were so, and these are the replies. The first postal referred to is from the Guelph (Ont.) Business College, and reads as follows: 'In reply to yours of the 14th inst. I would say, that we are using Isaac Pitman's system of Phonography, and find it eminently satisfactory.' (Signed) M. MacCormack.

"The second reads: 'Your favor of the 14th inst. duly received. No trouble, only a pleasure to inform you that we have found nothing to equal the Isaac Pitman system. Have had a very large attendance with excellent results, especially with the Pitman system of shorthand.' (Signed) J. B. McKay, Prin., Kingston (Ont.) Business College."

The editor of this department is also in receipt of a letter bearing on this system, from "J. E. A." Braeside, Ont., which reads as follows: "I have written the Pernin system of shorthand for about three years, and at present am writing about—words per minute, but it seems to me that there is not much more in it, and this, to my mind, is proven by the fact that I cannot find anyone who has written more than this speed. I have communicated with several who were said to be fast writers, but can get no reply from them. Now, I know that in the Isaac Pitman system a much higher speed can be obtained, for it has been done and it is for this reason that I wish to make a change to that system."

\* \* \* \*

Since last reported the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman Phonography has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Major A. W. Lowe, 1 Olive St., Lynn, Mass.

\* \* \* \*

The Metropolitan School is quite at home in its new quarters in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. Do not forget when you call to see us that we are on the Northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, on the fifth floor, rooms 530, 531 and 532.

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

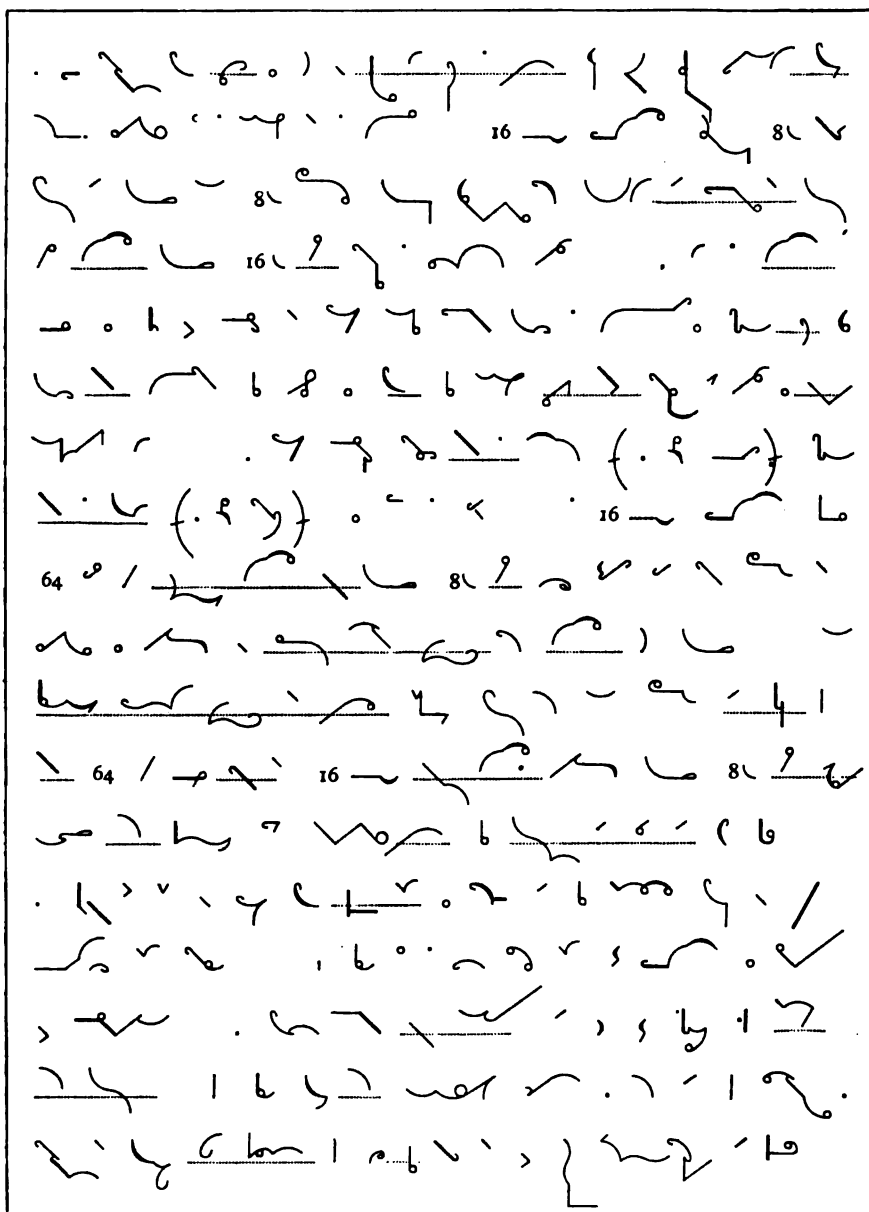
### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

The great problem for solution is so to diffuse light throughout a room that it shall be distributed uniformly over the working surfaces with an intensity of a lux. Sixteen-candle glow lamps suspended 8 ft. above the floor and fixed in 8 ft. squares, effect this purpose very efficiently; and groups of four such lamps fixed 16 ft. high produce a similar result. The light a lamp gives is due to the expenditure of energy in its carbon filament; an electric current is driven through this filament by electric pressure, its resistance is overcome, it is intensely heated by the proceeding, and the result is pure unadulterated light. The energy expended per second by an ampere (the standard current), driven by a volt (the standard pressure), is called a watt. A 16-candle glow lamp takes 64 watts, which, assuming the lamps to be fixed 8 feet high, means that one watt per square foot of surface is required to secure ample illumination from lamps so fixed. In designing the normal illumination of rooms I take the floor area in square feet and divide it by 64, which gives the number of 16-candle power lamps required, fixed 8 feet high, and these are increased or diminished according to the purposes of the room, its form and height, and other conditions. The adaptability of the eye to nearly every degree of light is very great, and it is almost impossible for it to judge accurately of the amount of light present. But it is not as a mere source of light that the glow lamps is superior to the gas-burner. The former can be put anywhere and used without the adventitious aid of match or fire. It does not vitiate or unnecessarily warm the air, and it simplifies the problem of ventilation, while at the same time it lends itself above all to the æsthetic harmony of the furniture and decorations.

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOSANO, No. 2 Bridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

LONDON, June 1st, 1895.

HARRY COLLINS, ESQ., LONDON.

Dear Sir :

I am in possession of your letter of yesterday ; and in answer to your proposal on the subject of taking orders for wines in Ireland for my friends at Lisbon and Oporto, I beg to state that I am ready, and hereby engage to allow you one guinea per pipe on all wines, the orders for which may be forwarded to me by you, or through your influence, accompanied by reference to parties in this city ; when, if satisfactory answers are given to the inquiries which I may deem it proper to make, the shipment shall be immediately ordered. And I further agree to allow you commission, at the same rate, on all the wines that any of the parties so introduced by you may be pleased to order direct from my friends, at either of the places already named. With respect to the settlement of such commission, I shall be ready to pay to you, or to your order, the amount due on the respective parcels immediately after settlement of invoices ; it being always understood that no commission is recoverable on wines which are not paid for in full.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS JONES.

## Reporting Style.

"Washington was made without dissent the presiding officer of that body, and brought to its deliberations such a wealth of statesmanlike knowledge that he could convince when others could not advise. He had studied every system of confederated government in the whole range of the world's experience, from the Lycian and Amphictyonic down to the Belgic and Germanic.

"As all men foresaw, he was elected unanimously the first President of the United States, and, upon his inauguration, a new star was added to the firmament of nations. That memorable event in the world's history which proclaimed that liberty and sound

government were henceforth to be the birth-right of the American citizen was the occurrence which yonder arch so fitly commemorates. One hundred and six years ago in this city the lips of Washington were pressed upon the Holy Scriptures, and the hand which had hewn down oppression with the sword was uplifted in making solemn oath to support the constitution and execute the laws of the country his efforts had created.

"Washington had now reached the highest eminence of human distinction. His name was the most illustrious borne by living man. Re-elected unanimously to the same high office, he spent eight years in carrying into effect wholesale measures for placing the government upon a basis so firm that it could not be dethroned from its supremacy. Declining to be a candidate again, he laid aside the robes of office and endeavored to secure in the bosom of his family a rest from the responsibilities and anxieties which had weighed so heavily upon him.

"As he ceased his official labors in behalf of his contemporaries he began his true service to posterity, for it was then that he penned that immortal farewell address which will prolong his term of service throughout all time.

"This noble arch will forever serve to perpetuate his name and to mark the birth of our present form of free and enlightened government. The fact that it has been reared by the voluntary contributions of the people will give our citizens an individual interest in honoring it, in preserving it. The hallowed memories which cluster about it will recall the heroic age of the republic ; it will point the path of loyalty to children yet unborn ; its mute eloquence will plead for equal sacrifice should danger ever threaten the liberties of the Nation.

"When Washington was about to proceed to his first inauguration it was suggested to him that he should be escorted by a military guard. He replied : ' I want no guard but the affections of the people.' In the affection of the people his memory will be eternally enshrined."



## 21

Corr. Style. The style of the handwriting is very good, and the letters are well formed. The ink is dark and the paper is white.

Rep. Style. The style of the handwriting is very good, and the letters are well formed. The ink is dark and the paper is white.

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer  
Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

(Letter No. 35.)

MESSRS. LAWS BROS. & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: You seem to have a misapprehension as to what "tin plate" actually is. Tin plate is not a plate of block tin. It is a<sup>25</sup> thin sheet or plate of iron or steel coated or covered with tin.

Terne plates are sheets of iron or steel covered with an alloy<sup>50</sup> of tin and lead; usually two-thirds lead and one-third tin, but this varies according to the quality of the plate.

Tagger's tin is<sup>75</sup> a thin plate, thirty gauge or lighter. The term was originally used to designate a very thin sheet of iron which ran below the gauge<sup>100</sup>—"tagged on" to the regular gauge—and hence these sheets were named "Tagger's tin."

Trusting this information will be of service, I remain (123 words)

Respectfully yours,

\* \* \*

(Letter No. 36.)

THE SWANSEA TIN PLATE CO.,

Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 18th inst., referring to method of rolling black plates in this country, is received.

The method used here is different in<sup>25</sup> some respects from the one in vogue in the old country. In the rolling we have one

doubling less. Our method of matching, of course,<sup>50</sup> is the same; but the reduction in doubling makes it so much lighter for the roller, doubler, and catcher, that they can get out a<sup>75</sup> much larger product. It makes it harder, however, for the heater, for he has a heavier charge when they get the product out of the<sup>100</sup> mill in three heats in place of four. To overcome this, they generally allow the heater a helper, something that is not granted in a<sup>125</sup> mill in Wales. (128 words).

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

(Letter No. 37.)

MR. E. V. EVANS,

Pittsburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, with reference to lining tea-chests with tinplate instead of tinfoil, as at present.<sup>25</sup> I am sorry I am not in a position to give you much information on this subject. I have not, as yet, been able to<sup>50</sup> ascertain the exact difference in cost between the two methods. If the plates will cost more money than the foil, there is not much chance<sup>75</sup> of their being adopted. The nature of the tea trade is such that the chests are distributed all over the country. They cannot be returned,<sup>100</sup> so you can only figure on their being used once. (110 words).

Yours truly,

MR. JOHN WATSON, of Baltimore, Md., says: "If the claims of the Gregg shorthand are well founded, the Pitman system may as well drop out of sight at once. This same thought, however, has come to me as regularly as the claims of the numerous systems that have been invented within the Pitmanic era were as confidently announced. The fact that the Pitman system still lives, and that some of the strongest claimants of the past have scarcely made a ripple on the surface of the equanimity of the shorthand world, may well lead us to possess our souls in patience."

THE New York city office of Mr. A. P. Little has been removed to commodious and well arranged quarters at 54-56 Franklin Street, the step being demanded by increasing business.

MUCH interest is being taken in the offer to typewriters advertised in THE STENOGRAPHER by the Hammond Typewriter Co. Mr. W. T. Humes, the vice-president and manager of the Company, has just returned from an extended Western trip in the interests of the Hammond. His energy and business capacity are bearing abundant fruit.

Graham Shorthand.

35. *[Handwritten shorthand symbols]*

36. *[Handwritten shorthand symbols]*

37. *[Handwritten shorthand symbols]*

WRITTEN WITH A  
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

## Key to "Shorthand Notes by The Editor."

## War on Women.

The small army of women stenographers employed in the various city departments have been in an anxious frame of mind during the past week, over the report that male stenographers have formed an organization to oppose their employment by the city.

It is said that the organization was perfected after President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, appointed Miss Gertrude Kelly, of No. 160 East Eighty-First Street, as his stenographer and private secretary.

The anxiety of the young women was increased yesterday by the report that a delegation of male stenographers had called on Superintendent of Buildings, Stevenson Constable, Saturday, requesting him not to employ women. When seen yesterday, Superintendent Constable denied that a delegation called. He said that the report undoubtedly arose from the fact that he had recently expressed his preference for men stenographers.

## WHAT CONSTABLE THINKS.

"I am aware," he said, "that some feeling exists among male stenographers on this subject. In my private business I employed women, but in this department men are preferable. I can ask them to stay overtime. Then, too, I often go around nights and if I have a male stenographer I can take him with me to take down the necessary notes. In many more ways a male stenographer is more useful than a woman."

The young women employed by the city are very indignant, although they claim they are not worried, as the result of the crusade against them.

Mayor Strong is in favor of women, and does not hesitate to say so. When asked whether he had any applications from women for appointment as stenographers, he said that while he had received applications from them to be made School Commissioners, and nearly everything else, except policemen, no one had asked for the privilege of taking down his dictation. The Mayor said:

"When I came into office I found that the two male stenographers already here were capable and familiar with the routine, and therefore I have made no change. I have always employed women as stenographers in my dry-goods house and found them as efficient as the men.

## STRONG MIGHT APPOINT ONE.

"If there was a vacancy here in my office I don't know but what I would appoint a woman. You know, I believe in women being qualified to hold some public posi-

tions, and in line with that conviction have appointed over half a dozen women as school inspectors. I cannot say that I admire men who would seek to keep women from competing with them on fair grounds. Women have as much right in the public service as the other sex, and are entitled to recognition."

If the alleged delegation should call on Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch, in the Stewart Building, it would meet with far from a cordial reception. The Comptroller is noted for his geniality, but he said, when seen by a *Journal* reporter, that he would make the protestants feel that they had come on a very unmanly errand.

## UNGALLANT MEN.

"It hardly seems possible," the Comptroller said, "that men could be so ungallant. If they called on me I would tell them that I admired a woman's pluck in earning her livelihood. If she has so equipped herself as to be able to compete successfully with men, she should be given credit for it. The attempt to put up the bars against women is ridiculous and only brings ignominy upon those who make the effort.

"There are several women typewriters in the finance department, and in my law office I have one woman stenographer."

In the City Law Department women stenographers are employed to the complete exclusion of men, and they turn out excellent work in the preparation of legal forms, showing a readiness to learn the difficult legal terms and Latin quotations which the disciples of Blackstone are so fond of employing. Their salaries range from \$1000 to \$600.

Women stenographers have replaced men in nearly all of the city departments, but no case is on record where a head of a department has discharged a man to put a woman in his place.

## MME. CARRE'S PREDECESSORS.

Hans S. Beattie was the first to introduce a woman stenographer in the Street Cleaning Department. Commissioner Thomas Brennan, who followed, and William S. Andrews, who stepped into his shoes, did not go back to the other sex, and Colonel Waring, as frequently told by the *Journal*, has a stenographer and secretary, Madam Ottilie Carre, who is termed the "Commissioner in Petticoats."

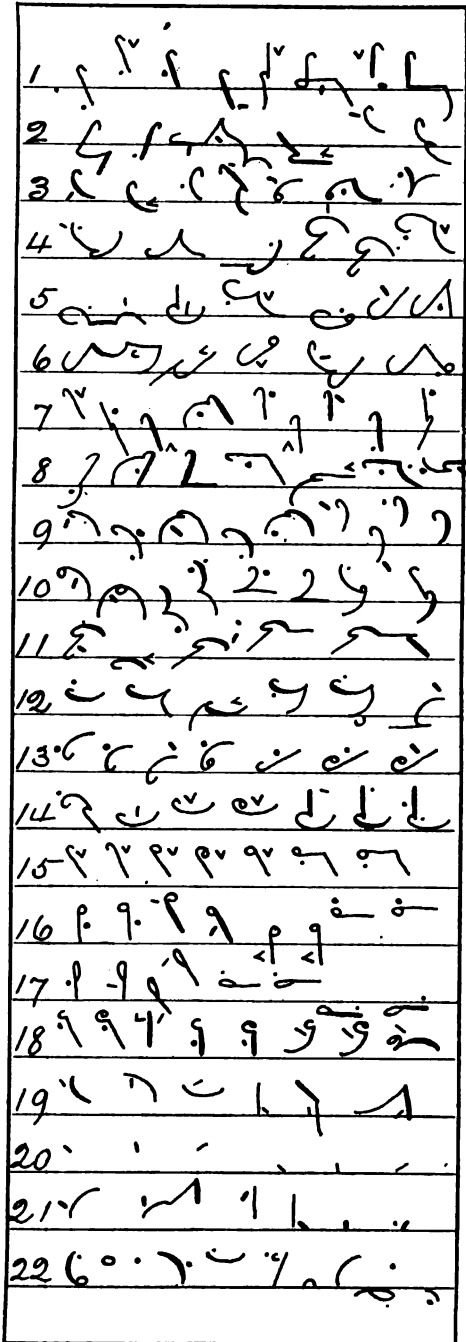
Miss Kelly, the new secretary of President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, gets \$1,700 a year. She was trained for her present work in the office of Excise Commissioner Murray.—From *The Journal*, New York, June 4, 1895.



# Why Not Learn Shorthand?

BY THE EDITOR OF THE STENOGRAPHER.

1. äPl äPlī äBl Blöö TiTl TlsKöP iDI  
DI-K-S.
2. Chl-NJ äJl KlöröFRM BüGl awFl  
Fl-Fl.
3. öVI Vī-ū ēThl BröDhl söl sLäV  
ēZl.
4. öFTshl ShlF KāZhl HūMl HāMl  
MlīFī.
5. āMl-GūM TūNl Nl-īFī āNls öRl  
RlāT.
6. RlīNgKwīSh Rū-Rl Rl-is Flö-Rl  
RlāPs.
7. Pri PāPr Brow LāBr Trē Trū Draw  
āDr Tē-Chr.
8. Chr-īSh Lē-Jr JrK KrāP LūKr  
Grā-vī Nē-Grö.
9. awFr āFrā LōFr āVr LēVr awThr  
Thröö ēDhr Dhr.
10. sōR LōösR ZahR ēZī-R ShrēK  
ShrK FīShr Pl-Zhr.
11. HōMr ū-Mr . RōōMr R-MrK  
R-MrK-Bl.
12. īNr NrTh LūNr Nr-īSh īNrShyā  
Kōō-Lr.
13. wēL wāL wööl swāL wāR swāR  
swōR.
14. wīm-Pl, wūN wīN swīN Dō-Nl Dī-  
Nr ēD-wīN.
15. Plī Pri sPī sPlī sPri sKīP sKrīP.
16. sTā sTrā sōB sōBr sūt sū-Tr sēK  
sē-Kr.
17. stāT stūTr stōōP stōPr stīK stīKr  
stāG stāGr.
18. wēP swēP wīD wāD swāD wōSh  
swōSh swōMp.
19. öV öR öN Töö Būt Shööd.
20. of or on to but should.
21. awL awL-R-D awT Too ö hōö.
22. This is the Wā īn hwīCh yū will  
Māstr the āhRt.



## Shorthand Talks by the Editor.

b h m 6 2 p r m 3 > a n o r A C i  
 (r/r/. r b / r k b p / r b o, n  
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 l f c c b g r m e /  
 Francis H. Comperley

### Key to Shorthand Notes by the Editor, in the June Number.

"It is very sad for a man to make himself servant to a thing, his manhood all taken out of him by the hydraulic pressure of excessive business. I should not like to be merely a great doctor, a great minister, a great politician—I should like to be also something of a man."—*Theodore Parker.*

"Stick to your legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine, and a few more into a manufactory, or a few more into an invention, is enough to ruin any man. Be content with fair returns. Do not become greedy. Do not think that men are happy in proportion as they are rich, and therefore, do not aim too high. Be content with moderate wealth. Make friends. A time will come when all the money in the world will not be worth to you so much as one good, staunch friend."—*Beecher.*

"Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is vanity, and power a pageant, but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices, it fears no danger, spares no expense, looks in the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, ascends to the sublime—no place too remote for its grasp, no height too exalted for its reach."—*De Witt Clinton.*

NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER,

DEAR SIR: Referring to a letter in the June STENOGRAPHER from Mr. Charles M. Hall, with regard to writing German in shorthand, I beg to say that it seems to me a great waste of time and energy for anyone who knows any Pitmanic style with dot and dash vowels to set to work to learn Bishop's system, with the idea that it is better suited to German. I write Graham's style of phonography, and I find it admirably adapted to German; my trouble is not with the shorthand, but with my own defective knowledge of the language. But this was the case when I first started writing Spanish in shorthand. However, as I made progress in the language, I discovered the wonderful adaptability of phonography to it.

To anyone writing one of the orthodox styles of phonography and wishing to write German in shorthand, I would say: Keep to your own style as much as possible; it may be necessary here and there to make an alteration, but the changes will not be many. I would adopt the "ed" tick for the past tense of verbs and for the "e" at the end of nouns in the plural where this is the only

difference between the plural and the singular. I would also recommend the use of the shon hook for "m," as used by Osgoodby; this will give neat single stems for such words as "dem," "einem," etc.

I send you herewith a specimen of shorthand written practically in pure Graham. This was written some months ago, so that I could carry it about with me and practice reading in odd moments, and has not been re-written for the purpose of sending to you. An examination will show a few errors, as, for instance, the "d" of *redele* should be a half-length, instead of a full length.

I am well acquainted with Gabelsberger's system, and believe that a Pitmanic system is better suited to German than is G's, being much more distinct on account of the angles. Of the languages that I have any knowledge of, French is the one to which phonography is least suited, and Bishop's vowels would not overcome the difficulty.

Yours truly,

GEORGE NORTH.

5 Drei Worte. '1, '1, '1  
 6 Weisheit. ...  
 7 Posthume Werke. ...

#### 5. Drei Worte.

„Drei Worte, Sir,“ rebete ein Officier Heinrich den Vierten an, „Geld oder Abschied.“ „Drei Worte,“ erwiderte Heinrich: „Reines von beiden.“

#### 6. Weisheit.

Als man Ithales fragte, was das schwierigste und was das leichteste Ding in der Welt wäre, antwortete er: „Das schwierigste ist, sich selbst kennen zu lernen, und das leichteste, an den Handlungen Anderer Label zu finden.“

#### 7. Posthume Werke.

Ein Jüngling fragte einen Irländer, zu dem er als zu einem Gelehrten hinauf sah, was posthume Werke eines Schriftstellers wären. „Nun,“ erwiderte der Gefragte, „es sind solche Werke, die Jemand nach seinem Tode schreibt.“



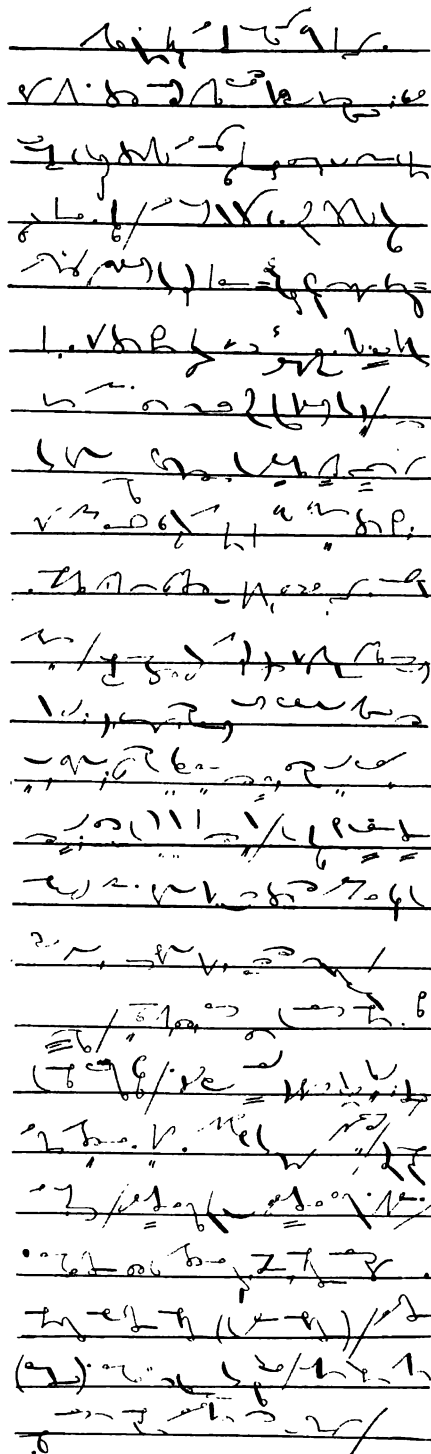
## "Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

(Copyrighted).

Reference has been made to the fact that it is difficult, often utterly impossible, to accurately and speedily represent the vowels, either as letters or as sounds, by the ordinary Pitman phonography; that it is often so difficult that, for certain vowel representations, it is easier to use longhand script, not making the attempt to use the ticks and dots. It has also been observed that a sharp perception of this infirmity led the author of the *Exact* to seek—with the aid of any available material that might exist—to construct a better vowel system, to be used in connection with the concededly strong and brief consonant part of the Pitman, including some modifications thereof devised by the author of the *Exact*. An examination of the following examples from volume I of Roby's *Latin Grammar*, will partly indicate the success that has been achieved in the attempt at improvement on the Pitman vowel system; and one who writes the latter may well try his hand at representing the same words, accurately and unmistakably, in the Pitman. Not only can the vowels be shown in the *Exact* as sounds, but the alphabetic letters can also be shown; as, clearly, sign for either *o*-short or *o*-long, in phonography, means *O* in spelling; while sign for *ü* or *ti* means *U*; sign for *i* or *l* means *I*; sign for *ä*, *ā*, *ā*, means *A*. For diphthongs, say *æ*, *æ*, one would naturally indicate the spelling by the long-sound vowel signs, in each case, though for ordinary writing, the common spelling apart, the exact sound-signs might be preferable.

"EXAMPLES: Ennius wrote sometimes *sum*, *sam*, for *eum*, *eam*, and *sas* for *eas*—or perhaps *suas*. The dative singular *ei*, has rarely short penultimate (*ēi*); as *ēi*, it is frequent in Plautus and Terence, and—in the last foot of the hexameter—in Lucretius. A monosyllable it is also common. Where *ibus* appears to be long, *hibus* is probably the right reading. The suffix *-pse* is sometimes found in Plautus appended, e. g., *eapse*, *eumpse*, *campse* *eōpse*, *cāpse* (for *re-capse*). In *ipse* (see above) the suffix is made the vehicle of the case endings. *Idem*, *ēādem*, *īdem*, accusative *eundem*, *eandem*, *iisdem*, however, not frequently."



## Mr. Howard Again.

Again we are called on—by reason of what appears in the *Phonographic*, for June 1st—to break silence on the Pitman-Howard borrowings. The arrow which the editor, in his notice of the *Missing Link*, so imprudently discharged at the Graham modifications, with the probable result, if his observations and the spirit actuating them had remained unrebuked, of discrediting Graham and belittling him in the minds of poorly informed readers of the notice—has turned out to be so serious a boomerang for him that, if poetically inclined, he might well exclaim:

"The thorns which I have reaped are of the tree  
I planted; they have torn me, and I bleed!"

So emphatically true is this, that the editor has lost temper; he charges *us* with exhibiting *malus animus*—a "determination to blacken the reputation of the authors of the *Companion* by falsehood"—when we cannot do it by telling the truth; with misrepresenting facts; with giving a list of alleged borrowed forms, several of which do not appear in either edition of the *Reporters' Companion*; and he sentimentously exclaims, that if we fail to mention the volume, page and line in which they severally appear, we "stand convicted of attempting to bolster up a *losing* (!) *cause* by deliberate falsehood and trickery." These are turgid words, and as gallant as any that the chivalric Don is said to have uttered to his faithful henchman, Sancho.

But, as this number of the *Phonographic* comes to us on the 20th of June, when not only are we under great pressure of engagements because of the overburdened calendars of our Stock Exchange committees, but when, from lateness, we suppose there is hardly a possibility of our getting a single paragraph into the July *STENOGRAPHER*, we shall not, at the moment, attempt to do that which the editor declares to be a *sine qua non* to our escaping this blood-curdling malediction. We happen, however, to remember just the part of the 1877 (copyrighted 1861) *Companion* at which two of them, *form* and *authenticity*, occur; the first, at page 75, first column, line four from bottom; the second, at page 69, first column, line four from top. Yet, the editor says these do not appear in *either* edition of the *Companion*! In reference to one, however, we

are prepared for a quibble; as the *Fr* for *form* appears for the final syllable in the word *deform*. But in this same editorial he claims the form for *delight*, which we alleged was borrowed, had already appeared in *delightful*, and that, therefore, there was no merit in Graham's using the same form for the root-word. Hence, he cannot, without glaring inconsistency, now claim that *Fr* for *form*, whether alone or as a syllable, was not suggested by Graham, who apparently had no predecessor in this way of writing *form*.

Yet, this is an inconsistency which he has already, in this very editorial, been constructively guilty of; because, in our list, in the May number, of more than 150 word-forms alleged to have been borrowed from Graham, *form* appears immediately preceding *deform*, and must, therefore, have been immediately under the editor's eye when he wrote his editorial; so that, in preserving silence on this point, he has already blown both hot and cold concerning it, and cannot now, by any flourish of assumed magnanimity, rectify his position.

Any reader crediting him with a disposition towards fairness, would hardly be prepared to be assured that the sign for *form*, in *deform*, in the 1877 *Companion*, is precisely the Graham outline for the root-word, and thus may be assumed to have been copied from Graham's preceding work. We simply ask the reader to consider the devious and uncertain style of reasoning which this attitude of the editor exhibits. One almost wonders whether the great novelist, when, in *Dombey*, he put into the mouth of the major, the words: "He's tough, is J. B. Tough, and de-vilish sly"—had not, really, some prescience of what might some day be found in our Western world. Still, we cannot tell, and leave the question to be determined by those versed in matters of prophecy, with which we ourselves claim no familiarity whatever.

As to *authenticity*, there is no chance for a quibble; for, in the edition referred to, the precise form appears, in simple, conspicuous reality, as Graham first showed it. Yet the editor, in this editorial, says we would "trick the readers of *THE STENOGRAPHER* into believing that certain outlines appear in the *Companion*, which do not find a place, and never have found a place, within

the covers of that book"; and these are two out of the about half a dozen examples that he gives, culled from our list of more than 150!

But a curious question does arise, in connection with form for *delightful*; and it is remarkable as showing again how the editor persists in raising unpleasant questions concerning Benn Pitman. He assumed that, having form for *delightful* before him, Graham must inevitably have taken the form, minus the *fl*, for *delight*. But what does Benn Pitman do? Why! in the 1855 *Vocabulary*, he gives this same form for *delightful*, and, *mirabile!* immediately preceding it, the word *delight*, written with *stroke-D*, followed by half-length up-stroke *L*!—not using this pretended inevitable form at all! But a still greater confusion is shown in reference to suffix and root-word "*form*," in the 1877 *Companion*. True, that edition does give the full outline for the root-word; but in *deform* the Graham *form* is used; in *inform*, *form* is represented by simple F-stroke; in *reform*, by the full outline, minus the F—different from all the others; giving three different ways of representing the same affix, and a fourth for the root-word, where the use of one was entirely practicable, and where Graham does use the one distinctive, brief, easily written outline. It seem to us, the editor gets deeper into the mire the farther he goes—though that is his lookout, not ours.

The editor says, of our list of phonographic outlines, that the "greater number were repeated by and printed in various phonographic text-books and periodicals before Mr. Graham"—a statement the mere making of which seems to argue a most lamentable recklessness on his part, and to a proof of which we invite him (there are more than 150, and we now have a considerable further supply of examples in reserve). He also says, "not less than thirty-three are written with *full consonant outlines*." We do not take the trouble to even count up to see whether this is true or not, because even if it were, every practical reporter knows there is often as much gain to be derived from *variation of outlines*, expressing, by easier forms and junctions, *precisely the same sounds*, as in any other way. For example, among the forms given in our list are N with L-Hook in *only*, *only as*,

and we might have included *annually* and *unless*. A stroke-N followed by stroke-L, express the *same* consonant sounds, and *all* the consonant sounds in the words, but no one needs be told that there is a great difference in the *writability of the forms*; and our claim is, that Graham's—now adopted by the *Companion*—are *susceptible of more rapid writing* than the older forms, and are at the same time quite as legible. So, also, with those for *anybody*, *nobody*—different from those in the 1855 *Vocabulary*, and more easily written. But we need not further recapitulate—the subject is susceptible of indefinite expansion.

Whether we further discuss this matter beyond giving a chapter of examples of absurd and unwritable outlines from the new *Companion*, will depend on the manner in which the editor shall hereafter conduct himself. We only add, that it is refreshing to have our effort to vindicate Graham *from the editor's own aspersions*, construed by him into an "attempt to blacken the reputation of the authors of the *Companion*."

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

### New York State Stenographers' Association.

THE St. Denis Hotel, 11th St. and Broadway, New York City, will be the scene of a notable gathering of stenographers, on August 22d and 23d, 1895, the occasion of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of The New York State Stenographers' Association. There will probably be an evening session and banquet at Manhattan Beach on the 22d of August. The presence of some of the most prominent shorthand writers in the country is expected, and the intellectual and professional treat afforded thereby will be well worth the while of stenographers going some distance to enjoy and profit by.

MR. BUFORD DUKE, editor of *The Southern Stenographic Magazine*, finding that it is not desirable to continue that publication, has bequeathed to THE STENOGRAPHER its subscription list and good will. We are gratified at brother Duke's appreciation and confidence, and shall do our best to justify it. THE STENOGRAPHER aims to serve every member of the profession, and it asks all to do what they can to enlarge its circulation.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

15 KLOOF ST., CAPE TOWN, SO. AFRICA,

22nd April, 1895.

The Editor of "THE STENOGRAPHER,"  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

SIR: Some kind friend who knows the great interest I take in shorthand has been sending me, occasionally, a copy of your admirable magazine.

There are many interesting things in your pages, but the specimens of the various systems and the typewriting news are its most valuable contents to me. Forty years' intimate acquaintance with, and practice of, shorthand, has convinced me, however, that an absolutely perfect system is unattainable by the inhabitants of our planet, although the denizens of some of the distant spheres may possibly have discovered the "ideal" shorthand.

I have been so much struck with the specimen of Mr. Teale's very ingenious "Light-line Phonography," and with the sound, common sense basis upon which it is built, that I have ordered a copy from New York; and, if the fates be propitious, I may perchance be so lucky as to get it into my hands some time within six months from now! It is exasperatingly true that I can send for a book from Northern India and get it here in less time than is required for obtaining a book from America. I trust, however, that Mr. Teale's book will be procurable in London, in which event I may receive it here within seven weeks from the date on which the order leaves Cape Town.

Being a great believer in the typewriter, I use it very often. At home, where I am writing this, I have a Caligraph, No. 10539\* so you can guess how many years old it is. I have had it about seven years, and it was not new when I got it. As I greatly dislike the side space-keys—compelling both thumbs to remain idle—I have taken them away, and put a central space-key which can be used, as I do, by either thumb. Again, as I detest the jumbled-up arrangement of the capitals on the old machine, down the sides of the keyboard, I have entirely re-arranged my keyboard, abolishing all luxuries and retaining only that which is absolutely necessary. This is how mine is:

```

2 3 W E R T Y U I O P 6
4 A S D F G H J K L 7 8
5 Z X C V B N M ½ ¾ 9
q w e r t y u i o p , '
a s d f g h j k l " .
7 z x c v b n m ? , : .

```

Space-key.

There is no special type for "Q," as I make it with a large O and the comma; nor is there one for the semi-colon, as I make it with the colon and the comma. The "amperzand" and the marks of parenthesis—often improperly called "brackets"—have made way for the much more useful ¼, ½, ¾; the note of exclamation is made with the period and the apostrophe; and the / does quite well enough for the marks of parenthesis. As the above keyboard may interest your readers, I should be glad if you would reproduce it in THE STENOGRAPHER—to which I have become a subscriber. A few years ago I sent a scheme for an improved keyboard to the *National Stenographer*, but as the man who ran the concern did not think it worth while giving me a show for twelve months, and kept my contribution back for more than a year, I have not troubled him with any more, nor shall I do so again.

With regard to Teale's system, I am inclined to think that it will be a very dangerous rival, indeed, to Isaac Pitman's. It is, of course, only a natural development of Pitman's system; and without the original to follow and to simplify, Teale's light-line phonography could not have been discovered. I began phonography in 1858, but had Teale's presentation of it been known then, I would never have dreamed of adopting Pitman's thick and thin characters.

Teale has produced two cardinal improvements, destined to be of enormous influence upon every kind of phonography—he has abolished shaded strokes, thereby much lessening the writer's fatigue and greatly accelerating his speed; and he has given a distinct outline to every consonant, thereby introducing certainty and legibility and abolishing innumerable and constant maddening clashing which disfigure Isaac Pitman's system, whether as written by himself or by any of his adherents, or by any American adapter of his invention. There are many details about which I can say little or nothing until I get Teale's handbook; but I

\*At the office I use a "Densmore," which I consider the best machine out.

am greatly in error if he has not "struck ile" in a very rich region, indeed! Having perused many hundreds of systems, constructed more than 100 different alphabets, and being acquainted with an immense amount of stenographic literature, I frankly admit that Teale has aroused my interest, enlisted my sympathy and won my admiration. His method of distinguishing certain consonants by a difference in their length is a very old device, but never before so ingeniously applied as it is by him.

The specimen of the Gabelsberger system, given in your issue of last November, is beautifully clear and legible. I have Mr. Richter's books, and may say that I think highly of this kind of shorthand. In fact, I have known 200 words a minute to be written in it, in English, and transcribed accurately. This is first-class work—no matter what your pretended 300-words-a-minute men may chatter about! They can't humbug me, with all my experience in every sort of shorthand work, from scientific lectures to street-preaching, to say nothing of law, parliamentary, legal, sporting, and "descriptive" writing.

I trust THE STENOGRAPHER will continue to flourish apace like the Green Bay Tree—a very famous public-house in the city of London—much frequented, in my younger days, by members of the shorthand fraternity. I will recommend it to all my friends. The number of adherents of Pitman, in this city and colony, is very great. But it is well for them to know that wisdom is not confined to "Ikey" and his devotees, and that wisdom will not die even with them! I abhor the mean, miserable and paltry spirit that causes him to look down with a sort of contemptuous pity upon all systems of shorthand, save his own. Iron can be hammered quite as well upon some other anvils; and certainly he and his devotees—I had almost written victims—can neither argue nor reason. His system is undoubtedly good; but others have just as great claims on public attention—Everett's, for instance. "Live and let live," is a good motto. Sir "Ikey" would do better if he would stick closely to the truth, when puffing his much-belauded shorthand.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. COBBIN,

Arch. & C. E., Shorthand Writer.

## Misapplied Punctuation Marks.

MISS E. G. FOWLER.

One good way to study punctuation is to note instances of misuse of the punctuation marks, and analyze the changes of meaning involved. I send a few specimens, clipped, for the most part, from the columns of the daily papers.

Chicago elevators, owing to the frozen lakes restricting water shipments and frozen roads, facilitating hauling from farms, are well nigh glutted with grain.

One can understand how the elevators might facilitate (in the sense of encouraging) the hauling of grain from farms; but in what way can the frozen lakes restrict the frozen roads? Take the comma from after *roads*, and place it after *shipments*, and the sense becomes clear.

People who are intellectual are not in it this year. The mind is as *passee* as an attraction in fashionable life, as last year's bird's nest. It is the physical one must cultivate.

We might infer that the attractions in fashionable life are, as a rule, *passee*; but an idea nearly the opposite of this was probably in the writer's mind, as will appear if we place a comma after *passee*.

Messrs. Cook, Hapgood & Co., architects and builders of this city, will on May 1 admit to partnership Mr. Edward T. Hapgood of New York, the architect of many attractive buildings.

The firm in question, we think, however high their standing in the city, would hardly claim to be the builders of the whole of it. A comma after *builders* would restrict the meaning to a statement that the city was their place of business.

Although the fire ate through the floor of the audience room of the church, in several places, thanks to our prompt and efficient firemen, the flames were put out and the building saved, with the small damage of six hundred and fifty dollars.

There is a slight uncertainty as to the meaning of the above. It is clear that the intent was to praise the firemen for their promptness and efficiency; but was it owing to their exertions that the building was saved in several places, or, on the other hand, that the fire ate through the floor of the audience room? The comma after church and that after firemen would seem to be superfluous.

On Saturday while Dr. Potter was attending a patient at Attawaugan, a mad dog rushed into the house biting a child, and the doctor himself slightly before he could be killed.

And here is an account of another scene of excitement: What happened? Did the house bite the child? And was the doctor killed in consequence? We will venture to insert probability into the paragraph by placing a comma after *house*, and one after *slightly*.

Secretary Tracy recently told Mr. Bonner that he has long believed that a horse would yet appear that would trot a mile in two minutes, but it is not likely he adds, "that either you or I will live to see it."

Here a certain expression used by the Secretary is quoted, and yet we are told that it is not likely he used it. A comma after *likely* would do away with the inconsistency.

A letter from St. John's Newfoundland, of April 20th says that this season's sealing voyage will be one of the best for many years.

Is it possible for canine intellect to reach such a height as this, or should there be a comma before *Newfoundland*?

Description of an irascible man:

Without the least provocation he would work himself into a terrible rage, when epithets and imprecations would fly around as thickly as thistle—down on a Texas prairie in July.

The compositor, doubtless, is responsible for the substitution here of a dash for a hyphen; but the result is a change of grammatical construction whereby a noun becomes an adverb, and a change of meaning whereby the whole thistle, instead of merely its downy seeds, goes flying around.

Again, notice the peculiar effect of the omission of the hyphen after *man* in the excerpt which follows. The action—that of eating—remains the same, but there has been an interchange of subject and object.

The manager of a museum, we are told, sent a messenger boy on an errand of importance, and found, an hour later, that he had been idling away his time:

When he learned that he had been in the museum all the time he did not know whether to throw him down the stairs or feed him to the man eating gorilla.

Mrs. Margaret Templeton was appointed stenographer to the capital commission of Albany, N. Y., at a salary of \$1200 per annum.

## The Southern Stenographic Magazine.

*To our Subscribers and the profession:*

We feel relieved, yet somewhat grieved, to announce that the first number of *The Southern Stenographic Magazine* must also be its last. In the work of its preparation we have experienced much pleasure (though sometimes to the detriment of our court reporting business), and while the magazine never got beyond its maiden appearance, we had become much attached to it.

We thank the stenographers of the South for the kindly interest they have manifested in our journalistic venture, and, to our contributors to the number published, as well as to those whose articles were sent us for future publication, we especially tender our thanks. Their able efforts came to us, not only as a grateful evidence of their friendship, but also as a manifestation of their high sense of professional and fraternal feeling.

While we make no apologies for our withdrawal from the field, yet we believe that it is but fitting and proper that those who took an interest in us and our venture, should know the reasons which prompt us to retire. When we entered upon the work we knew full well, and took into consideration, the demands upon our time and labor the publication of a creditable shorthand journal would make, and were willing to meet those demands regardless of financial return. Since its inception, however, we have made business arrangements which will require very nearly all our time and energy, and it has become apparent that we must either neglect our court reporting business or the magazine—to choose between the two. We can not afford to neglect our business, and to give to the magazine only the mere scraps and leavings of our time is out of the question. We conceive it to be the duty of stenographic magazine publishers and editors to present to their readers the newest and best information on matters pertaining to the craft, coming from those standing highest in the profession, as well as to give heed to the desires for information of those occupying the humblest ranks; to present this information to their readers in the highest type of typographical and engraving art with business-like punctuality; and, to do this—to make a stenographic magazine a true and

credible exponent of our profession—it should receive the best and most conscientious efforts of its promoters. While we knew of many in the South more competent and better able to successfully and creditably handle the magazine than ourselves, yet we felt averse to placing it in other hands. In our moments of doubt and perplexity we took counsel of Mr. Hemperley who has kindly agreed to assume all obligations to our subscribers. We therefore transfer the burden to Mr. Hemperley's shoulders with a clear and easy conscience, feeling that the obligations incurred by us will be more than met by him. We have transferred our subscription list and plant to THE STENOGRAPHER, which our subscribers will receive for one full year from date, in lieu of *The Southern Stenographic Magazine*.

We commend this change to our subscribers as one to their advantage, for we know that in the future, as always in the past, THE STENOGRAPHER will be replete with all that is worth knowing appertaining to the art, with the contributions of the geniuses who have builded systems and the giants who stand at the pinnacle of our profession, and are performing daily, in ordinary business, the greatest feats known to our craft.

Again expressing our most sincere thanks to all who have aided us by their co operation and words of encouragement, and assuring them of our most hearty support in the advocacy of all matters of interest to the profession, we remain,

Fraternally,

BUFORD DUKE, }  
W. B. SHEARON, } *Editors.*

MR. B. R. LEE, of the Manhattan Type-writer Agency, Bennett Building, is on an extended tour through the South. Mr. J. G. Smith, associated with Mr. Lee, is looking after the interests of their growing business in the metropolis.

Mr. A. P. Little sailed for Europe on *La Champagne*, June 1. He will visit his numerous agencies abroad, and in a very pleasant manner combine business with pleasure. He was accompanied by Mr. Theodore Rose, of Elmira, one of the oldest stenographers in the State of New York. The gentlemen will be absent about three months.

### Revises His Speeches.

Emperor William is followed everywhere he goes by an extremely clever stenographer of the name of Dr. Weiss, who was formerly official shorthand-writer to the imperial Parliament. He now forms part of the Emperor's household and accompanies his Majesty on all his numerous travels, the Doctor's duty being to place on record and preserve all the pearls that drop from the Imperial lips, or perhaps, to put it more correctly, to give the Emperor and his advisers an opportunity of editing and revising all his public utterances before they find their way into print. Dr. Weiss has several assistants who help him in the transcription of his shorthand notes, and none of the Emperor's public speeches or remarks find their way into print except through Doctor Weiss. Hence there exists very often considerable diversity between what the Emperor says and what he is represented as having said.

Doctor Weiss, among other trips, accompanied the Emperor to Friedrichshue on the occasion of the military celebration in honor of Bismarck's birthday, and it was the Emperor himself who told him where to stand during the speeches in the open air and where to sit during the subsequent repast, so that he might not lose a word of what his Majesty was saying.—*The Press*.

CORRECT transcripts of shorthand notes by the Editor, in the June number, were received from the following: John W. Ben-net, Woonsocket, R. I.; Roscoe Lamont, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emma D. Caswell, New Bedford, Mass.; Walter B. Dyer, Pottsville, Pa.; Rudence S. Douthat, Huntingdon, W. Va.; Robert W. Morse, Lancaster, Wis.; W. M. Deeter, Reading, Pa.; Robt. Seager, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Smith, Big Rapids, Mich.; Wm. Shepherd, Lawson, Mo.; Thos. W. Walsh, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Green, Joliet, Ills.; Ada B. Marot, 1725 Bouvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ben Terkel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harrison S. Loud, Boston, Mass.

THE following students of the Bartlett Commercial College of Cincinnati, O., have made correct transcripts: M. for Mueller's notes; H. for Hemperley's; Albert Wortendyke, M.; Harry Frey, M. & H.; Grace Atkins, M. & H.; Margaret Burke, H.; H. Langhorst, M.; Bernice Huddleson, M. & H.; F. E. Snell, M. & H.; Ed. C. Pohl-meyer, M. & H.; F. A. Betsch, M. & H.

### New No. 2 Smith Premier Typewriter.

The Smith Premier Typewriter No. 2 is now for the first time offered to the public, and is the result of our experience in the Typewriter business since the advent of The Smith Premier No. 1.

We point with pride to the past record of our machine in the hands of more than 50,000 operators, and in view of the fact that of this vast army, but a very small number have adopted any other machine, we claim, without fear of contradiction, that as a writing machine it has never had an equal.

The fundamental principles of the machine are retained, as five years' experience has proven that these principles are correct, and we adhere to them in the No. 2 machine, making improvements in those features which experience suggests could be bettered by alteration, and we commend the new machine to you as being speedier, more easily operated, more durable, and having a wider range of usefulness.

The letter spacing mechanism has been entirely remodeled and greatly improved, making it as positive, reliable, rapid and easy running as could be desired.

The ribbon feeding mechanism has been altered in conformity with the statement made in our original circular which set forth that a ribbon feeding mechanism should bring the whole surface of the ribbon in contact with the type with as little attention as possible. With it the operator, after putting the ribbon into the machine, will never be obliged to pay any further attention to it until it is exhausted, as every part of the ribbon will be brought in contact with the type and uniformly worn regardless of the length of the line written (as it will work perfectly in writing a column of two figures) without the slightest attention of the operator, so long as a single color is used.

The primary feed of the ribbon is across its width, with a step by step movement in the direction of its length, with a perfect au-

tomatic reversing mechanism which reverses the ribbon as soon as it is entirely unwound from either spool, and it is further provided with an instantaneous reversing mechanism to be operated by hand, if a double colored ribbon is being used. We trust we have improved the ribbon mechanism so much that no further alteration will ever be desirable.

The paper feeding mechanism has been altered in conformity to the various uses to which a writing machine is subjected, and is as perfect as any of its competitors. It is provided with adjustable paper guides adaptable to various widths of paper. These guides are provided with feeding rolls which may be placed in or out of contact with the paper, as desired, for different kinds of work.

We have added a twirler to each end of the platen shaft with which the platen may be turned in either direction, at will, and provided a lever for rocking the platen for inspection of the writing, and also a release lever for releasing the paper for adjustment on the platen. This lever is conveniently located for operation with the platen in either position.



The margin regulator, carriage stops and line locking mechanism have been altered in form, but not in principle, their uses having been extended and enlarged, making it possible to write three columns on a page, locking the printing mechanism at the end of each column line, and also operating the bell mechanism before locking on each column, allowing annotations to be written in the margin as heretofore, but locking the printing mechanism before running into the body of the page, and in all cases, after locking the line, a stroke on the release lever unlocks the same allowing the printing to proceed in the regular manner. The bar upon which these stops are adjusted is graduated for convenience in setting.

We retain the straight line, rectangular form of key-board, but place the single wide space key in the front bank, instead of the two space keys, as in the No. 1. This



change we believe to be desirable and is the only improvement we have been able to make on the most perfect key-board yet applied to writing machines.

The ball bearing for the carriage is retained, as we have never seen a device that would equal it in making a rigid and almost frictionless running carriage.

The printing mechanism, type cleaning, line spacing, single scale and rocking platen carrier, etc., are all retained with alterations made wherever we could make them more desirable, durable or effective.

We have in the production of the No. 2 carefully considered every feature of the typewriter, and have improved every part which we deemed susceptible of improvement, sparing neither time or expense to make a writing machine which contains the best features known to the art, a machine designed for every day use with the working parts encased and protected where desirable, with a design and finish unequaled, and we submit it to you, firmly believing it to be the best writing machine ever produced.

## Hand Stamps Make First-class Mail.

The Postmaster-general has decided that all circular form or similar matter filled out in handwriting or by hand stamp belong to first-class mail classification. The last bulletin on the subject reads as follows :

"The following named articles are among those subject to the first-class rate of postage : Autograph albums containing writing ; bank books with written entries ; bank checks filled out in writing, whether canceled or not ; written visiting cards ; 'old letters' whether sent singly or in bulk ; stenographic or shorthand notes ; diplomas, marriage, insurance or other certificates filled out in writing ; manuscript copy when not accompanied with printed proof sheets ; typewritten matter, and manifold copies of the same, together with imitations or reproductions thereof, or of handwriting, not easily recognized as such ; drawings and plans containing written words, letters or figures indicating size, price, dimensions, etc. ; envelopes bearing written addresses ; remailed postal cards wholly or partly in writing ; printed assessment notices with amount due written or stamped in ; printed price lists containing hand-stamped

or written figures ; printed receipts with written signature ; printed blank forms filled out in writing ; printed cards bearing a written date, where the date is not the date of the card, but gives information as to when the sender will call, or will deliver something mentioned in the printed part of the card, or is the date upon which something is acknowledged to have been received ; indented or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind when they contain actual personal correspondence."—*N. O. Times Democrat*.

## Not Acquainted With the Typewriter.

A St. Louis drummer says that the typewriter has cost him a good many customers in the backwoods districts of Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory. He tells of a visit that he made in the country, some thirty miles from Newport, Ark., to a customer who had always received him gladly and entertained him royally. This time the merchant would hardly speak to him, and his wife and daughters turned their backs and walked out of the store when he entered.

The situation was soon explained. Said the merchant, tossing a typewritten letter toward him : "You think, up thar in St. Louis, thet me an' my darters can't read 'ritin', do you ? an' so you've gone to havin' my letters printed !"

In vain the drummer explained the machine on which the work was done, and the universality of its use by business houses. The man would not believe that there was any such machine, and persisted in considering the letter as a printed circular and a personal affront.

Miss Kate Adams, stenographer in the office of Governor Morrill, of Kansas, has resigned to become a member of the Select Order of Deaconesses of the Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

AMOS T. SKINNER, an expert stenographer of St. Louis, Mo., was married on the 11th of June to Miss Alice Lackey, of the same place,

At the Avalon, N. J., summer assembly, Mrs. Burnz, will deliver a course of lectures on the Phonetics of the English language.

## Positions Wanted.

**WANTED**—Position as court reporter or assistant to official stenographer. Thoroughly competent and experienced. First-class references.

E. M. W.  
526 Twelfth Street,  
Detroit, Mich.

## The Legal Status of Typewriting.

We are under obligations to Mr. Lewis E. Beidler, private secretary to his Excellency, Governor Hastings, for a copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as follows: "All typewriting heretofore executed or done and all typewriting which may be hereafter executed or done for any purpose and in any instrument whatsoever shall have the same legal force, meaning and effect as writing, and writing shall be taken and held to include typewriting."

## Publishers' Notes.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.** To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

To FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas. Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

**SUBSCRIBERS** wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

## Patents.

Issued from May 7th, to June 11th, 1895, inclusive.

538,706. D. Sexton, of Kansas City, Mo. Bookmark.

538,004. J. W. Hill, of St. Louis, Mo. File Cabinet.

538,837. J. B. Laughton, of Westfield, Mass. Ink-pad.

538,811. F. A. Alteneder, of Philadelphia, Pa. Drawing Pen.

538,960. J. G. Gray, of Philadelphia, Pa. Fountain Pen.

538,807. J. C. Wolfe, of N. Y. Typewriter and Adding Machine.

Issued May 14th, 1895.

539,116. W. L. Brewer, of Rochester, N. Y. File Index.

539,343. C. N. Brown, of Boston, Mass. Inkstand.

539,115. H. L. Broham, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Reservoir Attachment for Pens.

539,352. C. C. Clark and I. J. Vick, of Waterloo, Wis. Pencil Attachment.

Issued May 21st, 1895.

539,407. A. C. Bausman, of Minneapolis, Minn. Index Book.

539,581. W. A. Gray, of Newark, N. J. Penholder.

539,772. R. G. Hopkins, of Somerville, Mass. Typewriter Ribbon-holder.

539,683. W. R. Johns, of Rockford, Ills. Ribbon Mechanism for Typewriter Machine.

539,651. E. S. Shimer, of Milton, Pa. Typewriter Machine.

Issued May 28th, 1895.

539,802. B. Fietsam, of Royalton, Minn. Inkstand.

539,809. T. L. Halom, of Gardner, Mass. Lid-closing Attachment for Inkstand.

540,017. P. Farewell, of Frederick, Ills. Feed bar for Fountain Pens.

540,078. C. Spiro, of N. Y. Typewriter Machine.

Issued June 4th, 1895.

540,515. O. B. Rawlett, of Richmond, Ind. Desk.

540,516. O. B. Rawlett, of Richmond, Ind. Typewriter Desk.

540,282. F. W. Tobey, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Desk.

540,554. B. L. Livingstong, of Baltimore, Md. Machine for Inking Ribbons.

540,589. W. H. Griffiths, of Cambridge, Mass. Paper-holder and Cutter.

540,517. W. L. Russell, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Pocket-holder for Pens, Pencils, etc.

540,268. M. A. Newell, of Indianapolis, Ind. Sanitary Pencil-holder.

540,428. J. R. Freeman, of Winchester, Mass. Typewriter Cabinet.

Issued June 11th, 1895.

540,724. H. J. Cawger, of King City, Cal. Inkstand Cover.

540,673. Katherine N. C. Leonard, of Boston, Mass. Penholder.

540,635. F. P. Clark, of Baltimore, Ohio. Pencil-tip and Eraser.

540,679. More, W. H., of New Orleans, La. Adjustment for Typewriting Machines.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Lawyer, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., by whom this list is furnished.

# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1895.

NUMBER 2.

## Shorthand for German.

By G. R. BISHOP.

**T**HE communication signed George North, in your July number, is interesting as showing an attempt to represent German sentences by the ordinary phonography, with the addition of a few special devices. He calls the shorthand "practically pure Graham"; as any one familiar with the Graham, and with phonography as it was preceding Graham, will at once see it is NOT—there not being a Grahamism in it from beginning to end—the writer having apparently assumed that all that the Graham books contain is of Graham's originating. Remembering my efforts, in these columns, to vindicate Graham and his additions to phonography from aspersions of the *Phonographic Magazine*, I have no fear that your readers will attribute to me a disposition to deny to Mr. Graham any credit to which he may be justly entitled; hence I do not hesitate to call attention to this serious mistake of your correspondent in asserting that his specimens are "practically pure Graham."

These specimens show several devices, apparently of Mr. North's own inventing, which do not belong to the ordinary phonography, Graham or any other. One of these is—to use his own language—a "tick for *e* at the end of nouns in the plural where this is the only difference between the plural and the singular"; and two others are, an initial tick for *and*, and another for *Zu*. *Und*, to be sure, is the equivalent of *and*; *Zu*, of one sense of *to*—as in "shut *to* the door"; but the *words* are not the same, any more than *Klein* and *little* are; one thinking they are, would make a mistake similar to that which a physician of my long-ago acquaintance, who was a surgeon of a division under Sherman, on the "march to the sea," told me an attractive colored boy, whom he brought from the South, and whom his family taught to read, partly by

the aid of pictures, made, when being asked what *a-p-e* spelt—the picture being in view above the letters—he promptly and with great confidence answered, "Monkey!"

Mr. North ventures an opinion—which is also interesting, and which on an examination of his specimens, must occasion some surprise. He says that he considers it "needless for any writer of Pitman to set to work to learn Bishop's system, with the idea that it is better suited to German."—a statement which we cannot discuss now, but which we do criticize, in view of his own specimens; for in two cases, notwithstanding his expressed conviction of the uselessness of learning the "Bishop," *he himself* employs, *in these very examples*, a principle of the *Exact*, in the word *was* (pronounced *vas*)! In other words, he attempts to impeach the superior utility of the *Exact*, and yet employs one of its cardinal principles; while he praises the utility of the Graham—says his examples are "practically pure Graham," and yet uses not a single sign or device that is of Graham's origination! Is there not a fine opportunity here for him to explain? Further, Mr. North makes a startling admission, which seems wholly inconsistent with his earlier statement that he finds the phonography he writes "*admirably adapted to German*"; the admission being this: "This [the specimens] was written some months ago, so that I could carry it about with me, *and practice reading in odd moments*." Does not this "give away" his whole claim as to the *admirable adaptedness* of the shorthand he writes to German. *If the Exact* were so indefinite and illegible that students of it had to carry about with them short specimens of it like these, so as to "*practice reading in odd moments*," I should say at once, away with it! It is not deserving the serious consideration of an earnest, intelligent student.

We have no space or time in which to discuss, now, Mr. North's other statement—that, as to French, the "Bishop vowels" would not "overcome the difficulty" which he admits he finds, with the system he writes.



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38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

### "The Stenographer" at the Front.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us, says: "Now that the ——— has cut down its price to fifty cents, with a corresponding reduction in general appearance and interest, THE STENOGRAPHER appears to be in the very front rank of magazines, standing for the welfare of the stenographic profession without having the personal and private interests of a school or textbook or sale of second-hand typewriters to look after."

THE STENOGRAPHER stands to-day, as it did at the beginning, absolutely uncontrolled by anything except a desire to benefit the profession. The leading law stenographers adopt it as the organ to represent them. See what we say this month against the apparently unfair treatment of law stenographer Anderson, of the Court of General Sessions, in New York city.

It also represents the interests of the business amanuenses, and it stands for good

teaching in shorthand schools. It is for this reason that the leading shorthand schools throughout the country recommend THE STENOGRAPHER to their students.

The leading dealers in typewriter supplies patronize our columns, because the stenographer nearly always determines the character of the supplies purchased by his employer.

The leading typewriter manufacturers recognize the fact that the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are unprejudiced and open to unbiased statements concerning the merits of their machines, and, therefore, they patronize its advertising department.

But THE STENOGRAPHER goes beyond the profession, and, from the beginning, has carried upon its title page the announcement that it is "*Devoted to the interests of the shorthand profession, and to a diffusion of the knowledge and practice of shorthand as a part of an English Education.*" By this we mean that a knowledge of shorthand writing would be of benefit to everybody who has writing to do, and to this end we are making special efforts in our pages to encourage the young people to take up the study, not with the view of becoming professional reporters, but for the purpose of more thoroughly equipping themselves for the active duties of life. We, therefore, urgently appeal to all our readers to recommend it to their friends, who have not yet acquired a knowledge of shorthand, because, in so doing, they will confer upon them a favor which will continue so long as life and ability to write shorthand shall last.

### The Removal of Mr. Anderson.

AS the facts come to our knowledge, the arbitrary and precipitate removal of Mr. William Anderson from the position of official court stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, of New York city, by the judge, appears to be a cruel act of despotism.

It appears to be the impression that Mr. Anderson's resignation was asked for by Recorder Goff because of pressure brought to bear upon him by a political leader, for, ever since Recorder Goff practiced law in New York city, and while Mr. Anderson sat at his side, when he was assistant district attorney, they have been on the most friendly terms. During the first week in January, after he assumed his place on the bench, in a social conversation with Mr. Anderson, Judge Goff took occasion to say, "I have always looked upon you as a faithful public official," and there is ample testimony to the fact that the judge spoke of Mr. Anderson to very many in the highest terms. Therefore, the removal could not have been on account of any feeling of unkindness on the part of the presiding judge.

Nor was it on account of incompetency. Probably during the whole course of his professional career, Mr. Anderson never did better work than during the last six months. As an illustration, it may be said that during the May term he reported an important trial which lasted several days, employing four skillful men to assist him, three of whom have had over twenty years' experience in court work. Mr. Anderson took check notes through the entire trial. The best man of the four had an afternoon "take" of three hours, and in consequence of the sudden illness of the typewriter operator, he had to sit up all night to transcribe it. On the following day the prosecuting officer (who has a wonderful verbal memory) discovered an error of a word in the copy. The word "attachment" was written instead of "judgment." Mr. Anderson referred to his notes, found his assistant was in error, and at once inserted the word "judgment."

Another one of the four reported the charge of the court, which took over two hours to deliver, and covered about seventy pages of typewritten matter. In going over this charge, Mr. Anderson discovered several verbal errors, and in one part of the charge the break was so serious as to cover a whole page. That charge, as corrected (*People vs. Jacob Levy, May, 1895*) is on file as a public document, and is accessible to every law stenographer in the United States, who has curiosity enough to inspect it. Thus it is clearly seen that Mr. Anderson closed his

official life with an untarnished professional and personal reputation, and with the goodwill of every judge and lawyer in New York, with whom he has come in contact since 1856.

It thus seems that the reason for Mr. Anderson's removal can only be accounted for by political motives. It is claimed that Mr. Anderson's successor boasted, several months ago, that he would be appointed.

On Friday, June 21st, Mr. Anderson was verbally informed by the clerk of the court, that Recorder Goff asked for his resignation, to take effect on the first of July—just one week's notice, after a continuous service of a third of a century! Murderers and highway robbers, whom the judge sentences every day, are generally granted, without asking, a long respite to furnish reasons why they should not have judgment passed upon them, but the official occupying a position next in importance to the judge himself, is treated with less consideration than a condemned felon.

On the following morning Mr. Anderson addressed a note to the Recorder, couched in the following respectful terms:

"Saturday, June 22, 1895.

"Honorable Recorder Goff,

"DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon Mr. Carroll, the clerk of the General Sessions, informed me officially that you have asked for my resignation as stenographer of Part I, to take effect on July first. I think you will agree with me that my professional reputation is involved in this request, and that, by reason of continued and faithful service for a period of thirty-three years, I am entitled to know why I should be called upon to resign at such short notice.

Yours respectfully,

WM. ANDERSON."

To this his Honor did not condescend to reply. It seems to us that there is a principle involved in this cruel injustice, which is of vital importance to all official law stenographers and aspirants to such positions in the profession, and we invite the earnest attention of the State Associations to the matter. There should be such united action taken as will insure protection to all faithful and capable men who hold the position of official stenographer in courts of justice.

We understand that Mr. Anderson, on his return from the mountains, expects to associate himself with a well-known stenographer in doing important reference work.

We wish him the abundant success which he deserves.

\* \* \*

### A Kind Word.

THE *Harrisburg Telegram*, of Harrisburg, Pa., under date of June 30th, prints the following: "A stenographer who does not read a good shorthand magazine, is like a man who works with poor tools. Every stenographer should read at least one first-class shorthand magazine. THE STENOGRAPHER, published at 38 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, is a high-class journal and should be read by every writer in the land."

Our thanks are due the *Telegram* for the kind word it speaks in our behalf. We really believe that every stenographer in the country would be benefited by patronizing THE STENOGRAPHER.

### A Colored Stenographer.

A dispatch from Richmond says:

The employment by Christian & Christian, a leading law firm here, of a negro stenographer and typewriter has called forth much criticism. Ex-Judge George L. Christian, the head of this firm, is president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the National Bank of Virginia, and one of the most influential citizen's here.

The labor journals and labor leaders have subjected Messrs. Christian to severe criticism on account of their giving employment in a semi-confidential way to a negro. These gentlemen say that the negro came to them as an office boy, and by studious habits and industry fitted himself up to do stenographic work. In concluding a newspaper card defending their position, Messrs. Christian & Christian say:

"He, the colored stenographer, now suits us in all respects better than any one we know of, and it would be an injustice to him to discharge him for no fault of his, and we propose to continue to employ him as long as he suits us. If any one thinks ill of us for pursuing this course, we regret it, but their opinions of us about this will not affect our conduct in the slightest degree."

The stenographers' association and labor organizations are denouncing the course of the firm.

### Troublesome Verbs—"Sit and Set."

How many persons are troubled and nervous as to the right use of these little verbs. Perhaps the following examples of their use may be helpful.

A man, or woman either, can set a hen, although they cannot sit her; neither can they set on her, although the hen might sit on them by the hour if they would allow it.

A man cannot set on a wash bench, but he could set the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object.

He could sit on the dog's tail if the dog were willing, or he might set his stool on it. But if he should set on the aforesaid tail, or sit his foot there, the grammarians as well as the dog would howl—metaphorically, at least.

And yet the man might set the tail aside and then sit down, and be assailed neither by the dog nor by the grammarians.

### Explain the Nature of Reporting to Your Employers.

Mrs. Emma D. Caswell, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "I remember of reading in THE STENOGRAPHER sometime since, that we ought to drop hints about what stenographers have to contend with among lawyers and judges. They seem to think that it requires no mental effort to write shorthand. I had a long talk with a lawyer, and I think it did a great deal of good, because my husband, who is confidential clerk for the firm, heard him saying to the Mayor of this city that he knew more about the writing of shorthand since Mrs. Caswell had talked with him than he ever knew before. I only hope that I have helped just a little to smooth the path of the stenographer."

### Stenographers to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Governor Altgeld has signed the House Bill revising the laws relating to the Supreme Court, allowing each of the judges to appoint an official stenographer, such appointment to be filed with the auditor of public accounts, to continue until revoked by said judge making the appointment, each stenographer to receive an annual compensation of \$1,000, payable quarterly.



**T**HE London *News* says Miss Alice King, the popular novelist, who has been wholly blind from the age of seven, became a fearless horse-woman, and would gallop over hills and along rough moorland paths that would have been impassable to any but the most proficient rider. Miss King, who was educated at home, gained more or less proficiency in seven languages besides her own, namely, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. All her literary work has been done with a typewriter, and with its aid she could write as quickly as a person with sight ordinarily writes with a pen. All Miss King's time, not taken up with these literary labors, was occupied in teaching and improving the workingmen and lads in her father's parish; and by her own efforts this unwearying, blind girl, established for them a reading-room, cricket club, a band and other pleasures.

\* \* \*

#### To Make Type-Setters.

License was issued, Thursday, by the Secretary of State, to incorporate the Paige Compositor Company, with a share capital of \$5,000,000. The immediate purpose of the company is to take up the Paige mechanical compositor, a machine which, with one operator, distributes, sets, spaces, "justifies," measures and records common movable type at an average rate equal to the work of from ten to fifteen hand compositors. The invention is not without a history. It was completed about four years ago, but conditions preceding the panic, and the effect of the panic itself, combined to impede its development until the present time. The gentlemen named as commissioners to organize, elect to withhold, for the present, the names of those who are to constitute the

Company, but the statement is made that they are not without experience in the field, and that the business will be pushed as rapidly as the mechanical side of it will permit. Works to cost about \$2,000,000 are to be erected, but whether in Chicago or elsewhere can not now be learned.—*Journal*, Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1895.

\* \* \*

#### A Hackensack Boom.

The Crary Typewriter Company will soon begin the erection of a large factory in Hackensack, for the manufacture of that machine. It is a new sort of a typewriter, which those who have examined the models say is a valuable invention. It will have to be a good one to be better than several already in the market, although there is a big demand for a practical typewriter that can be sold for less than the present standard machines. Stock to the amount of \$67,000 has been subscribed in Hackensack alone. It is said that the factory, when in running order, will afford employment to 600 hands.—*The Call*, June 14, '94.

\* \* \*

#### My Typewriter.

The deadly parallel is a frequent mode of comparison nowadays. But the deadly typewriter has no parallel. Compared with all other forms of diabolism, it stands unrivaled in its capacity for mischief. As a cause of profanity it excels the window shade roller, and the murderous instincts it arouses in the minds of its devotees, find expression in their books, spreading far and wide the evil of which the typewriter is the root.

Once my pen bounded over the paper, light as a fawn on a May morn. Now my

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

fingers scuttle wildly over the keys, in a manner for which there is no simile.

And with what ingenious malice my fondest imaginings are brought to naught.

Why, oh why, in the very climax of my most powerful story, "The Doom of the Devons," did the printed page make Lady Constance cry, "O lud?" when she really cried "aloud?"

And how was it, that afterwards when all was over, and she had given way to despair, she "wagged unceasingly," when "wailed" was what she ought to have done?

And again, in my article on "Forgotten Passages from Revolutionary History," in that most lucid piece of writing, beginning, "General Burgoyne hurriedly," etc., what possessed that unfortunate commander to masquerade as "Gonerat Burgoby deberry?" Surely that is a forgotten passage I would never wish recalled. Thus my typewriter mocks my finest efforts, and I toil on, its helpless slave. Sometimes, in futile rebellion, I resume my pen, but it no longer bounds with its original fawn-like grace, and I soon return to my cruel bondage.

So my life goes by, tormented in this world, and without hope concerning the next. When I die, the demon of the typewriter, clutching my shrieking soul, will hurry back to the abode from which it came.

Fancy writing on a red-hot typewriter!

Struggle as I may, I cannot evade my fate. In prophetic vision I can see my spirit ascending the golden ladder, and knocking at the pearly gate. I can see St. Peter leaving his engrossing occupation to open the door, out of humor at being interrupted in the middle of a sentence. And I can see him pointing with grim pleasure, not unmixed with the pride of authorship, to a placard beside the entrance, bearing the (type-written) inscription:

terresTrial TYPewriters, maleFe, male ANDNEUter, GOBELOW.
---

—Life.

### J. Kent Bailey's Shorthand Machine.

Mr. J. Kent Bailey, a young stenographer of this city, has secured a patent of a stenographic machine which many of the local

stenographers consider the only really excellent machine of its kind devised, and is taking steps to put it on the market through local manufacturing interests.

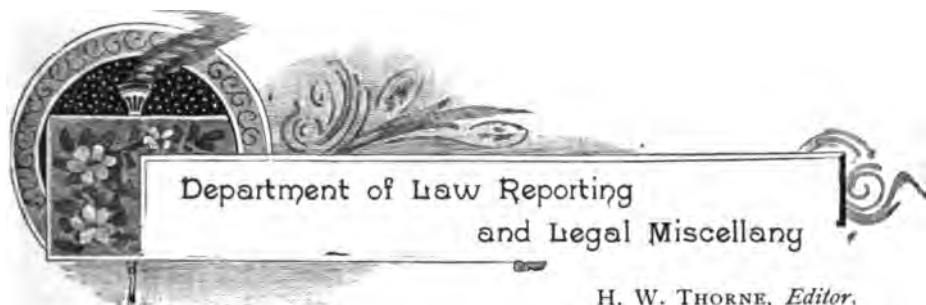
To any one with a moderate knowledge of stenography and typewriting, Mr. Bailey's invention is very simple. It is, in reality, a sign typewriter, all the letters of the alphabet except "c," which is not known in shorthand writing, and the double consonants, like th and ch, being made by combinations of six characters, which six characters are made up of the four 90-degree segments of a circle, a perpendicular and a horizontal dash.

The machine can be carried about in one's pocket, as it is only about five inches square and one inch high. Two attachable rollers carry a narrow paper ribbon, which is carried by automatic action across the front ends of the six plungers, on the end of each of which is one of the six puncturing dies. The thirty keys bearing the letters of the alphabet, the punctuation marks known to stenography, and the stenographic letter combinations are divided into equal numbers on each side of the keyboard. The keys work as in the plungertypewriting machines. Rocker shafts are struck by the notches on the upright keys as they are forced downward, the projections on each plunger striking the proper rocker shaft or combination of rocker shafts, and moving forward in this way one or more of the perforating dies on the ends of the die plungers.

As there are few if any vowels used by expert stenographers, who employ the contracted consonant method of noting words and sounds, Mr. Bailey claims, as special features of his machine, that while it often takes a compound stroke to make an ordinary consonant sign in shorthand, one touch on a key of his machine accomplishes the same work, and that the characters made by his perforating dies are uniform, whereas, in shorthand, as in ordinary chirography, the letter characters of different stenographers vary, and it often happens that one stenographer cannot possibly read the notes of another.

The combinations of symbols representing the alphabet are readily learned by the eye, and being uniform, are as readily read as print.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*, July 7, 1895.





## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor*.

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### The Resignation of William Anderson.

**A**N event recently occurred in New York City which is fraught with more than ordinary importance to the stenographic profession. Upon it may be predicated the statement that the Bench and Bar, while assuming to understand the work of the court stenographer and the peculiar fitness and skill which he should possess, are, really, lamentably deficient of knowledge of it.

I assume it is now generally known that the judges of the Court of General Sessions of N. Y. County demanded, and on July first, last, received the resignation of William Anderson as one of the official stenographers of that court. Those who are acquainted with the life history of Mr. Anderson and his official connection with that court, not only regretted his summary removal, but must have silently cursed the existent conditions which brought it about. Think of it for a moment! After more than thirty-three years of continuous service as an official stenographer of one court, to be forced down and out without the assignment of one reason!

Mr. Anderson was the first official court stenographer in this country. He has ever been faithful to the trust reposed in him by his appointment. His competency and integrity are unquestioned. The only imaginable cause for removal is the making of room for a younger man. You, stenographers, who are growing gray and still filling the official positions to which you gave the vigor of your young manhood, what think you of the treatment of brother Anderson? How would *you* like to be kicked out so unceremoniously?

Is this not another illustration of misconception and ignorance of judges and law-

yers of the requirements and duties of the court reporter? Does it not emphasize the truth of the assertion, which I have so often made, that a campaign of education on that subject should be inaugurated among the members of Bench and Bar?

The turning down of William Anderson calls loudly upon court stenographers in general, and, in my opinion, upon the State and municipal associations of his own State, in particular, for denunciation. One stenographer hits the nail on the head when he wrote me: "I think some action should be taken by the profession—if it amounts to anything at all—in this matter."

It is an affront to the profession that one of its members should be cast off in this manner. In a measure it exhibits the status which the court reporter occupies in the judicial mind. It labels him as a convenient mechanical adjunct in the legal machinery of the courts—an instrument of bone, muscle and flesh, rather than an intellectual being. In what other department of official life do long service and duty well performed earn such underserved ending? Judges are retained upon the bench until, by legal limitation of age, they are forced into honorable and *lucrative* retirement. But, the official court stenographer who gives up the full rich current of his life, the physical and intellectual vigor of his young manhood and maturer years for a comparatively meagre compensation, is carelessly brushed aside as the thoughtless child throws the sucked orange into the gutter.

### \* \* \* Gestures.

In "looking up" a question of law I lately discovered a reported decision in which the court impliedly criticized the stenographer

who reported the proceedings on the trial of the case. The judge who wrote the opinion, said, on that subject: "Upon the trial the motion made by the conductor was illustrated to the jury, but it is not described in the record; enough is stated, however, to show that he reached out towards the boy and made a motion towards him with his hand, and at the same time uttered the ejaculation. The jury were therefore authorized to find, and such is the effect of their verdict, that the acts of the conductor were intended and had the effect of causing the boy to leave the car at the time and in the manner which he did." The opinion shows that the stenographer described in his transcript, in parentheses, the motion of the conductor as follows: "(indicates that the conductor made a motion towards him with one or both hands)." It is, therefore, easy to be seen how important the court reporters' work is, even in accurately describing, by apt language, acts and conduct shown by witnesses. In a very rapid cross-examination it is sometimes impossible for the most expert stenographer to do this without stopping the witness. That is very embarrassing, both to the reporter and examining counsel, because it may be construed as evidence of inability, and also because it breaks up an examination, the successful issue of which to the examiner may depend upon rapidity and continuity. Oh, yes! the kodak, or some sort of catch-jack, will have to be impressed into the service of court reporters, so that by the pressing of the button these evasive and troublesome matters may be "taken" with at least the same certainty as the words of a witness.

It is the duty of an official court reporter to report the proceedings of the court of which he is an attache. This embraces the proceedings in open court usually occurring upon the reporting of resolutions respecting the death of officers of the court. A distinction, however, is to be made between these proceedings and those of bar associations. In some counties of this (N. Y.) State, the presiding judge upon proper motion appoints a committee to prepare and report appropriate resolutions. In that case the report of the committee is made to the court, and the speech-making occurs upon the report. When the resolutions are reported to the court by a committee of the local bar asso-

ciation, the speeches will all have been made at the bar meeting. So that, in the latter case, there will be nothing for the court stenographer to report. However, in rural counties where, formerly, stenographers were as scarce as "hens' teeth," the attending court stenographer used to be asked to "take down" the post-mortem eloquence. Of course, he always did so.

\* \* \*

### The Progressive Woman.

About two years ago, I sent to the U. S. Commissioner of Labor for certain information. I was then informed that the work of tabulating that information, in statistical form, was in progress. Recently I received a copy of the report. It is based upon the eleventh (1890) census pertaining to the number of males and females, of ten years of age and over, in gainful occupations. From it I learn that of 22,735,661 persons in 1890, so engaged, 18,820,950 were males and 3,914,711 females, constituting 77.28 and 16.98 per cent., respectively, of all persons of the age named.

In 1880 there were 14,744,942 males and 2,647,157 females so employed, constituting 78.70 and 14.69 per cent., respectively, of the whole number of each sex of that age at that time. This shows a numerical increase since 1880, of all persons employed, of 5,343,562, or a percentage of increase of 30.72, the increase of males being 4,076,008 or 27.64 per cent., and of females, 1,267,554, or 47.88 per cent.

According to the report, there were in 1890, in the United States, no less than 89,630 lawyers, of whom 208 were females, while of stenographers and typewriters there were 33,333, of whom 12,148 were males and 21,185 were of the fair sex. At the same time there were 4,954 sextons, 30 of whom were women, not including janitors, of whom there were 2,780 females. It is curious to learn from this report that woman has found her way into a variety of vocations that seem unsuited to her fragile physique and gentle nature. Here are some of them, with the number reported: 32 wood-choppers; 2 veterinary surgeons; 21 hunters, trappers, guides and scouts; 2 auctioneers; 27,772 bookkeepers and accountants (this evidently being in addition to the 21,185 female stenographers noted above); 4

locomotive engineers and firemen; 145 retail wine and liquor dealers, and 1 pilot. The following female apprentices are reported: 3 blacksmithing; 27 boot and shoe-making; 9 carpentry and joining; 2 carriage and wagon making; 1 leather currier; 4,307 dressmaking; 12 machinery; 1 masonry; 8 painting; 3 plumbing, and 4 tinsmithing. Women are reported in the following occupations: Brewing and malting, 72; well-boring, 1; wheelwright, 1; steam boiler making, 6; whitewashing, 9; roofing and slating, 3; and lumbering and rafting, 20.

The report states that persons engaged in professional service have increased 56.55 per cent. since 1880, while in domestic and personal service there has been an increase of but 24.46 per cent. In both of these classes the percentage of increase for females is largely in excess of that for males. Persons engaged in trade and transportation have increased 78.19 per cent. during the same period, the increase of females being especially large, reaching 263.25! This surprising result is traced principally to the large increase in the number of females employed as bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and saleswomen.

\* \* \*

### The Super-Heated "Don't."

There is an invisible, yet omnipresent peculiarity of the so-called "heated term" which annually develops a crop of "don't" squibbers. These epigrammatic "don't" writers enjoin the performance of countless pleasurable actions and prevent participation in innumerable experiences, the denial of which causes much mental anguish, though it curtail the doctor's bill. Like him who heals by the faith of the afflicted, the "Don't-er's" power exists, largely, in inducing his disciples to perform mental somersaults. And therein, possibly, lies the virtue of the overworked "don't." The stenographic "don't," however, differs from the well-known newspaper species in that its prescriptions are rational, and such as commend themselves to reason and experience. They are to be understood and interpreted literally. THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to be seasonable, asks its audience to indulge it in but a single ring performance of its "don't," hereby solemnly agreeing that, upon the

termination of the entertainment, the honest "critter" shall be re-stabled until the arrival of the "don't" season of 1896.

Don't confuse the terms "petition" and "partition." Petition, in its general legal acceptation, means a written paper, setting forth the reasons, *in extenso*, that certain relief, asked for in it, should be granted. Ordinarily, it is signed by the petitioners, or some of them. Partition, as a legal term, refers to the relief sought in an action, suit or proceeding, involving, or brought for the division of property, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, among the owners thereof. It is a term frequently used in respect to such a suit instituted for the division of real property among the owners thereof, according to their respective shares.

Don't produce unnecessary merriment in the critical reader of your copying or composition by using the word "except" when you should write "accept." Use the word "except" in every instance "except" those in which the word "accept" should appear, and never "accept" favors "except" under "exceptional" circumstances.

Don't "affect" your nervous neighbor by beating a tom-tom neath his window at 3 a. m. It might produce a disastrous "effect."

Don't try to transcribe a doubtful outline until you have read enough of the notes to get the context. Such outlines are best deciphered by reading ahead, behind and all around them. The context—the thread—is the light that dispels the shades of doubt and uncertainty.

Don't work—if you can live without it. Your brother man is crying for labor—let him have it.

Don't go to the seashore, if you'd rather study the majestic grandeur of the mountains. Besides, they "come higher," these lofty altitudes—in more respects than one. And, after all, money can't be much of a consideration with the thousands of stenographers who can afford to sell their time for one dollar per day.

Don't permit the languor, which ordinarily attacks weak humanity at this season, to prevent the exercise of enough physical activity to remove the accumulation of ink from the letters o, s and e of your typewriter, so that their individuality may be impressed upon the paper sufficiently to distinguish among them.

Don't use the word "between" when good form requires the use of the word "among." As I understand, the distinction "between" the meanings of those words may be illustrated by the following sentences: A bond of love exists "between" Mary Typewriter and John Shorthander. A bond of love exists "among" Mary, John and their children. "Between" seems to be proper when used in respect of two persons, objects, or conditions, while "among" appears to be correct when used in respect of more than two. And that suggests the neglected distinction "between" the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives: No shorthander ever asserted that, of the brothers John and James, the latter is the "tallest"; or that of the sisters, Philomena, Clementina and Betsetina, the former is the "shorter."

Don't incorrectly transcribe that phonographic outline of your system, the consonantal skeleton of which, unadorned by vowel appendages, may represent either "prayer" or "prior." When you meet such a cosmopolitan character ask him the pointed question: "Are you talking of time or a religious subject; or are you referring to a petition, complaint, declaration or bill, the 'prayer' for relief in which you anxiously expect?" If he reply, in the rich tones of the Orient: "*tempus fugit! munda ouro unbus in ess!*" hesitate not a moment to transcribe the outline "prior."

Don't assume that there are more than two Latin words in the last sentence of the last preceding paragraph. If you do, it will raise the presumption that you are unacquainted with one of the peculiarly expressive phrases of your mother tongue—"mind your own business."

Don't, pray don't, go through life blindly believing that "book" knowledge is common sense, so that "horse" sense will not count stenographically, and hence not benefit you financially, and, therefore, will not contribute to your peace of mind, physical comfort and ultimate good fortune. Do so, and you will be not unlike the foolish ostrich, which, having stuck its little head in the sand of the desert, believes its huge body to be hidden from view. And by the way, digressing a bit, doesn't it seem probable that when Dame Nature reached the stage of ostrich making, in the process of

furnishing this mind and sphere, the old lady's stock of "horse" sense was somewhat depleted—in other words, that she was bordering very closely upon that condition of mentality known as being "bird-witted;" otherwise, why did she make such a "botch" job of her ostrich output? The materials were on hand to turn out an A No. 1 article. I have always been of the opinion that she hadn't a stenographic amanuenses to whom she could turn for advice at that critical juncture.

\* \* \*

### Notes.

I WAS surprised to read, recently, in the public press, that the legislature of Connecticut is not stenographically reported. It is stated that this is because a large part of the subject-matter of the report would be valueless. Won't some Connecticut stenographer please give me information on this topic?

It was charged in a Chicago paper, some time ago, in an editorial unfavorable to law stenographers, that "expert law shorthand writers can be had in the open market for \$25 a week." This statement drew forth some pungent comments from law stenographers of that city. Stenographer and Master in Chancery, George Bass, says: "You can't hire a race horse for what an express wagon plug costs. A good office stenographer, at \$20 a week, would be worthless in court. There are not a dozen stenographers in Chicago who make \$3000 a year." Stenographer Wesley H. Holway, of the law reporting firm of Holway & Co., remarks: "It (reporting in the probate court) is done entirely by young women, and if one of us should go in there we would charge the regular rate—twenty cents a folio is the rate charged all over the country." Stenographer Charles Scates says, on this subject: "The rates charged by court reporters in Chicago are the same as those charged twenty-five years ago (in fact, a little less), when Chicago was a very small city. The difference between an expert court reporter and an ordinary office stenographer is not generally understood. If an office stenographer at \$15 to \$25 a week could do the work of an expert court reporter, it goes without saying that the latter could not make \$25 a day, because competition is open and free, and there is no law here to com-

pel a man to employ a member of the Court Reporters' Association. The fact is, that office stenographers cannot do court reporters' work, or they would not be working at \$15 to \$25 a week."

THE grand juries of the great county of New York can't get along without the stenographic skill of Mr. Edward J. Shalvey. He was recalled to the peculiarly difficult work of that position on May 1st last. Mr. Shalvey gave a very interesting account in a previous number of THE STENOGRAPHER of his grand jury work.

I TRUST my friends will not think me rude if I do not make personal acknowledgement, these hot days, of bits of information which many of them thoughtfully send me.

STENOGRAPHER R. Baynard, of Bridgeport, Mono, California, who informs me that he has just renewed his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, dating back to the October, 1894, number, must be one of the busiest men of the Pacific coast. He has for several years been a deputy for the following: county clerk, clerk of a superior court, auditor, recorder, assessor, sheriff and tax collector. Beside, he is also clerk for the leading attorney in his section of the country, typewriting with his own machine that lawyer's complaints, answers, demurrers, notices of motion, etc. While Mr. Bernhard is in a good school for learning court reporting, yet he thinks there is very much that may be learned from the contributions of law reporters to this magazine. It is needless to assert that I am in entire accord with his views on that subject.

MR. JOHN WATSON, JR., of Baltimore, though a lawyer by profession, is often called upon to assist in stenographic court reporting. He writes the Watson "system." The fact that Mr. Watson is a lawyer ought to enhance the value of his stenographic services.

Dr. H. O. Reik, of the same city, who also writes the same "system," is an excellent medical stenographic reporter.

MR. D. D. MUELLER, of Cincinnati, O., whose name is familiar to readers of this magazine, recently closed a contract with the long-established Bartlett College of that city for a two year's engagement with that institution. His duties will be secretary of

the college, teacher of shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and bookkeeping. At the close of that contract Mr. Mueller will have been connected for seven years with that college, a fact that speaks eloquently of his competency and integrity.

STENOGRAPHER Wm. C. Steere, of Stanton, Mich., was recently appointed official court stenographer of the Eighth (Michigan) Judicial District, comprising the counties of Ionia and Montcalm. The position has been filled by George Morris, a well-known stenographer of Detroit, since 1885, whose ill health compelled his resignation. Mr. Steere reported the first Cleveland convention for the United Press.

STENOGRAPHER Miss Mabel Kearsly, one of the prettiest of Poughkeepsie's many handsome women, was recently married to Wm. M. Ketchman, an ex-mayor of that city, but now employed in Department of the Interior at Washington.

MRS. ROSE M. DENNY, official stenographer of the City of Spokane, Wash., is an industrious individual. She has voluntarily the task of compiling a new municipal code, the one now in use in that city being three years behind. It is said that the work will occupy the lady's spare time until January 1, 1896.

MISS FLORENCE H. DANGERFIELD, of New York City, is a lawyer, stenographer and typewriter. She bears the distinction of being the second woman to the bar of New York City. She is now private secretary to Superintendent of Buildings, Constable, of that city. She was formerly a stenographer in the office of Francis L. Wellman, who, the lady claims, agreed to pay her \$13.00 per week in addition to her regular salary for extra stenographic work in connection with police trials growing out of the Lexow investigation. She has now sued Wellman for \$364.70. It seems that the vouchers filed with the city comptroller show that New York City has paid for typewriting and transcribing done at Wellman's office in those cases nearly \$1200. I suppose Miss Dangerfield thinks she ought to have the difference between that sum and the amount actually paid her by Mr. Wellman.

MR. G. M. HUNTSINGER, of Star Valley, Kansas, is a professional stenographer of ability.

CIVIL SERVICE examinations for departmental, railway mail and Indian service positions will be held in N. Y. State as follows: In New York City, October 7th; Albany, October 25th; Rochester, October 28th; Binghamton, October 30th. For New Jersey the examination will be at Trenton on October 4th.

A COMPETITIVE Civil Service examination of applicants for the grades of clerks, store-keeper, gauger and store-keeper gauger, in the classified Internal Revenue service in New York City, will be held at room 171, Post Office Building, August 3. Application blanks and further information can be obtained from Stanton Guion, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 114 Nassau Street, New York City. H. W. THORNE.

### The Mountain Chautauqua.

Mountain Lake Park lies between the two villages of Deer Park and Oakland, Md., three miles from the former and a-mile-and-a-half from the latter. Here you can take your vacation, and take in a reasonable amount of instruction at the same time, without any specially hard work, and with a very small outlay of money.

The shorthand department will be under the charge of Professor D. D. Mueller, of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio; a standard system of shorthand (phonography or stenography) will be taught to all who may desire to acquaint themselves with this important and fascinating study. The Reporting Style will be taught from the beginning. No useless learning and consequent unlearning of "corresponding and easy reporting styles." The maximum of results will be accomplished in the minimum of time consistent with thoroughness. Dictation classes will be formed to suit the convenience of pupils. Those taking a course in shorthand will be given instruction on the typewriter and the use of the machine free of charge.

Those desiring to devote their attention to typewriting alone can do so at a nominal price. They will be taught the proper fingering and manipulation of the keyboard, cultivation of the proper touch, mechanism and care of the machine, etc., etc. The typewriter used will be a standard machine, which will be kept in first-class condition.

### Change of System.

120 Broadway, New York, July 8th, 1895.

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER:

DEAR SIR: I was interested in reading the article, "Change of System," in your last issue, as I have gone through a somewhat like experience, and, if I am permitted, would like to offer "Inquirer" a word of advice. He says that he has managed to gain a speed of 100 words per minute in one of the adaptations of phonography, but since has come across a light-line system which he considers superior.

I would strongly advise "Inquirer" to "peg away" with the system he can write 100 words a minute with, and not waste his time with the new one, and I say this from *personal experience*. I was attracted the same way by an advertisement of a light-line system and purchased the necessary books, and gave the system very close and critical study. I, too, was charmed with the *apparent simplicity, at the outset*; but as time went on, the moment of disillusion duly came and I returned to the ranks which I had unwisely forsaken, for my daily study clearly convinced me that the system was not going to turn out a *practical one as regards speed and legibility*. No doubt this same phenomenon has been witnessed time and again, and it is not long before deserters make the discovery. It is well for us to remember that the chief purpose of shorthand is not to enable the student to attain a moderate rate of speed in a short time, but to put him in possession of a system by which he can write down what is spoken, and then transcribe his notes accurately.

In further support of my plea, I would refer "Inquirer" to the Rev. E. Barker's letter on page 18 of your July issue; also to that of Mr. John Watson, on page 22. Mr. Watson is so well-known to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER that his opinion is worthy of careful consideration. In writing this letter I have only one object in view, and that is the welfare of a fellow-stenographer, and apologizing to you, Mr. Editor, for the length of my letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

"EXPERIENCE."

HENRY W. PIERSON has been appointed stenographer to Mayor Warwick, Philadelphia, Pa., at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

### Death of Capt. Wyckoff.

Capt. W. O. Wyckoff, senior member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter manufacturers, and a well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at his summer home on Carleton Island, Thousand Islands, last Thursday afternoon. He had been in poor health for several months, and his death is directly attributed to heart disease. He was sixty years old.

When in Brooklyn, Capt. Wyckoff, with his family, resided at No. 15 McDonough Street. A little more than a month ago Mrs. Wyckoff died in the house, since which time it has been closed. Capt. Wyckoff leaves two sons, one in business in Syracuse and the other a student in Cornell University. The deceased's fortune is estimated at nearly a million. The body will be interred at Ithaca, his boyhood home. He was a member of the Brooklyn Union League Club and belonged to several organizations in this city.—*The World*, New York, July 13, 1895.

### Munson Shorthand.

We are advised that Mr. Munson is now engaged in the preparation of a shorthand textbook, making some very radical changes in the system. A prominent teacher of the Munson system of shorthand in New York city, and who is assisting in the preparation of the plates, has expressed his willingness to take charge of the Munson department in *THE STENOGRAPHER*, which will be reopened with the October number, after the appearance of the new textbook. We are also assured that this department, so continued, will have the special endorsement of Mr. Munson himself.

### Shorthand Cyclers.

The cycling members of the Brooklyn Stenographers' Association have organized themselves into the Union Cycle Club, of Brooklyn, with headquarters at 440 Brooklyn Avenue. The following officers have been elected: President, Louis A. Raffloer; captain, Miss L. Brockelman; secretary and treasurer, Miss Minnie Van Borstel. The women are admitted to the same privileges as the men. Evening rides will be a feature.

### New England Shorthand Reporters' Association.

On account of the business engagements of many members of the Association during the present month, as well as the absence of others from their homes, it has been decided to postpone the annual meeting, which should have been held on Wednesday, July 17, until some convenient date in September, which, it is believed, will be found more satisfactory to all interested. Special preparations will be made to insure an interesting meeting, and full particulars will be announced as early as possible.

By order of the President,

FRANK H. BURT,

July 9, 1895.

Recording Secretary.

### The General Assembly of Conn.

The following bill was passed:

Section 1—Courts of common pleas may, in their discretion, employ competent persons skilled in the use of typewriting machines, to take evidence in court cases, by means of said machines, which evidence, so transcribed, may be certified and used as the official evidence in the case in the same manner as evidence taken by official stenographers in the superior court; one copy of which evidence shall be signed by the person taking the same, and kept on file by the clerk.

Section 2—The person so employed shall be duly sworn and shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be approved by the judge, and paid as other court expenses.

FRIEND Vic Blockhuys, Anvers, Belgium, writes us the following:

"DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: Up till now it was the custom for some people to make their correspondence in one or the other inns. In fact, they then did their work themselves. But one of the principal bar-keepers of London has brought forward something new. Several lady stenographers (?) and typewriters are attached to the 'hotel,' and while the customer is taking his breakfast, he dictates his letters to an 'artist of the winged art'. Then the female stenographer dictates her notes to a lady typewriter, and the letters are delivered to the client, together with the bill.

"Oh! Pitman, what becomes of thine children?" Truly yours,

VIC BLOCKHUYS.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

JUDGING from questions occasionally asked, the idea seems to have obtained, in some quarters, that the Metropolitan School of Shorthand is owned or controlled by Isaac Pitman & Sons. This is an entirely erroneous impression, and we take this opportunity to say that that firm has not the slightest interest in the school, financially.

\* \* \*

THE large number of pupils from this school who have obtained positions this spring and summer is a gratifying indication of the gradual passing away of the recent "hard times." The Metropolitan's graduates have always been in demand, but within the last few months no difficulty at all has been experienced in securing openings for competent pupils.

\* \* \*

IN reply to a correspondent, "A. H. F.," we would say that Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y., have recently issued a new edition of Guillermo Parody's "Manual of Spanish Phonography." The price is \$2.00. The work, of course, is adapted to the Isaac Pitman system, and we believe it to be a thoroughly reliable one.

\* \* \*

STUDENTS and intending visitors to the Metropolitan School should remember that there are two entrances to the Presbyterian Building, one on Fifth Avenue, and another on West Twentieth Street. Elevators will be found at both entrances. Although we have greatly improved quarters, we think it well to state that no advance has been made in rates.

\* \* \*

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

## BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

"That we may present every man perfect in Christ."—*Colossians* i. 28.

Christianity at first distinguished itself among all the religions of the world by equality. There was this aristocratic distinction of intellect in both the Jewish and Gentile religions. An example of this differ-

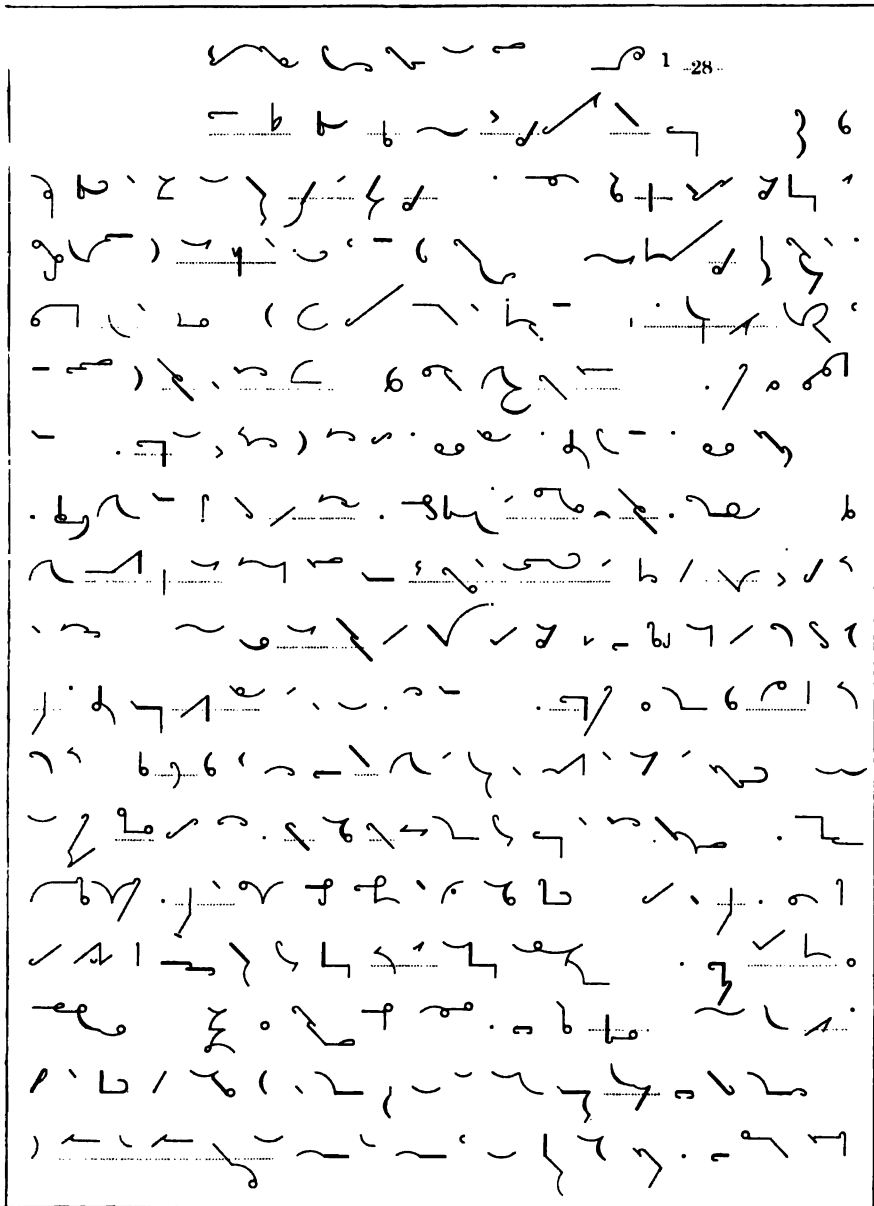
ence between the intelligence of the educated and the superstition of the vulgar was in the idea of communion with God then prevalent. Among the contemporary religions it was the privilege of a select few, of ascetics. They alone were capable of contemplating God. But a vital real fellowship with God according to Christ (1) was possible to all men alike. This is the simple levelling principle of Christianity. The Church is the household of God. The creed common to the heart of man was human want, a sense of sin, a desire for God, a sense of brotherhood. The disclosure of the love of God telling upon our human nature, the exhibition of the divine love and sacrifice made possible the forgiveness of sin. It is the love carried out in the humanity of Christ, together with the principles of incarnation and atonement, which appeal to the general heart of human kind.(2) Many things in the Bible are bewildering to our intelligence; but the great truths contained in it are very plain, and they teach a desire to get rid of sin and to know the mind of God. The creed of the Church is work; this lies at her very heart. It is through this that men grow by love and faith to maturity of knowledge and to perfection. Nothing in Church history (3) strikes one more than the belief in this principle—work for the equality of all men before Christ.(4) The catechetical lectures of the early Church,(5) the teachings of Cyril, Augustine, Chrysostom, all lay in this direction. We, too, teach the same truth; we reiterate it, again and again, both for the educated here and the uneducated in Central Africa. The great danger of our time is exclusiveness. Intellectualism is perplexed, because it mistakes the ground of its difficulties. Many have reached a stage of education which enables them to argue, but they know not enough to give them the vantage ground above argument. So article after article appears in magazine after magazine, with no depth in them to approach the great scope of Christian truth.(6)

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.



## Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

**Gabelsberger Richter Department.**

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

**Corresponding Style.**

LONDON, 11th July, 1895.

MESSRS. JAMES GREY & CO., Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN: Having formed an establishment in this city, as merchant and general agents, we take the liberty of acquainting you therewith, and of soliciting the favor of your orders. From our experience in mercantile affairs generally, and our intimate acquaintance with business as conducted in this metropolis in particular, we venture to promise that we shall be able to execute any commission with which you may intrust us, to your satisfaction and in the most prompt and economical manner. At least we can safely guarantee, that neither zeal nor attention shall be wanting on our part to ensure to our friends every advantage that the markets may afford; nor will there, we trust, be any deficiency of ability to fulfil the instructions we may receive, and promote the interests we are selected to represent.

Possessed as we are of ample funds, not only for the service of our friends, but also for carrying on an extensive export and import trade on our own account, we shall be glad to avail ourselves of any advantage that your market for colonial produce and British products or manufactures, may, from time to time, present, by making consignment. We shall, therefore, thank you to keep us constantly advised of the state of your markets; and as we shall be ready to make advances to the extent of two-thirds of the invoiced amount of goods consigned to us for sale, on receipt of invoice, bill of lading, and orders for insurance, we shall, on the other hand, expect the same indulgence from our friends and correspondents.

We are extremely desirous of rendering our correspondence mutually profitable, as the only means of placing it on a solid and permanent basis; and this, you may be sure will be our constant aim.

Requesting your attention to our respective signatures at foot, we subscribe ourselves, gentlemen,

Your faithful servants,  
HARRISON, WILSON & CO.

**Reporting Style.****NATURAL BASIS OF MONEY.**

As civilization has progressed, money has become more definite in form, and each form more precise and constant in value. Numerous substances have served as money, at different times and in different places, which shows that the need of money was felt and that efforts were made to supply that need before the qualities of any particular substance, such as gold or silver, suggested the idea of that substance being made into money.

The idea which thus found expression was begotten of the need of having a medium of exchange, something that would be generally valued alike by everybody, and the first use of money must have been to facilitate barter, because barter was the only method of exchange or trade known, or even practicable before money came into general use.

Money was probably at the very first used only as a make-weight in bartering and trading, the "boot," as we call it now. It may be imagined that when bartering and "trading" became close, some article of general acceptability was added to the less valuable of the two things under exchange, so as to equalize the values received by the parties to the barter. Naturally, the best substance for this would be one in general use and easily divisible without loss of value, and also of rare occurrence as a natural product; hence salt, an article of universal consumption; iron, the material of weapons; copper, the material of armor; silver, the material of household utensils, of personal ornament, and of religious vessels; gold, the material of royal and female adornment, came into use as make-weights or "boot."

## Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.

Common Style *Handwritten text in Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand, written in a common style. The text is dense and fills most of the page.*

Rep. Style *Handwritten text in Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand, written in a reduced style. The text is more compact and fits within the same space as the common style.*

**Graham Department.**

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer  
Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Letter No. 38.

MESSRS. SEAMAN & Co.,  
Omaha, Nebr.

GENTLEMAN: Referring further to your inquiry of the 22d inst., regarding tin mill tools.

The tongs for the roller differ, in some respects, from those of<sup>28</sup> the heater, doubler and catcher. The doubler does not have the sharpened bits like the roller, but the reins are tapered in the same way.<sup>30</sup>

The catcher and doubler tongs are only about 3' 6" long in the rein, whereas the rein of the heater's is about<sup>75</sup> 5' 9" long.

The weight of the tongs of the catcher, tinman, washman and risers, is about the same.

You, doubtless, are familiar<sup>100</sup> with the weight, size and shape of the other tongs in the mill, those of the openers, assorters, etc. (120 words).

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

Letter No. 39.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your favor of the 16th inst., relative to the construction of your mill.

You certainly have a wrong idea in placing a traveling<sup>28</sup> crane directly behind the hot rolls, for you must understand that this

will not give the behinder a chance to swing his plates as they<sup>60</sup> come from the mill.

Of course, you will readily perceive that it would be a great hinderance to a man handling hot plates to have<sup>75</sup> a crane right behind him.

You certainly must remove that crane to some more convenient place so as to enable the behinder to get the<sup>100</sup> plates in the next pass of rolls. (107 words).

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

Letter No. 40.

JOHN H. BLAINE, Esq.,  
Portland, Me.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 29th ultimo duly received.

I do not know of any new tin-plate works where the contracts are not already<sup>28</sup> let for all the necessary machinery.

Judging from your drawing, I should say that you have an excellent pickling machine. There are several in this<sup>60</sup> country, constructed on almost precisely the same lines, but as you seem to have a superior article, and can place it on the market at<sup>75</sup> a lower figure than others, you may be able to find purchasers.

I do not know where you can find an annealer or good cold<sup>100</sup> roller, but will advise you if I can obtain two such men for you. (114 words).

Yours truly,

MRS. John L. Eddy, of New York, is the official reporter of the New York State Sunday School Association. Mrs. Eddy is said to be an accomplished reporter, following the fastest speakers in the Association with but little trouble.

MR. FREDERICK W. GNICHTL, the well-known law stenographer, of Trenton, N. J., dropped in to see us and renew his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER. He promises to write something for our readers, one of these days.

DAVID S. VEITCH, who for nearly a quarter century has been stenographer in the Court of Special Sessions—beloved and honored by judges, lawyers and reporters—has been removed by the fledgling reformers who now hold that court, and a favorite of Mayor Strong has been installed to draw the salary for Republican assessment. Last week Recorder Goff removed stenographer Anderson, of the Court of General Sessions—equally beloved and honored with Mr. Veitch, who had been even longer on court duty. Reformers must have the spoils.—*Mercury*, New York, July 1, 1895.



# "Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

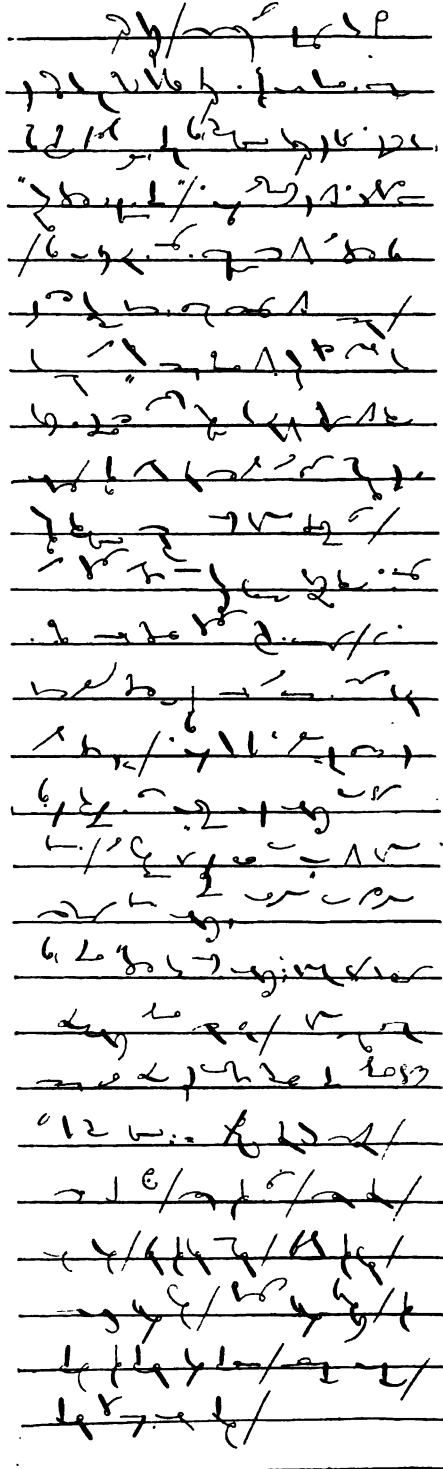
(Copyrighted).

## French by the "Exact."

We may further illustrate the adequacy of the system as furnishing a vehicle of expression, by reference to French; and we do that now because a correspondent of this journal, July issue, conceding the difficulty of using ordinary phonography for French, has ventured the assertion that "Bishop's vowels would not overcome the difficulty." The language is inflexional, as Latin is, but in a less degree. There is need that there should be an easier and more distinct way of representing its vowels than the detached signs of the ordinary Pitman—something more easily written, and connectible. For example, in *ele*, connected strokes, representing both the *ā*-sounds, are needed, for facility; and as these sounds are very prominent, they should be represented by boldly written forms, not by mere dots, liable to be misread if slightly out of position, as the two *ā*-dots of old phonography, one before, the other following the T-stroke, are. In *est-ce ici*, implied *ē* of the *Exact*, after upward special S-form, is easy and expressive, giving the pronunciation, *aya-se-see*, briefly and clearly. Let the Pitman writer try his hand at this—giving, if he can, an outline that would be read without hesitation. The languages being different, we readapt, somewhat; as, using large final hook, and our NG-stroke to add nasals, so constantly occurring. It is philosophical to let large-hooked consonants or *ng* represent following most frequently occurring nasals, *aw*-syong or *a*-syong, using the hooks on the vowels for the other nasals; but the need of ability to *exactly* show the nasal, in any case, must be self-evident. The following examples, some of connected words, show exact or approximate pronunciation; difficult—in some cases substantially impossible—by the ordinary phonography: *ou tout se vend tres-bon marche*; *mon, ton, son, ma, ta, sa*; *mes, les*; *nos, vos*; *je fais, tu fais, il fait*; *je ferai, tu ferais*.

*Combien vendez-vous cela? Ça me semble un peu cher. tu donneras; tu donnerais; vous donneriez.*

*qu'il donnât; en donnant; donne est ce que je ne donne pas.*



## Shorthand Notes by The Editor.

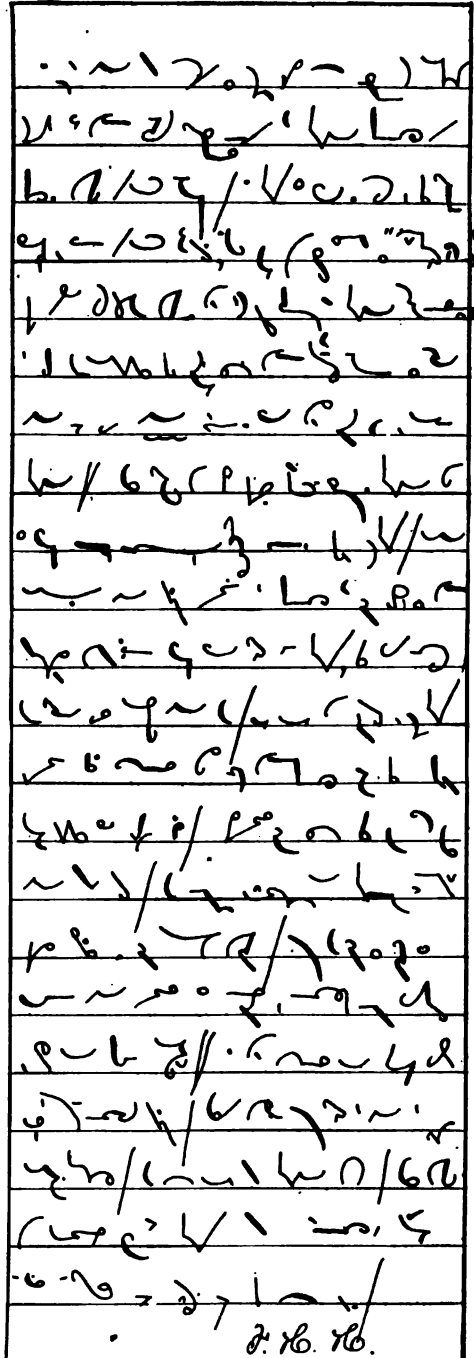
## Status of Typewriting.

The *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette* touches on an interesting subject, as follows:

"The art of writing by machinery has assumed such importance and has become so intimately associated with the legal and judicial proceedings of the country that typewritten documents are demanding legislative recognition and validity. The typewriter is only a machine, but its product is entitled to equal recognition with that of the pen, even though the latter has been described as 'mightier than the sword.' At the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature a law was passed declaring that all typewriting heretofore executed or done, for any purpose whatever, shall have the same legal force and effect as ordinary writing, and the word 'writing' occurring in our laws shall be held to include typewriting.

"This provision will set at rest all contention as to whether a typewritten will is valid within the meaning of the statute, together with a good many other controversies growing out of the use of the typewriter. Anything in the nature of written paper, record, or document that would be sustained as legal by our laws will be equally valid when printed on a typewriter, which is really a machine for printing words instead of writing them. Under the new law it would be competent to use the typewriter to record deeds, mortgages, wills and other legal documents, although its adaptability for that purpose is not generally conceded. Such records would have some advantages, however, over those written by the pen. They could be made uniform in typography, would occupy much less space, and would be entirely legible. Whether they would be as durable as ink-written records is questionable, but chemistry could be relied upon to supply any defect in that line.

"The law makes no change with respect to notes or other commercial paper. These are lawful whether printed or written, or partly in both forms. They may now be typewritten also. This legislation will increase the value of the typewriter, by augmenting the field of its operations and the uses to which it may be put."



**D. D. MUELLER.**

BY E. G. WEITZEL.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. He lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Such is the ideal to which the life of the individual whose career it is the writer's pleasant task to sketch, has been attuned.

and Business College, Delaware, Ohio. Having determined to devote himself to commercial education, he rejected several flattering offers from the schools in which he had taught, and others of his native county.

During the year, after completing his commercial training, he secured and held, as long as desired, four different positions with the following institutions: Marietta College,



Although still a young man, his life shows thoughts and deeds of many years.

Mr. Mueller was born on a farm in Washington county, Ohio, October 21, 1870. He attended the common schools of his county until he was sixteen, when he obtained a certificate to teach in these temples of learning. This he did for three terms, at the end of which time he abandoned this work to pursue a course at Michael's Pen Art Hall

his alma mater; Columbus Business College; and Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is still connected with the last named college, having been promoted from the position of teacher of penmanship to that of secretary of the college and teacher of shorthand, penmanship and bookkeeping. He has contracted with the management for another season in his present capacity, at



the end of which time he will have been with this college seven years.

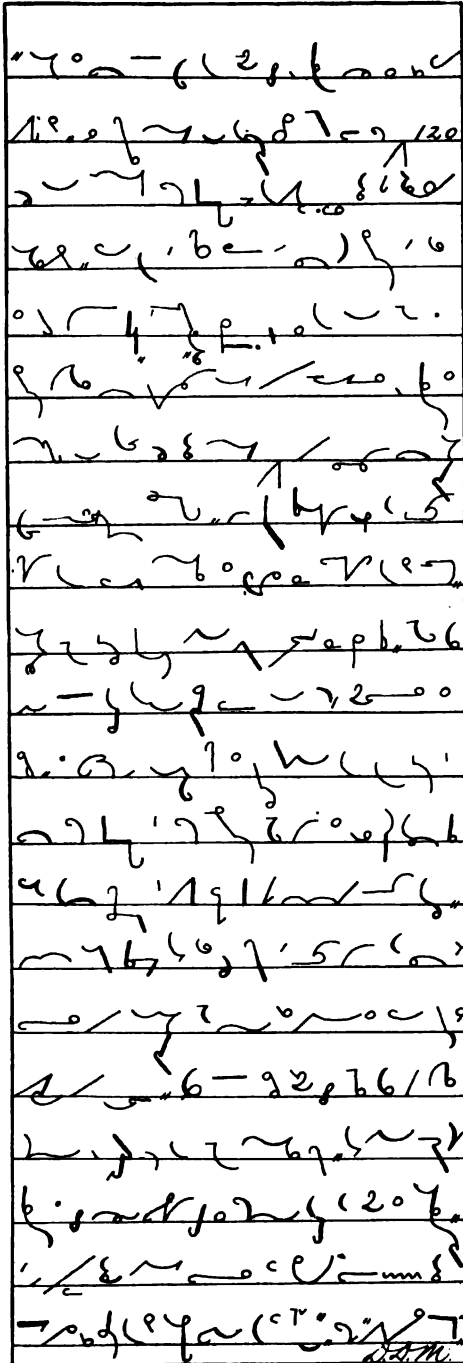
While at Delaware, Mr. Mueller learned Eclectic shorthand. In the spring of 1891, he discarded it for Benn Pitman. Believing that all the good things are not found in one basket, he has, since the above date, familiarized himself with all the Pitmanic systems, and to-day his notes are a combination of Benn Pitman, Graham, Dement and others. Always anxious to keep abreast of the times and his profession, he is an enthusiastic supporter and reader of the principal shorthand magazines, and is the owner of a fine library of works on shorthand and kindred subjects.

As a teacher, he stands in the front rank. His pupils realize that in him they have an able instructor and a firm friend. Filled with untiring zeal, he has every interest of the pupil at heart, and rejoices to see them clear their way through the intricacies of hooks and crooks, debits and credits, and muscular movement curves.

Mr. Mueller is rapidly climbing up, up to the pinnacle of success, and some day will reap the true reward of hard, conscientious toil.

Hiram E. Sickels, court reporter of the New York Court of Appeals, died yesterday in Albany. He was sixty-eight years old, and had served as court reporter for twenty-three years. During that time he had issued many volumes containing reports of cases and digests of decisions. He was born in Albion, Orleans County, studied at the Albion Academy, and entered the law office of Curtis & Stone, at Albion. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and practised law until the war broke out. He then assisted in raising the Seventeenth Volunteer Battery of Light Artillery, and on August 26, 1862, was commissioned its first lieutenant. He took part with the battery in the capture of Fort Fisher, participating in nearly all the battles around Richmond, was in the series of battles about Petersburg, including Five Forks, and joined in the pursuit of Lee, ending at Appomattox. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, with the brevet rank of captain, for gallant and efficient service. Returning to Albion, he resumed the practice of law. He removed to Albany in 1871. He was appointed court reporter in February, 1872.—*Post*, New York, July 5, 1895.

## Shorthand Notes by Mr. Mueller.





# Some Remarkable Forms in the New "Companion."

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

In the March issue, we specified uses of double-circle by Mr. Graham that were in direct contravention of former injunctions, as contained in the books of both Isaac and Benn Pitman; and we showed that after the appearance of the Handbook Benn Pitman followed these repudiations of himself and Isaac Pitman, adopting many of the forms which the Handbook had for the first time shown; and, further, we gave some examples from the new *Companion*, of the manner in which the same leadership had not only been followed, but others in which the new *Companion* had carried this repudiation of old Pitmanic injunctions to such an extent that we were brought face to face with forms which obviously could not possibly be written, except at a very moderate rate of speed; in which, in short, was exhibited a complete out-Grahaming of Graham himself. Those examples were included in two plates, on pages 137, 138, March issue; which plates—in order to give greater completeness to the exhibit which, accepting the challenge of the editor of the *Phonographic*, we propose to make—we venture, at the risk of repetition, to again present. Any new subscriber to this magazine, who should miss any of these specimens, would be entitled to make serious complaint against the editor, especially in the heated season when all purveyors of literature are under implied obligations to contribute to the utmost to the amusement—and perhaps to the *amazement*—of their readers. Those examples were as follows:

Q 1. in his surprise, Q 2. in his experience,  
Q 2. in his expression, Q 1. in his spirit;  
Q 1. in his strife, Q 2. in his training. Q  
 2. in his sojourn. Q 1. in his description, secretion,  
Q 1. in his secret, Q 2. in his season; Q  
 2. in his cell, soul, sleigh 3. in his salvation, Q  
 3. in his solution, Q 1. in his slightest; Q 1.  
 in his slaughter, Q 1. in his similarity; Q 1.  
 in his simple-simplicity.

Q 1. is-has sipped-sopped, his spite. 3. is-has sapped: Q has sipped-sopped his, his spites. 3. has sapped his-us. Q suspend: Q 1. his spirit. 2. is-has spread. Q 1. his spirits. Q 2. has spread his: Q 3. as is proved: Q 2. is-has sprained Q 2. has sprained his. Q 3. is as bad, his-as is about. Q is as bad as, as is about his. Q 1. as-his is behind, 2. as-his is bent, 3. as-his is bound: Q 1. is as broad, his is broad-brought, as is-has brought, is-as his bride. 2. is-has sabered-sobered, is-as has his bread, as is bred. 3. is-as-has his brad-brood. Q 1. is as broad as, his is broad as, as has brought his-us, 2. has sabered-sobered his-us. Q 2. is has soaked-sucked, his sect. Q 2. has soaked-sucked his-us, his sect is-has, Q 1. has scoffed. Q 1. is-has-skinned-sickened, is as kind. 2. is-his-second, is-as his account, 3. is-as scant, has scanned. Q has skinned his-us, is-as kind as. 2. as his accounts, as his account is-has. 3. is-as scant as, has scanned his-us. Q 1. is-as-his secret, is-as-his creed-creature. 2. is-as sacred, as-has occurred, has succored. 3. is-has screwed, is-as crude-accurate, as-has accrued. Q 1. his secrets, his secret is-has, as his creeds-creatures, as his creed is-has, 2. is-as sacred as, has succored his-us. 3. is as crude-accurate as Q 1. is has screened. Q 1. has screened his-us. \* \* \* Q 3. as his vaunt. Q 3. as his vaunts, as his vaunt is-has. \* \* \* Q 2. has sent us his [# half-length with a double circle at each end!] \* \* \* Q 1. as his heat, is as hot. 2. as his hate-hut. 3. as his hat. Q 1. as his heats, as his heat is-has, is as hot as. 2. as his hates-huts, as his hate-hut is-has. 3. as his hats, has his hat is-has. Q 2. as his heft: Q as his heft is-has. Q 1. as his hint-hind, 2. as his hunt 3. as his haunt-hound. Q 1. as his hints-hinds, as his hint-hind is-has. 2. as his hunts, as his hunt is-has. 3. as his haunts-hounds, as his haunt-hound is-has!!!

Particular attention is again called to the impossibility of writing rapidly the forms with back-hook *preceding* double circle, as shown in the shorter plate. The reader will, however, find in the larger plate that crowning absurdity—looking at it in the light of these older Pitmanic warnings—of a half-length stroke with a large circle at each end!

One would suppose the contemplation of this audacious infraction of their often insisted on rule, would awaken lusty protests from the surviving protagonists of the art

phonographic. In the longer of these plates an occasional practicable form will be found, such as *suspend*; but in the main the forms are such as no experienced reporter would think of using, under any conceivable conditions of practical work. Take these examples: *is-has skinned-sickened; has skinned his-us; as his vaunts*; comment on them would be superfluous. A good deal of the absurdity, too, is concealed under the hyphenation of different words representable by the same outlines; for not many will take the trouble to count up how many meanings are attributed to one sign, or to discover the ambiguities involved; they run up, by a sort of permutation, almost in geometrical ratio. Take, for instance, the phrases given for half-length B-stroke with double circle on R-hook side, thus: 1. *is as broad, his is broad, his is brought, as is brought, as has brought, as his bride, is his bride*; 2. *is sabered, has sabered, is sobered, has sobered, is his bread, as his bread, as is bred*; 3. *is his brad, as his brad, has his brad, is his brood, as his brood, has his brood*; few would suspect that all this was concealed in the innocent looking key-work following the signs—there being no suggestion, either, that any distinguishing vocalization is needed, as to a single one of them; and the absence from them all of the asterisk, leading to the conclusion that it was the intention to teach that any insertion of vowels would be superfluous.

Take, also, sign (p. 84) *Pnts*: it means, according to the key—no vocalization being shown: 1. ponds, pints, points, pawned-his, pinned-his; 2. paints, pends, punts, compends, appends, paint-his, append-his, penned-his, opened-his, pained-his, pained-us, pent-his, pent-us, open-its, upon-its; 3. pants, pounds, compounds, pound-his, pound-us compound-his; twenty-six indications! but substantially paralleled in extravagance, by lists following *Pn* and *sPs*, same page of *Companion*.

On page 87 we find a curious evidence of lack of appreciation of practical requirements. Graham's sign, *Prf*, for *perfect*, etc., is shown, and, as applicable to the sign in third position, the words *proof*, *prove*, *ap-prove*, *approval*; the last two with asterisk to indicate vocalization, but with no suggestion whatever for adding *Vl*, in *approval*—an addition more distinctive and decisive

than any amount of vocalization, and also more easily and quickly written. This illustrates what seems to have been an overmastering idea of the author—that the shorter a form is *to the eye, or lineally*, the more easily and quickly can it be written; no account being taken of the absolute necessity of selecting outlines which the hand can trace easily and without contortion. Illustrating again from the short plate, showing back-hook for "*in*," the compiler seems never to have considered the matter of *dynamics*; not to have known that getting a short form at the expense of having to slow up and balance the hand in preparation to write it, *involves a distinct loss*, as against the use of a form twice as long that can be struck off without such preparation and without hesitation. It is difficult to imagine an experienced note-taker writing a single one of the outlines shown in this plate—a confession that he did, would seriously impair his reputation with such of the expert writers of the country as should become aware of his doing so, except as a mere experiment.

The editor of the *Phonographic* has attempted to answer our charge that he has carried certain principles or expedients to an absurd extreme, by saying in effect that it is a mere matter of applying principles a little more or less freely. The correct statement of the difference would be, that in the one case the laws of muscular movement, manual possibilities and limitations, are considered; while in the other—that is his own—we see complete subservience to a rampant notion or idea; absence of that reserve, that attention to the practical view of things, which the shorthand writer, quite as much as the practitioner of any art calling for combined activity of brain and hands, must needs exhibit and exercise. A curious example of this may be seen in use of *initial* str-loop, as in *steeper*, *stopper*, *stepper*, *stupor*; and, on half-length, *slopped* (p. 90). It would be wearisome to present a complete exhibit of these curiosities of the new *Companion*. We refer the reader to bottom of page 132, the sign *sLs* and the key-words following it, *more than forty in number*, not counting in one word marked to be vocalized, and now present a list, the numbers attached to the key-work showing, by numbers, the words and phrases shown in the *Companion*

as representable by the outlines numbered to respectively correspond. We simply ask for an inspection of these, feeling that comment would be superfluous. Concerning certain of the forms involving difficult or impossible hook-enclosing initial circles—such as *Fr* or *Mr* with initial circle—we feel it but just to Mr. Benn Pitman to say, that in his 1877 *Companion*, copyright of 1861, he himself avoids these absurdities, presenting, in the main, outlines easily written and in such marked contrast to those of the new *Companion*, that one would suppose the incongruity of permitting the later work to bear the same title would strike him with overwhelming force.

1. stoppered (p. 90); 2. subordination (91); 3. his subordination (92); 4. blesses his, blesses us (92); 5. balances his—us (93); 6. braces his (94); 7. has brought us his (95); 8. 1 has sweetened his, is constant as, as constant as; 2 sustained his—us (98); 9. 1 treats his, treats us, trots his; 2 towards his, towards us, trades his (101); 10. 3 stouter than is, stouter than his; 11. 2 stuttered (p. 102); 12. twits his, twits us (103); 13. 2 is as deaf, is as different, his is different, is said to have; 14. 1 is seeded, has seeded, is ceded, has ceded, is sodded, has sodded, has sided (105); 15. 1 unsoldered; 16. 1 his cedar, his solder, his cider, is as dry, is his doctor, as his doctor; 2 is considerable, is considerably; 3 is sadder, is as dark; 17. 1 as his derision, etc. (108); 18. as chaste as, as his chests, as his chest is—has; 19. 2 as such a one's is—has; 20. 1 as such ought to have it—had; 2 as such have it—had; as such would have it—had (110); 21. 2 such will, 3 satchel, as much will; 22. 2 such will have its, such will have had his, such will have had us (111); 23. 2 as such are of its, as such are to have its; 3 as such were of its, as such were to have its, as such were to have had his; 24. 2 advantage, Jesus, age, edge, jay (112); 25. 3 as his imagination is—has; 26. his sojourns, his sojourn is—has (114); 27. in his sojourn (115); 28. 1 auctioned his (116); 29. 2 has cuffed his—us; 30. 1 has auctioned his, has cautioned his—us; 3 has cushioned his (117); 31. 1 has called his—us; 2 scaled his; 3 secluded his—us; schooled his—us (119); 32. 1 has screened his—us (122); 33. 3 is as gaunt as (125); 34. 1 has grieved his—us, 3 has grooved his (127);

1. *N*; 2. *S*; 3. *S*; 4. *S*; 5. *S*;  
6. *S*; 7. *S*; 8. *P*; 9. *S*; 10. *S*;  
11. *P*; 12. *S*; 13. *P*; 14. *P*; 15. *S*; 16. *P*;  
17. *S*; 18. *S*; 19. *S*; 20. *P*; 21. *P*;  
22. *P*; 23. *S*; 24. *P*; 25. *P*; 26. *S*;  
27. *P*; 28. *S*; 29. *S*; 30. *S*;  
31. *S*; 32. *S*; 33. *S*; 34. *S*;  
35. *S*; 36. *S*; 37. *S*; 38. *S*;  
39. *S*; 40. *S*; 41. *S*; 42. *S*;  
43. *S*; 44. *S*; 45. *S*; 46. *S*;  
47. *S*; 48. *S*; 49. *S*; 50. *S*;  
51. *S*; 52. *S*; 53. *S*; 54. *S*;  
55. *S*; 56. *S*; 57. *S*; 58. *S*; 59. *S*;  
60. *S*; 61. *S*; 62. *S*; 63. *S*;  
64. *S*; 65. *S*; 66. *S*; 67. *S*;  
68. *S*; 69. *S*; 70. *S*; 71. *S*;  
72. *S*; 73. *S*; 74. *S*; 75. *S*;  
76. *S*; 77. *S*; 78. *S*; 79. *S*; 80. *S*;  
81. *S*; 82. *S*; 83. *S*; 84. *S*; 85. *S*;  
86. *S*; 87. *S*;

35. 1 is-has softened, is as fond. 2 is as faint, as his fund (130); 36. 1 has softened his-us, is as fond as. 2 is as faint as, as his funds, as his fund is—has (131); 37. 1 has fleeced his—us (132); 38. 2 suffers his—us; his phrases; 39. 2 is from one; 3 saffron, his frown (133); 40. 1 ciphered, is-has fraught-fried-offered-freed, his fright; 2 suffered, is-as-his fright, is afraid, his effort, *is-as from it* (!); 3 his fruit (p. 134); 41. 2 as his vests, as his vest is—has; 3 is as fast as (136); 42. 1 is-as of all its; 3 is-has valued (137); 43. 2 severs his-us, his verses, his verse is—has; 3 is-as averse as; 44. 2 his versions, his version is—has; 3 his aversions, his aversion is—has (138); 45. 1 is-as his thigh; 2 as saith; 3 is south, as his youth; 46. 1 as his thoughts, 1 as his thought is—has; 47. throws us his (140); 48. 1 has authorized his—us; 2 has thrust his—us; 49. 1 his authority; 2 his throat-threat, is third; 3 is-has throughout, is-has through it; 50. is-as through their own; 51. his authority, is-has, etc. (141); 52. 1 has seethed his; 3 has soothed his—us (143); 53. is with all its; 54. 2 as they will not (144); 55. 1 as either one is—has; 3 is other than his, his other ones, his other one is—has; 56. 1 as there ought not; as there had-would not (145); 57. 1 ceased his, 3 soused his; 58. has assigned his—us (146); 59. 1 is-as saucy as; 60. 1 his cessation, 2 his secession; 61. has ceased his; 3 has soused his—us (147); 62. 1 seasoned his—us; 63. 1 unseasoned; 64. 1 in his season (148); 65. 1 in his wishes; 3 in his issues-shoes (149); 66. 1 is-as short; 2 his shirt; 3 is-has assured; 67. \* 2 his shirts, his shirt is—has \* \* (150); *on p. 152, L-stroke with initial and final circle has 41 readings indicated, and only one vocalization indication, "sly-as";* 68. 2 in his luster, in his ulster; 69. 1 has sliced his, has solaced his; 2 as his lusts, as his lust is—has; 3 as his last is—has; 70. 1 is as lean as, as his lawn—line—loin is—has; 2 is-as sullen as, has slain his, is as lone as, as his loan is—has; 3 his saloons, his saloon is—has, as his lance (154); (see also, *all forms on upper two-thirds of p. 155, ending with—71, in his slaughter*); 72. 2 has learned his—us; 73. 6 his lard; 74. his larder (156); 75. 1 swallows, his walls—wiles, his will is, is-as wily as; 3 is as woolly as; 76. 2 as we will not (157); 77. in his sort (160), and see this whole page;

78. rents us his; 79. 1 his roster; 3 his rooster (162); 80. 2 has served his—us (163); 81. 1 wired us his (165); 82. his masters (167); 83. is-as-sinister as; 84. 2 is as yourselves; 85. 1 as his yeast (183); 86. 1 his hints-hinds, his hint is—has; 2 his hunts, his hunt is—has, has honed his; 3 his haunts-hounds, his haunt-hound is—has; 87. 2 in his hose; 3 in his house-hues (185).

### Positions Wanted.

**WANTED**—Position as teacher, or assistant teacher, of shorthand (Pitmanic), or as teacher in English department. Can furnish reference. Would prefer the Western part of U. S. Address, THE STENOGRAPHER.

### Publishers' Notes.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.** To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

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WE can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

W. C. ROSSMAN, 214 East Washington Street, Chambersburg, Pa., desires a correspondent in the Pitman-Howard.

EARNEST M. MYERS, 404 S. Washington Street, Crawfordville, Ind., would like to correspond with a Graham writer for general improvement.

JUDGE John B. Cassaday, of the Supreme Court, this morning appointed Joseph S. Coe his stenographer and clerk at \$45 a month. He is a son of editor Ed. Coe, of Whitewater, and has been in the University two years. His pay begins to-day.—*Journal*, Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1895.

## Pitmanic vs. Gabelsberger.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1895.

Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER,

DEAR SIR : Now and then there appear in the shorthand journals of this country ridiculous statements regarding the superiority of the adaptation of some Pitmanic system to the German over the original German Gabelsberger system. Thus, Mr. George North, of this city, states in your last number that he believes a Pitmanic system is better suited to German than is Gabelsberger's, being much more distinct on account of the angles. I am at a loss to understand how a greater number of angles could make a system more distinct. Is English longhand script, for instance, on account of the absence of angles, less distinct than German longhand? According to all who have impartially compared shorthand systems, the strongest point in favor of the Gabelsberger system, in fact of any graphic system, is its distinctness, while, on the other hand, the geometric systems lack distinctness and consequently legibility. Everybody is aware of the complaints of many Pitmanic writers that they can not read their notes well, especially after some time has elapsed. Did Mr. North ever hear a similar complaint on the part of a Gabelsberger writer? To-day I read the notes I took twenty-five years ago, as well as if they had been written yesterday. Not that alone, but two writers of the Gabelsberger system may read each other's notes without much difficulty. My son frequently transcribes my reporting notes, which he reads almost more fluently than myself. It would pay Mr. North to look a little into the history of shorthand, and he would find that the introduction of a geometric system into the German language would be taking a backward step unheard of in the history of the science. He would find, furthermore, that the geometric systems, chiefly based on the English system of Taylor, and introduced in Germany by Mosengeil (1796) and Horstig (1797) and developed further by numerous other inventors, had a fair and practical trial in Germany for almost forty years. But with what result? They never obtained a foothold in Germany, because they were so little adapted to the language. When, in 1834, Gabelsberger published his system based on princi-

ples entirely different from those of the geometric systems, all those imitation of the English and French methods melted away. After the publication of Gabelsberger's system, all inventors of new systems in Germany did not dare to deviate from the graphic principles of Gabelsberger, and, in fact, one who would at present recommend the introduction of a geometric system in Germany would be considered foolish. Adaptations of Pitman were published by Caemmerer, in 1848; and by Driesslein, in 1884; but they were not even noticed in Germany.

The only excuse for a statement like that of Mr. North's seems to be that the gentleman has a very poor knowledge of the Gabelsberger system. Although he claims to be well acquainted with the Gabelsberger system, I have my doubts about it, for he declares in his own words that his knowledge of the German language itself is defective. I would ask Mr. North to call at the rooms of the Gabelsberger Shorthand Society, of this city (149 West 125th Street), some Wednesday evening, in order to prove his knowledge of our system. Until he does so, his statement must appear utterly absurd.

Yours sincerely,

DR. RUDOLF TOMBO,  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Hooks.

BY A. W. McCULLOUGH.

In the Pitman system, when a vowel comes between the two consonants in a pl or pr series, it can be indicated by lengthening the hook. This will often obviate the necessity of writing the vowel, and fully preserves the legibility of the form.

If a final hook is lengthened for f or v, a hook besides the n hook can be reserved for nd on the opposite side. This will add much to the legibility of certain words and little, if any, loss of time. For example, in initial hooks take: pray, pair; play, pale; tray, tear; dry, dire; fear, free, etc. In final hooks the words: paint, pained; tent, tend; dine, dined; spent, spend; rent, rained, etc.

"Why did she marry Fiddleback?"

"Because she was in love with another man, and the man was in love with another girl, and the girl was in love with Fiddleback. It was the only way she could get even with the other girl, you see!"—*Life*.

## News by Typewriter.

The failure of the telegraph wires between Milwaukee and Chicago, owing to the storm, had the effect of developing quickly a method of transmitting press matter by wire that is new in the West. Typewriter operators with telephone receivers at their ears were seated in the newspaper offices at Milwaukee and the news was talked to them from Chicago at the rate of eighty words a minute.

The operator at Chicago experienced the novelty of distinguishing plainly over the wire instead of the accustomed "Morse" of his own "sounder," the click of the typewriters at Milwaukee, eighty-five miles away.—*Commercial Advertiser*, New York, July 8, 1895.

## New Orleans, La.

Last night the Stenographers' Association held their regular monthly meeting. Among the reports of the various standing committees the report of Mr. A. J. Peters, chairman of the committee on examination, was eminently satisfactory. Mr. Peters stated that he had numerous requests for stenographers, and that he had placed a number, but that the demand still exceeded the supply, and that it showed that the usefulness of the association was beginning to be realized in business and commercial circles.

Mr. A. Walker was elected to active membership in the association, and the applications of Misses Ella Driscoll, Cecilla Llambias and Beulah Caspar were received. After transacting routine business the meeting adjourned.—*Times Democrat*, July 14, 1895.

## Patents.

Issued from June 11th to July 9th, inclusive.

540,724. H. J. Cowger, of King City, Ohio. Inkstand Cover.

540,673. K. M. Lenard, of Boston, Mass. Penholder.

540,635. F. P. Clark, of North Baltimore, Ohio. Pencil-tip and Eraser.

540,918. J. B. Laughton, of Westfield, Mass. Stencil and Marking-brush Pot.

540,679. W. H. More, of New Orleans, La. Adjustment for Typewriting Machine.

Issued June 18th.

541,108. J. D. Mets, of Dubuque, Ia. Removable Blotter for Blank-books.

541,391. J. Rischert, of Baden, Germany. Newspaper File.

541,319. A. Dom, of Mount Healthy, Ohio. Paper File.

541,22. T. Cahill, of New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

541,113. W. Mc K. Jenne, of Illion, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

Issued June 25th.

541,678. W. M. Poindexter, of Washington, D. C. Bookcase.

541,584. R. H. Arnald, of Rochester, N. Y. Book Support.

541,548. E. H. Hilborn, of Toronto, Canada. Clip for attaching and holding in book-covers, counter checks, manifold copy books, etc.

541,498. E. J. Perry, of Fond Du Luc, Wis., Carbon Copying Manifold Sheet or Book.

Issued July 2d.

542,125. W. J. Whitwood, of Wellsville, N. Y. Bill Holder.

542,128. H. G. Woolworth, of Troy, N. Y. Check Pad.

541,982. M. D. Nelson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Desk and Seat.

541,965. B. J. Conhig, of Jamestown, Ohio. Ink-well Cover.

542,144. F. C. Campbell, of New York, N. Y. Penholder.

541,892. W. R. Swartwout, of Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machine Cleaner.

541,939. E. A. Lyman, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Copy-holder for Typewriters.

Issued July 9th.

542,277. P. J. Pauly, Sr., of St. Louis, Mo. Bookcase.

542,293. F. A. Taylor, of Waterbury, Conn. Bookholder.

542,467. W. Z. English, of Philadelphia, Pa. Manifold Blank-book.

542,266. J. Lehnbeuter, of St. Louis, Mo. File.

542,399. L. H. Thomas, of Chicago, Ills. Inkstand Stopper.

542,482. W. E. Lewis, of Corry, Pa. Ink-well or holder.

542,450. W. H. Stewart, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Fountain Pen.

542,275. F. Oliver, of Epworth, Iowa. Typewriting Machine.

542,532. F. W. Overhiser, of Cold Spring, N. Y. Ribbon for Typewriting Machine.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Lawyer, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., by whom this list is furnished.



# The Stenographer

'IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY.'

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

NUMBER 3.

## Vain Regret.

(From the German—by JOHN WATSON.)

I roused myself up in the night, in the night,  
And found myself dreamily drifting  
Along the lone lane, by the flitting moon-light,  
'Tween early and late,  
Through the gray gothic gate  
Where the shadows so wierdly were shifting.

The mill-brook rushed down through its old  
rocky bed,  
I leaned on the bridge, and regarded  
The wavelets deep under me, onward they sped;  
They rippled so bright  
In the night, in the night;  
Yet none were rolled back, or retarded.

Above me, O wondrous, unnumbered display,  
The stars in their courses progressing,  
And with them the moon in majestic array;  
How sparkled their light  
In the night, in the night,  
Through spaces deceiving—distressing.

Again I looked up in the night, in the night  
Again I looked downward—still fretting  
O, woe's me, how sadly my days have ta'en  
flight.

Keep quiet, now, quite,  
In the night, in the night,  
My beating heart—vainly regretting.

## The Coming Typewriter.

W. L. WARDELL.

**I**N these fin-de-siecle days, in this hurly-burly of scientific and mechanical development, this era of startling achievements and wonderful inventions, this time of radical newness and the evolution of latter-day cults such as that which finds expression in living pictures and the Altogether, and while the curtain is being rung up on the coming woman, what about the coming typewriter?

With the shrinking modesty so characteristic of men with newspaper experience, I blush that abler pens than mine have not already initiated a vigorous propagandism in favor of a perfected writing machine which shall bear the same relation to the present embryotic genus of typewriter that the perfecting printing press does to Ben Franklin's Washington hand-press. Time will bear out the statement, made in the most judicial spirit and with the fullest appreciation of the value and importance in the world's work of the existing typewriter, that it is nevertheless a makeshift, a more or less bungling expedient in the effort to produce writing machines. At the risk of being classed with those who rush in where angels fear to tread, I wish through the progressive and sympathetic medium of THE STENOGRAPHER, to present certain conceptions of the fundamental principles of the future typewriter, in order to provoke discussion and invite attack, with the ultimate effect of stimulating an advanced and militant sentiment in favor of a writing machine in harmony with modern conditions and the advanced state of science.

To so intelligent a constituency as that served by THE STENOGRAPHER, it would be a waste of words to advance arguments tending to prove the stupendous demand for typewriters which will develop in, say, the next decade. Competent authorities estimate the output of typewriters, up to the present time, at from 250,000 to 300,000. This is the record of about twenty years, although the past decade has witnessed the chief growth and development of the writing machine industry. Accrediting the results represented in the above figures to the past decade, it becomes interesting to consider how many fold increase will be shown by

the next ten years. It requires no prophetic vision to justify the belief that the output will be one of great magnitude. Assuming that the present number of typewriters will be quadrupled within the next ten years, at least a round million of machines will be comprised in the world's stock. This hardly seems an extravagant estimate when we consider the constantly widening field which the typewriter occupies. When it shall have overrun the limits of business and professional use, and assumed its inevitable position in the school and household, its ratio of multiplication will be correspondingly increased. The traditional prejudice in favor of the pen for social correspondence is being sadly undermined and will eventually succumb. No wonder that, in order to have a finger in the typewriter pie with a million plums, exploiters of new writing devices throng the by-ways and hedges, and that Uncle Sam's mill grinds out its daily grist of typewriter patents.

Fully possessed by the conviction that the typewriter has an assured and conspicuous position in the economy of our advancing civilization, I have marshaled the following conceptions of certain general principles which will govern its construction and operation. The inventive genius of the age will undoubtedly exceed rather than fall short of my hypothetical demand. To restrain this article within reasonably brief limits, the salient features of the coming typewriter are considered, or supposed, under a few general heads, and the statements made are necessarily brief, and, perhaps, dogmatic. Fuller and more elaborate reasons, however, for the faith that is in me may be reserved for a future time, provided I survive the onslaught of opponents.

*Portability.*—The coming typewriter will not be hand-portable, as that quality is not an essential of a writing machine. It will be as a fixture or an article of furniture in the office, school-room and home, and may possess a degree of portability similar to that of the sewing machine or office desk. Travelers beyond the reach of the ordinary adjuncts of civilized life will be compelled to use the present crude and imperfect form of machine or return to the then primitive and almost forgotten practice of hand writing. The superior strength and power, and the more complete and varied performance of

the new typewriter over the present rudimentary machine will require a corresponding enlargement of the rat-trap form now prevailing.

*Power.*—The most radical difference between the coming typewriter and the present one will be in the substitution of artificial power—probably electric, perhaps pneumatic, possibly some other agent—for muscular power with which to do the real work of the machine. The only part in its operation taken by the person at the machine will be to set the inherent power of the machine in motion by depressing the keys, the action of which will require hardly any appreciable force, certainly less than in the present machine. It is high time that the manufacturers of typewriters should break away from the mechanical absurdity of trying to keep the power required to perform the entire work of the machine, expended in pounding keys and pushing carriages, within the limit which delicate female muscles can exert continuously and easily all day. It would be absurd, because unnecessary, to tax the muscles and to refuse to use mechanical power to do the work of the typewriter even were that work accomplished by the same means as now or by such as required no additional power. It is, however, doubly absurd when, in order to confine the power required within so narrow limits, crude, imperfect and bungling devices are used instead of approved mechanical principles of demonstrated efficiency, the only possible reason for not adopting the latter being the additional power required. I will simply refer here to some particulars which in the superior operation of the coming typewriter will require additional power: The printing proper, or the operation of impressing the type upon the paper; inking the type; raising and returning the paper to begin the writing of new lines now done by the paper carriage device; manifolding, and duplicating. All of these operations, with the exception of duplicating, are done by the present typewriter, imperfectly and under great limitations. They will be considered later under their respective heads.

*Printing.*—By the word printing, I mean the operation of impressing the type upon the paper. This process, combined with inking the type, is expressed in the printing trade by the term "presswork." In this

connection an opinion, which it has been my privilege to express before in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER, may be repeated. The typewriter is a form of printing press, printing letter by letter instead of sheet by sheet, and many general principles of printing press construction, if not directly applicable to the typewriter, are at least suggestive. The future typewriter will be built with such an increase in size, strength and solidity as will permit of the presswork being done after the approved manner of printing presses. This may be explained briefly as being the impressing of type upon paper with positive, unyielding pressure and with a slight "dwell" upon the impression. It is contended, and it is a distinctive principle of some bed and platen printing presses, that the "dwell" is an important factor in securing sharper and more perfect impressions than when the type is struck against the paper and quickly withdrawn. This suggests a peculiarity of the existing typewriter which is theoretically a defect. Mere pressure upon a key button will make no impression, or, if the ribbon is fresh, but a faint one. The tap upon the button and the resultant momentum are required to cause the prevailing forms of typewriter, to print legibly. Eliminating from my hypothesis the question of a dwell upon the impression as a theoretical nicety for the future to handle, certain it is that the coming typewriter will be built with strong parts and substantial mechanism capable of making a powerful impression. The precise method of accomplishing this end is, of course, a detail of construction for future inventors, but we may rest assured that the fragile, the fearfully and wonderfully twisted and jointed type-bar of the present machine will take a back seat in oblivion. In its stead, we may imagine a pneumatic piston, a cam-propelled plunger, or other device for pressing a letter solidly against a platen.

*Inking the Type.*—Printing through a ribbon, or, more properly speaking, carrying ink to the type by means of a ribbon is at best a faulty, irrational method, not used because desirable or efficient from a mechanical or logical standpoint but as one of the many concessions to expediency illustrated by existing typewriters. The best method yet employed for inking type is that of the modern printing press, which is, in general,

to "distribute" ink by discs or rollers and to convey it to the type by means of other composition rollers. This method necessarily entails friction and requires a degree of power beyond the narrow limit with which the present key depression can be burdened in order to keep the effort of manipulating the machine easily within the endurance of the operator. It is this prime requirement of more power which has prevented the general adoption of direct printing and induced a few unsatisfactory attempts to reach that result by devices contrived so as to add little or nothing to the power required to operate the machine. In the matter of inking, again, the exact method of the future may not be foreseen but it will be unquestionably a roller method, each letter being inked singly as used by being projected from its position of rest and passing into contact with the roller or by some equivalent means receiving its coating of ink.

*Manifolding and Duplicating.*—For my present purpose I make a distinction between two processes of reduplication by the terms manifolding and duplicating. Under the former term is included the method now known by that name consisting of making additional copies of typewriting, of limited number, at the time of writing, by the use of carbon paper; and the latter term refers to all methods of duplicating the original writing subsequent to the time of writing, this method being capable of producing a large number of copies. In the coming typewriter the process of manifolding will be considerably easier and more perfect than to-day, although probably done in practically the same manner. The present typewriter has too little strength and power to be properly fitted for any but the lightest kind of manifolding. The solidity and ample power of the new machine will greatly extend the possibilities in this direction.

In the matter of duplicating, however, the new typewriter will undoubtedly add a radical and important feature to machine writing. The inventive genius of the future, to my mind, will devise some method whereby the typewriter, although not itself a duplicating machine proper, will furnish that most essential part of such a machine, viz: the original, in far superior form to anything yet produced. Whether a mold, made by pressing the characters into a sheet of papier-mache, metal,

or some composition; a transfer for some cheap substitute for the lithographic process; a stencil; or whatever the precise means employed it is beyond question that the mechanical superiority of the coming typewriter will lend itself to a perfected method of duplicating.

*Paper Carriage.*—In the coming typewriter the device for performing the reciprocatory movement of the paper now known as the paper carriage, and which is propelled by a spring whose tension is renewed each time the carriage is pushed back by the hand of the operator, will, of course, be automatic and derive its power for traveling back and forth from the motive power of the machine. If substantially the same form of paper carriage as the present were employed it would be returned to the position for beginning new lines of writing by touching a key, pushing a lever with the knee, like an organ knee-swell, or other device, the operation of moving the paper to cover the space between lines being a part of the carriage movement as now. It would seem, however, illogical and a waste of power to move the carriage by a spring, whose renewal of power would require the exercise of a superior amount of the machine's motive power, when the latter could act directly upon the carriage in its forward step by step motion and by reversal also force the carriage back in one movement. In considering possible details of future construction, however, it would seem that some new method of reciprocating the paper in front of the printing point will be devised. Possibly the platen will be vertical instead of horizontal, being revolved to present new striking surfaces and raised a step with each new line, and the paper carriage consist of a light cylindrical device to hold the paper top and bottom, to move upward with the platen whose position would be inside the carriage in contact with one of its sides. In such a device the paper would travel in a circle with a vertical axis, and a simple automatic device, adjustable for different widths of paper, might be used to whirl forward the cylindrical paper carriage the balance of the distance not traveled by the paper, in order to complete the circle and begin a new line of writing. To sum up on this point: it is certain that the operator will be relieved of all manipulation of the paper after once placing it in the machine, and that

the machine will handle it more accurately and positively than it is now handled.

*Variety of Type.*—That the new typewriter will possess, another essential of a proper printing machine, namely, an equipment of various sizes and styles of type, is certain. To change from one size or style to another will not require, as with some typewriters of to-day having interchangeable type, the removal of one set and the substitution in its place of another. Each machine will be equipped with its series of type-sets, any one of which can be brought into printing position instantly. As readily as the organist, by the use of his stops, knee swells and pedals, combines the various tones of his pipes or reeds, so the typewriter operator will some day as readily choose his sizes and styles of type in order to procure artistic and effective results.

But, dear stenographer, 'tis time to cry a halt and probably by this time many a cynical reader has reached the conclusion that the foregoing propositions are but wild speculation. If, however, such persons will kindly prick the bubble of fallacy through your columns, they will do the typewriting brotherhood a service, since in case of their failure to do so, I may be emboldened, having presented the case, to advance facts and testimony to prove the same.

### Teachers and Teaching.

CHARLES T. PLATT.

**T**HE ideal teacher thoroughly appreciates the scope of his branch; possesses that intellectual force and magnetism that arouses in the most sluggish mind a condition of receptivity (without which even divine eloquence is futile); and is equipped with the best methods for producing the intended results. If there is misconception of the truth, the best methods are but misapplied power; on the other hand, bad methods embarrass and often render inoperative the best conceptions. Method, like a fire-arm, is only serviceable when controlled by intelligence.

The harmonizing of these thoughts is one of the most important of educational problems, on account of the difficulties presented by teachers, environments, or pupils. Assuming the existence of the ideal teacher—

the fact remains that methods can not be iron-clad, but must yield to environment and the varying personnel of classes. Therefore, while having a proper conception of the ideal method, pupil and environment, the teacher must recognize that this ideal combination is Utopian, and that he must content himself with a choice of evils. And here is where his genius is displayed—in making the wisest possible use of existing conditions, while at the same time always aiming at his ideal.

The teacher should ever keep in mind that it is his mission to enlighten—not to dazzle. A young man recently told me that he was discouraged from pursuing a certain branch because his instructor was more intent upon *parading* his knowledge than in aiding in its acquirement. Combat this tendency; present glimmers of truth and lead the learner *gradually* into the full light. To emerge abruptly from Cimmerian gloom into the glaring sunlight is blinding. Expert practitioners often fail as teachers, because—forgetting the steps by which they climbed, and oblivious of the fact that education is a growth—they endeavor to force the learner by one bound from the lowest to the top-most round of the ladder. Others discourage the learner by vain parade of knowledge and discursiveness. Others lose the confidence of their pupils by affecting a knowledge not possessed, and by offering as a *fact* what they only *conjecture*, rather than admit ignorance. Pupils soon become aware of this weakness; a loss of confidence results, and the teacher's usefulness is seriously diminished if not destroyed. We are all more or less ignorant, and a frank acknowledgment of this fact in occasional, excusable instances rather strengthens a teacher with his class and renders pupils more disposed to readily accept his *positive* statements on other points. Then, again, there are many points in all branches of education upon which the best thinkers are divided, and the judicious teacher will tolerate reasonable dissent on the part of thinking pupils, and thus foster originality of thought, rather than stifle it by misplaced or ill-timed dogmatism. Of course, he should not encourage foolish caviling, but should steer clear equally of Scylla on one side and Charybdis on the other. This plan will secure him an influence with his pupils, to be acquired in no other way.

The relation of theory and practice should be thoroughly mastered. A procedure which secures a desired result in the majority of cases, becomes a rule, and a set of rules working to a common end constitutes a theory. Theory is intended to assist in the acquirement of knowledge and to guide practice, and should never be so refined as to impede or obstruct practice. A question constantly arising for solution is, "What is the elasticity of this or that theory?" That is, (1) to what extent is practice benefited by a strict enforcement of theory; and, (2) to what extent does practice require theory to yield? No. 1 covers the rules; No. 2, the exceptions.

In formulating rules to assist the theoretical mastery of a subject, it is a common error to seriously cripple practice; and on the other hand, often in the attempt to facilitate practice, system is entirely disregarded and the mental action correspondingly embarrassed. Here, again, a medium line must be adopted, and this line will vary with the nature of the practice. The mental and manual operations should be made to correlate in the highest degree.

My preceding remarks have been purposely more suggestive than definitive. Detailed explanation, with the necessary modifying and qualifying remarks, would swell this article far beyond the limits of a magazine article. Some other time I may amplify some of the thoughts.

One more point. I overheard a pupil of one of our prominent colleges remark to a companion, the other day: "Professor — knows a good deal, but he don't know how to give us fellows the benefit of what he knows." This is a homely presentation of a well-known truth—that the mere possession of knowledge does not constitute a teacher. Is not this an adverse comment upon institutions that issue teacher's certificates to any one who answers a stated number of questions as to facts? Should not a teacher's certificate be based on his demonstrated ability to teach? And is not much of the lack of qualification now constantly complained of in college graduates chargeable to this grind of teachers?

Boy—"I want to buy some paper." Dealer—"What kind of paper?" Boy—"I guess you better gimme fly-paper. I want to make a kite."

### Phonographic Footprints in the Sands of Time.

H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburg, Pa.

**A**S the weeks and months go by, the stenographer leaves a permanent record of his capabilities in the letter-press copy book. It is true he may make mistakes which are not of record in the letter press book. Very often he will rewrite letters containing mistakes, and the corrected letter will be copied in the letter book and be a false record of the ability of the transcriber. But, in the press of business, there may not be time to rewrite the letter, and pen corrections must be made, and these pen corrections scattered through the tissue pages of the letter book constitute a record of incompetency which is certainly not complimentary to him. The letter-press book also offers a good evidence of the knowledge which the stenographer possesses regarding spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

How many stenographers give this subject the consideration which it deserves? How many realize that they are leaving behind them an accurate index of their capabilities?

This subject was brought very forcibly to my attention a few years ago. I was employed in the office of the secretary and counsel of a large corporation. There were some twelve or thirteen stenographers scattered through the different departments. A new president and general manager had been elected. He was a well-educated, well-read man, and as a natural sequence, had an extended vocabulary. The stenographer of his predecessor was entirely unequal to the task of transcribing to the satisfaction of this gentleman, and for a period of several weeks I took his dictation, in addition to my regular work. As my time would not permit of the further continuance of this increased labor, he asked me if I would not select the best stenographer from the balance of the shorthand force:

I was but slightly acquainted with the other stenographers, when I commenced the task of investigating the relative merits of my confreres. They received salaries ranging from ten to sixteen dollars per week. How was I to ascertain the relative merits of each individual?

The thought occurred to me that an examination of the letter-press book might give me an idea of their grammatical, rhetorical, and orthographical capabilities. The first letter book which I examined contained nearly a thousand letters. There was hardly a letter which did not have one or more minor corrections made with a pen by the dictator. Not only were there corrections made by the dictator, but I saw a great many mistakes of grammar, punctuation, and spelling, which had escaped the eye of the dictator. That letter book bore irrefragable evidence of the incapacity of that stenographer.

In this manner I examined the work of every stenographer in the employ of that company. I must say, that before this examination, I would not have believed that stenographers could obtain and hold positions who were guilty of making so many mistakes, some of them very flagrant.

There was only one letter book among the whole number examined which constituted a recommendation of the stenographer. The letters in this book were free from pen corrections. The grammatical arrangement of the sentences was excellent. I found no misspelled words, and the sentences were punctuated in such a manner as to best bring out the idea intended to be conveyed. The letters were written by the youngest stenographer of the company, not only in point of years, but in service as well; and she received the lowest salary, ten dollars per week. I wished, however, to give her a personal test before recommending her to the president. On the following Saturday I asked her if she would come up stairs and do some personal work for me, after the hour of closing, stating that I would remunerate her therefore. She acquiesced, and I dictated some matter to her of a rather difficult nature. Telling her I would return in a couple of hours, I left her to get out her transcript. When I returned the work was finished, and it was very well done indeed. I recommended her to the president. Monday he called her into his office and dictated about a dozen letters to her. Her transcripts were entirely satisfactory. She was transferred from the stenographers' room to the president's private office, and her salary increased from ten dollars per week to seventy-five dollars per month.

This goes to show how important it is, not only to take dictation and transcribe the

same, but to transcribe with accuracy of detail. It also goes to show that a rather extensive knowledge of the English language is an essential to the stenographer who expects to receive a remunerative salary.

Considering the age of this young lady, I was interested to know how she had obtained such a command of language, being but sixteen years old. I became quite well acquainted with her, and took tea several times at her home. Her mother was the widow of an English clergyman, a very refined, highly-educated lady, who had always taken a deep and personal interest in the studies of her children. As I became better acquainted with Miss——, I was really surprised to learn of the extent and character of her reading. But at the same time this explained to me, in a great measure, her ability as a stenographer. It was not, necessarily, her capacity for speed for taking dictation, nor her expertness in transcribing, that gained for her a preference over older and more experienced stenographers. It was her literary ability. Her reading had been confined to the best authors, and in this manner her knowledge of the niceties of the English language had been cultivated, and her vocabulary enlarged.

The extensive reading of good books is of incalculable benefit to aspiring stenographers.

It will thus be seen that the stenographer is daily making a record for himself over which he can exercise no further control. The evidence of his competency or incompetency has been reproduced in the letter book, and the letter book is not his property. How important it is, then, that every stenographer should leave behind a record of which he need not be ashamed.

### Something About German.

JOHN WATSON,

1 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

**T**O one who, up to his fiftieth year, scarcely knew a word of German, it is surely a great satisfaction to be able to pick up a newspaper or magazine at random and find it to be almost as legible and familiar as English. That is the extent of my acquirement, for I can neither speak the language nor compose in it. The first requires the "hearing ear," which I have not, or at least

none to speak of, and the latter—according to Dr. Rudolf Tombo's plan, which I believe to be unexcelled—would require a great deal of writing of German in shorthand and transcribing in longhand; for this I have never found time. But so far as I have gone I find it such a fascinating study for leisure moments that perhaps a few hints from my experience may encourage some to persevere who may have become discouraged by the way.

I went to work in this manner: Got a little help in pronunciation from a competent young friend, and then got along nicely by the aid of books alone. Some little knowledge of grammar is necessary, and a simple one like Ahn's is preferable to the more elaborate one of Whitney, which is only fit for scholars or advanced learners. From Ahn's works and other little helps, which may be found in any book store, the English of a great many words may be learned—enough to give one a good send off. I made it a point to keep plenty of reading matter always within reach—nothing better than newspapers, old or new—and confined myself for a time strictly to *descriptive matter*, guessing my way along, as a shorthand writer should, *by the aid of the context*, appealing to the time-killing aid of the dictionary only when in great straits. On meeting with refractory words or phrases my invariable practice was to "look all difficulties squarely in the face—and pass on," assured that in the course of my reading they would soon turn up in another connection, when their meaning would generally be clear. The only mistake I made was in leaving descriptive matter too soon and tackling the long and involved sentences which learned Germans love to spin. There is no need to do this, for works containing German history, biography, novels, etc., are easily obtained and one can find words enough in them to occupy his leisure moments for months or years. Then there are many little volumes of German classics, with glossaries, which last are much more convenient than the dictionary.

Concentration of thought is necessary. One may be carried along by an interesting story, and find at the close that he has learned very little indeed. Each word was a picture merely, the spelling and punctuation were unobserved, the individual letters

(many of which closely resemble each other) confused and undistinguished. Therefore, it is well to read slowly at times and take note of everything.

One must have a love for a language to make satisfactory progress in it. To a native Scot the German is a home-like language; its guttural "ch," which gives some trouble to beginners, was mine from infancy. We are told that there are two forms of it, as heard in *ich* and *ach*; this I believe to be wholly imaginary. One might as well say that the great difference in the sound of the words *in* and *an* is caused by a variation in the sound of the *n*, whereas we know that the difference is caused by the vowels alone.

The representation of German by a modification of Pitman presents many difficulties and is not the boy's play that some of your youthful correspondents imagine it to be. At one time I spent considerable time in experiment, and got the representation of the language well under control, but got discouraged from the fact that I never found a German-speaking pupil who cared to learn it. On general principles, I should suppose that the Gabelsberger system, having been made expressly for the language, must be better than any adaptation of English shorthand, but one knowing German well and using the Pitman, could, of course, make it answer his requirements.

No. 194 Worth Street,  
NEW YORK, July 22d, 1895.

*Editor STENOGRAPHER:* In *re* Mr. Chas. M. Hall's letter in the June number, and Mr. George North's communication in the July number, would say, that I differ with both gentlemen. About two years ago I tried to adopt the Pitmanic system which I use for the English, to the German language, but without success. Before I started in to do this, I canvassed my stenographic acquaintance pretty thoroughly to find some from whom I could get points on the subject. I found several who were using Pitmanic systems to write German, but none of them could write German faster than about seventy words per minute, which was fast enough for their requirements. But for practical work, *i. e.*, taking business correspondence, debates, lectures, etc., at a fair rate of speed, the Pitmanic systems will not answer. When you run up against a "six-footer,"

which are quite frequent in the German language, the Pitmanic systems will go to pieces. Nor is there enough adaptable material in the Pitmanic shorthand to supply the great demand for affixes and suffixes in the German language.

Furthermore, that method of systematic abbreviating so successfully applied to the German, or script systems, could not be advantageously applied to Pitmanic shorthand. After trying for over a year to use my Pitmanic shorthand with necessary changes and a list of abbreviations, to write German, I could write about sixty-five words per minute. I finally decided to learn a German system for the German language and, although I am comparatively only a short time at it, I have already gained a speed of about eighty words per minute. There is a slight hesitancy on the part of some to use two different systems, fearing it would create confusion, but I find it less confusing to use a German system for the German language and an English system for the English language than one system for both languages. If your correspondent wishes to make practical use of German shorthand, I would advise him to learn a German system.

Yours truly,  
MAX P. ARLT.

### A Female Court Stenographer Admitted to Practice Law.

Miss Sushane Beatty, who has been for a number of years past court stenographer for Clarion County, Pa., was recently, on the recommendation of the examining committee and the petition of the entire bar, admitted to practice law in that county.

### Lady Stenographers' Camp Out.

The Lady Stenographers' Camping Club, of Youngstown, Ohio, understand how to enjoy themselves. They take an annual camp and vacation. This year they expect to occupy cottages at Silver Lake. This is a very sensible and enjoyable way of spending their vacation.

*Hoax*—"There goes a man who has been picking up flesh every day for a year."  
*Joax*—"He don't look very fat." "No; he's a butcher."





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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

### Knowledge is Power.

Mr. G. S. O. writes as follows:

"I have learned to speculate on your willingness to give timely aid; therefore, ask what course of preparation you would suggest to a stenographer who has in view a situation in a large National Bank, in a large city? I am at present employed in a manufactory. Thanking you in advance,  
Yours truly, G. S. O."

THE writer of this letter is evidently of a prudent turn of mind. From our experience with stenographers of this kind, he should make a success in the position to which he is looking forward. It is always wise to obtain, if possible, some idea of the character of the new business to which one expects to go. The demands upon the stenographer of a "large National Bank in a large city" will, undoubtedly, be very different from those of a manufactory. Having, however, never held a position of either kind, we cannot personally give the advice asked for. We know, however, that there are several of the subscribers of THE STENOGRAPHER who hold positions in Na-

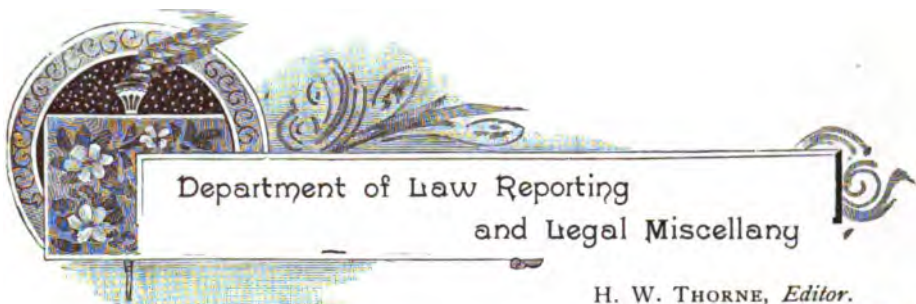
tional Banks. Possibly, one of them will respond to the inquiry.

We might add, however, that the article by Mr. Andrews, in this number of THE STENOGRAPHER, contains valuable hints which should be of service to all. The ambitious stenographer should aim at general intelligence. A literary turn of mind is invaluable. One who reads and thinks must be of more service to his employer than one who does not. It has sometimes seemed to us that, in view of the very small number of the stenographers who patronize a shorthand magazine, there must be a great lack of literary longings, in the case of the majority. And this is, probably, no fault of theirs. Their present condition is largely the result of their surroundings. Born in the midst of hard-working neighbors, with very slender school advantages, with no one to stimulate them to acquire knowledge, urged forward simply to get something to do to make a little money, what else can be expected than that one so situated should not be inclined to climb the literary stairway? To such a one the idea of paying a dollar for a shorthand magazine seems folly. It is so much money wasted.

But the law of "natural selection," of which Darwin has been so prominent an exponent, works inexorably. Sooner or later the ignorant, incompetent, automaton-like worker will be crowded out of the road by those who study, who think, who acquire knowledge, who realize that "knowledge is power," and who, therefore, avail themselves of every opportunity to enlarge their store.

### Death of S. B. Coston.

Samuel B. Coston died at Scranton, Pa., June 24th, after an illness of six weeks. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been for thirty years a resident of that place. He was the founder of Coston's School of Stenography. His two sons, H. H. and W. D. Coston, are official court reporters at Scranton.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Vacation Echoes.

**J**ULY and August have come to be recognized as vacation months, especially in legal circles. The early days of July bring rest, while the latter days of August sound the knell of recreation and witness a renewal of business activity.

Amanuenses in the law office and at the commercial desk will now have to devote closer attention to duty, and the incessant click of the typewriter and the monotonous voice of the dictator will resound throughout the land.

I hope that most of my amanuenses friends have had the benefit of a temporary absence from the cares of business. I feel confident that the majority of law reporters have been true to themselves by having granted tired brains, weary eyes and aching backs a recuperative respite, and that they will return to office and court room with fresh lustre in the eye and stored up nervous force to carry them through to the next vacation period.

The struggling amanuenses of both sexes have four long months of the present year within which, perchance, to demonstrate to their employers the enhanced value of their services for the coming year. Possibly this is not a propitious season to form resolutions, but it is a very opportune period to inaugurate superior performance of labor, without the "red-tape" of formally resolving so to do.

Some of the young people are, doubtless, discouraged, the reasons, therefore, varying with the circumstances of individual cases. Possibly you may think that your employer is not paying you enough for your labor.

Perhaps he is not. Do not fret about it. Hold fast to what you have; improve yourself and strive for something better.

Others may be conscious that their compensation is commensurate with the work performed, but are dispirited because the way to a higher and a better-paid position is not disclosed to their eager gaze. Still others may be dissatisfied with the vocation of stenographer and desire a change of employment. Let me suggest to such that they look about them and note how many are not doing as well as they are. While the spectacle of another's misfortune excites sorrow in the sympathetic, yet it should act as a panacea to the dispirited. Remember, too, that brooding upon real or fancied trouble works serious injury, by increasing mental depression, and often creating physical and mental disturbance where none existed before.

You, who are in the enjoyment of lucrative and agreeable positions, be not selfish in your good fortune. Think of the numerous young persons who are unsuccessfully looking, as you, in your early career looked, for their first job—one that will yield sufficient remuneration to barely maintain existence. If any such you happen upon, turn not a cold shoulder to them; give them not alone words of encouragement—try and assist them substantially along the line of securing stenographic employment. At no period of life are kind words and acts so much appreciated as in youth and early life. You know not when bread thus cast upon the waters may yield you an abundant harvest. Let not, however, the incentive to doing good be expectation of reward; do good for its sake alone.

## Correspondence.

There are but two reasons, in my opinion, that justify the publication, monthly, of the letters and replies thereto, which appear in this department. First, the presumable benefit to the individual inquirer, by not merely furnishing the desired information, but by providing a permanent accessible source of future reference, and second, the presumable benefit to persons other than the individual inquirer, similarly situated. The lawyer and doctor when confronted by a case that raises doubt in his mind as to the proper course of procedure, will, if he be honest, painstaking practitioner, consult the text-books of his profession first for the principles supposed to apply to the case in hand, and second to the record of reported similar cases, which have acquired the dignity of authority.

There is no reason that the stenographic student and practitioner should follow a different course. The text-books of phonography and of its application (note the distinction between the art and its use) should be consulted when uncertain as to what should be done, and, these failing to provide for the special cases resort should be had to the stenographic journals, first for examination for advice given others, and if this is not found, then by presenting a full and concise statement of the facts of the matter to the proper department of the stenographic journal, and asking for the desired information. This will be based, of course, upon the statement of facts submitted.

In presenting and answering the letters in the appended series for this month, I have been impressed by the fact that is not so much the information relating the *art itself* that these inquirers want as it is advice respecting the *application* of that art to the affairs of business. The questions propounded are not whether phrasing and contraction-writing are advisable, or whether non-shaded outlines are preferable to shaded characters; but, "what can be done to better my standing as a practitioner?" which is merely another form of the question, "how can I so apply my knowledge of the art as to yield me greater compensation?"

• • •

## Wants to be a Court Reporter.

"I am a stenographer of five years experience in railroad and wholesale work,

and desire to get into a good court reporter's office, where I can make a reporter out of myself. Am a single man, twenty-five years of age; write the Isaac Pitman system quite rapidly and operate the Remington. I don't know of any one that can place me in communication with a good reporter who could use me, and therefore write you for suggestions. Had I better advertise, and through what medium? Could go at once, and to any part of the country. Am ambitious and a good hustler, and would try hard to make myself useful. Kindly let me hear from you on the subject, and oblige."

H. B. TOOKER,  
P. O. Box 942, Joliet, Ill.

ANSWER.—The description of your stenographic and typewriting capability is very indefinite; but, assuming that you are competent to enter the office of a good reporter as an assistant, I would suggest that you apply to Mr. Geo. Hingston, official reporter circuit court, of your city, who may be able to employ you, or to put you in the way of reaching the end sought. In my opinion, advertising for a position is usually unprofitable. If, however, you wish to bring your wants before court reporters, you may be sure of doing so by inserting an appropriate advertisement in *THE STENOGRAPHER*. If you wish to enter an office as a student of court reporting, then you may find an opening in almost any large city with some of the many law reporters. The Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, O., has a law reporting course by which, I understand, students are prepared for law reporting.

• • •

## Self-Dictation.

"I am taking all possible interest in the manner in which you are helping the beginners, and have found very many things that have been helpful to me; but there is one point that I have not yet seen fully explained, and for this reason I come praying that you show me the way out; that is, working up and keeping up one's speed and of increasing his familiarity with outlines where the individual has no possibility of receiving dictation, or, in other words, where a person is alone and has to depend on himself. I am in an excellent position for just the thing I have been looking for (court work) but find I am a little slow for some purposes, and for a few rapid dictators, and have no means of securing assistance in the way of dictation. I cannot afford to hire a mature person for that purpose, and there seems to be no stenographers in this locality that are interested in their work, and the 'hire boy' plan is a failure. If you can outline some sort of an individual course to pursue, I will be very thankful, and will go to work in the manner you propose.

"I am indebted to *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and Mr. Hemperley as well, for many valuable aids, as well also to yourself through the medium of "Practical Court Reporting," and trust you will be able to pilot me out of this deep water.

ANXIOUS."

ANSWER.—I am pleased to know that you are one of those who are interested in my department of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and that your interest is repaid by helpful hints, etc. That is the mission of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and I am firmly satisfied from my experience and relations with Mr. Hemperley, and the people who make that journal, that they are sincere in their efforts to furnish a live, meritorious publication for stenographers.

Replying to your inquiries, I would first ask your attention and careful reading of the first, second, third, fourth and sixth paragraphs of my answer in the March, 1895, *STENOGRAPHER*, on page 114, to "H. P. S., Edenton, N. C." In a general way, that will apply to your case.

The point of your inquiry, as I understand, is how you may acquire increased speed for legal work, without dictation practice. It is possible to accomplish your object, but the means are tedious, slow, and, in my opinion, only to be resorted to when other ways are cut off. My suggestion is that you commit to memory as much matter as possible, containing legal terms and phrases and repeatedly write this, at first at such speed as will be consistent with correct formation of the outlines, gradually increasing the rate of speed as the mind and hand acquire familiarity with, and facility in the execution of, the previously unfamiliar outlines. While manual dexterity in the writing of outlines plays an important part in the matter of speed, yet, in my humble opinion, what I may term responsive familiarity with the correct outlines for words, which, the moment a word falls upon the tympanum, brings without conscious mental effort the correct stenographic outline before the mind, and telegraphs that outline to the hand, which, with as little mental exertion, forms the same on the paper, is of greater value as an element in the production of speed. The harmonious action of mind and hand is the secret, and that is what you must labor for. This self-instruction and practice, as before remarked, is tedious; and you

should not commence it without grim determination to carry it through, and by constant, regular execution of that purpose. You may compose the matter to be memorized, making its backbone of legal phraseology. Inasmuch as you are in an excellent position for court work, you ought to have at hand the material out of which to weave this special writing matter.

The ground work of almost all written or spoken language is formed of common, untechnical words. Special technical language is the exception. Speed in writing these common words may be gained by following a speaker on any subject; by reporting, or writing, any spoken matter, whether it be a sermon, a political speech, ordinary conversation or human utterance in any form. This may be found everywhere wherever the "unruly" member wags. So that you have at hand the means of increasing speed on this "ground work"—common and untechnical language, and you may, without a dictator, by hard work, familiarize yourself with, and learn to execute with facility, the technical language of the law.

I would suggest that you endeavor to secure the services of some one as a dictator in exchange for instruction in shorthand.

I trust that I have made the way a little clearer for you, and that should you undertake the course of practice here laid down, you may be successful.

\* \* \*

### **Wants Practical Instruction.**

"I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in writing you; but, noticing that you are connected with *THE STENOGRAPHER* as editor of one of the departments, and knowing that you are a practical and successful stenographer yourself, I determined to ask your advice and opinion on this subject.

"About four years ago I took a course in stenography (Graham's system) and typewriting, and have since been employed in a law-office. I realize fully that I am far from being an expert, and desire very much to perfect myself in this line of work; but just how to proceed is what is puzzling me. I know, of course, that proficiency would undoubtedly come with years of practice, but I prefer some shorter road, if any there be. Is there not some school or place where one can receive instruction of a more practical kind than is usually taught in schools of stenography and typewriting, or, rather, a school for advanced pupils?

EXPECTANCY."

ANSWER.—If I understand your inquiry, you wish advice as to the method of perfecting yourself in law reporting by a course of practical instruction not obtainable in the usual channels.

I would suggest that you enter the office of a law reporter as an assistant; and failing to secure such position, employ a practical law reporter to give you instruction looking to the end you desire.

I know of no school or place other than a law reporter's office where what you want may be found. The Phonographic Institute, of Cincinnati, O., includes instruction in law reporting in its general course of studies.

In a book published in 1892, "Practical Court Reporting," which you may have seen, I endeavored to furnish the information which I conceive you are after. I can procure it for you on receipt of one dollar, the publisher's price.

\* \* \*

## Wants a Better Position.

"Having noticed in the Law Department of THE STENOGRAPHER that so many young shorthand writers seek advice of you, I have concluded to follow their foot-steps and lay my case before you. About three and a half years ago, at the age of almost eighteen years, I accepted my present position of assistant bookkeeper and typewriter with the — Co., of this city, having had a good grammar and high school education. Two years ago I got hold of a STENOGRAPHER, and a glance on its valued pages taught me how useful an art phonography is and how much help I could derive from some knowledge of this useful art in performing the work assigned to me. I at once commenced the study of this profession (Munson system) in the evening hours under the help and instruction of the reporter of the judicial district, who writes the Munson system. After some few months of practice; I had enough knowledge of the art to enable me to write in shorthand the letters dictated to me, at a rate of about ninety words per minute. Since then I have gained some speed, writing to-day from 125 to 150 words per minute.

"Now, I am not quite satisfied with my job, as there seems to be no chance for promotion, and you will readily see that this is the reason why I haunt you for advice. I want more knowledge of the art, more speed and a better position. To get advanced to this I concluded to attend a first-class shorthand college, this fall, to get a diploma, and, not only that, but also a better position than the one I now hold. I understand good shorthand colleges guarantee positions to their graduates.

"Do you think, Mr. Thorne, it would be policy for me to follow the above described course? If so, will you please advise me what college to attend?

"I don't think the diploma will do me much good in securing a position, as it is the efficient stenographer who is wanted, but the college faculty may be of help to its students in securing positions.

"In connection with phonography, I might, if the chances are favorable, take up the study of law, to a certain extent.

COLLEGIAN."

ANSWER.—The ultimate object sought by you, is better compensation. That is to be expected, ordinarily, by securing a "better position." A "better position" signifies, usually, the possession, by the incumbent, of greater skill in the application of the stenographic art and "better" all-around attainments. I think, perhaps, it is not so much a "better" knowledge of the art of shorthand that you need as it is larger capability in its application. Larger capability means, of course, more speed and the comprehension of the subject-matter to which the art is to be applied, reinforced by a generous equipment of the tools and machinery of the general branches of knowledge, so that the use of the shorthand art may become easy and proper.

I do not think you require the aid of the shorthand college to gain speed. That is to be accomplished by the customary methods, when practicable, of dictation practice and following public speakers. Such colleges do not profess to educate the student along the general lines of knowledge. Neither do I believe that the shorthand college will assist you in your search for a better position. The possibility (very remote) of such assistance ought not to weigh with *you* sufficiently to cause you to spend time and money in attendance upon such college.

I do not desire to be understood as advising, generally, against attending a shorthand college. The advice I am now extending is applicable to *you*, based on the circumstances of *your* case as disclosed by *your* letter.

By "better position" do you mean in the capacity of amanuensis, general reporter, law reporter, or what? If as amanuensis, do you mean in the line of legal or commercial work? Make up your mind which you want, and then shape your study and prac-

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

tice accordingly. If legal, let your dictation practice be upon subject-matter relating to the law; if commercial, give your attention to matter that falls within that field. In the meantime, hold the position you now fill, looking out for a preferable one. Better continue at a small salary until proficient to accept a more difficult position.

\* \* \*

### "Educate the Public."

I give place to the following letter from Mr. Tuttle, stenographer and correspondent for the American Fire Insurance Company, of New York city, principally because of the sentiments set forth in the second part of the fourth paragraph, and incidentally because it is an unsolicited endorsement of *THE STENOGRAPHER* and, further, that it may suggest to the thoughtful student and practitioner that which may be of benefit.

"NEW YORK, August 5, 1895.

"H. W. THORNE, ESQ.,

"Official Court Reporter,  
"Johnstown, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: Nine years ago, when I studied the Benn Pitman system, I did not have a very high opinion of professional (shorthand) journals [remember, please, *THE STENOGRAPHER* was not then in existence], and thus I have for years denied myself what would have been a great pleasure, as well as a help.

"Two months ago I determined to teach my brother-in-law phonography, and in the text-books I saw an advertisement of Thorne's "Practical Court Reporting," also of the *Phonographic Magazine*. I bought the first and subscribed for the latter. That has led to my now having subscribed for four shorthand periodicals, and the purchase of some amount of shorthand literature. From a sample copy of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, procured through the kindness of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, I became so much interested in your department that I purchased volume six.

"I wish to thank you for your book. It is a splendid work, and has been of great assistance to me, and has taught me many things. The day I received it, my evening paper remained unread. I now have Thorne's "Practical Court Reporting" in shorthand written, from the dictation of my better half, at a speed averaging from 160 to 175 words per minute.

"This communication has two objects; first, to make myself known to you as an earnest shorthand student who loves his art, and who experiences a feeling of deep satisfaction whenever he sees anything tending to uplift the profession in the opinion of the public, and I do see much of this in your

writings; secondly, to ask you to put my name on your list of stenographers willing to do whatever they can for the Cause. I realize it is necessary to educate the public, both as to the quality and quantity of work they have a right to expect from a stenographer, and as to the adequate compensation for such stenographic work. It is also quite necessary to teach stenographers their own worth. It is surprising what a large proportion, and to what an extent, the employing public is dependent upon stenographic skill to obtain results in their professions or business, and I do not now refer to the mechanical part of a stenographer's labor, but to the brain work.

"Kindly pardon this long letter from a stranger, but leaders must expect to have their time imposed upon. For your own information, I will state that my experience has been in the line of reporting speeches and proceedings for papers, references—this before I came to New York—and that for two years I have been stenographer and correspondent for the American Fire Insurance Company, but expect soon to place myself where I shall have more use for my stenographic skill.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT R. TUTTLE,  
146 Broadway, New York City."

\* \* \*

### Notes.

CORRESPONDENTS will insure personal replies to communications by enclosing the necessary postage and writing their letters upon the typewriter.

CORRESPONDENTS who wrote me during July on the subject of shorthand and reporting will pardon delay in replying to their letters until August, when they learn that I was absent upon my vacation, and that there was no one at my office who could respond to that character of correspondence, as it requires my personal attention.

MISS M. A. KELLER, of 317 Jefferson Street, Utica, N. Y., a competent law-office amanuensis, was, a dozen years ago, a rapid and obliging longhand copist for me. I am pleased to learn that since then she has added stenography and typewriting to her accomplishments. She is a disciple of Graham.

MR. H. B. TOOKER, of Joliet, Ill., is an Isaac Pitman stenographer, with a varied experience extending over a number of years.

MR. A. E. GREEN, of the last named city, is a stenographer looking to the practice of his profession, in the field of law.

MR. ALBERT F. KOCH, of New Ulm, Minn., although yet a young man, has lots of energy and a good many original ideas on the subject of perfecting himself in the use of the winged art.

MR. H. K. WHEATON, of Dansville, New York, will please accept my thanks for a copy of the extra edition of *The Advertiser*, of that place.

MR. W. F. FITZGERALD, law and general reporter and teacher of shorthand, of South Center Street, Schenectady, N. Y., is a thorough-bred stenographer. He retains, after years of hard reportorial work and practical rough-and-tumble experience in the practice of shorthand, the intense enthusiasm for the art which, when we were students together, I knew him to possess. He is a generous purchaser of new books, and has spent a small fortune on rare and valuable stenographic tomes, as his well-stocked shorthand library and the unpacked cases of stenographic literature attest. He always has been and, he says, always will be a subscriber to *THE STENOGRAPHER*. For these reasons it is no wonder that he has met with more than ordinary success as a private instructor, and that he always has a long list of students availing themselves of his services.

It is not difficult to acquire a knowledge of shorthand, either with or without a teacher. It is comparatively easy to make use of such knowledge for the ordinary purposes of amanuensis work. The average office position is secured by the fledging without much trouble—but oh, “sakes alive!” the ability to apply stenography to the rapid and technical work of the court room, medical lecture and legislative hall, is equivalent to learning to speak fluently and read and write easily a foreign language, while the patience, trouble, effort and scheming necessary to pass from such average office position to one of the highest grade is not a whit less difficult.

A CONVENTION of commercial lawyers was held August 13-15, at Detroit, Mich. Each morning the proceedings, in full, of the preceding day were issued. This was done by the employment of a force of expert stenographers who divided between them the time of each day's session. The stenographic report was put in type by the use of

a night force of printers using the Mergenthaler typesetting machines, and presented to the members of the convention within twelve hours after the close of each day's session. I have not learned the names of the stenographers who participated in making this report. H. W. THORNE.

## Letters from Stenographers.

PLACERVILLE, CAL., July 22d, 1895.

Editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER*:

I received the sample copy of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and you will please find enclosed \$1.75, which please apply on one year's subscription to *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and also Vol. No. 7, bound, of *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

I have long wished to subscribe for such a paper as this, but never could find where one was published. I live way up here in the foot-hills of California, and have never been where I could mingle with any of my profession. I am official reporter for this (El Dorado) county and Amador county also; but I feel as though I know so little, and at times feel so very incompetent, that I want to get something that will help me along. I have sent for Mr. Thorne's “Practical Reporting,” but have not received it as yet.

I must tell you that I got one idea from the “Shorthand Talks,” and that is, writing “and” under the line; I have a great deal of trouble with that very thing, I get terribly mixed on the “and's” and “the's,” sometimes; although they tell me that I read my notes very readily, but I want to be first-class or nothing at all, and I mean to keep right at it until I am.

I want to get some ideas of indexing from somebody. I do not think I am just up on that. I did not know but I might find something in the bound volume about it.

I think your notes in the “Talks” are very plain, I can read them just like long-hand. I think I am going to enjoy *THE STENOGRAPHER* very much, and think I am going to get a great deal of help from it.

Very truly yours,

MISS O. V. DENNIS.

We have inquiries for information regarding patent rubber caps for protection of the fingers in operating the typewriter, and would be very glad to hear from any of our readers as to their experience with them.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

SINCE last reported, the certificate for proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman Phonography, has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Mr. Geo. G. Currie, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to note the progress of phonography abroad as indicated by the following table which recently appeared in Pitman's Shorthand Weekly:

"In the Spring of this year Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons invited the phonographic teachers of the United Kingdom to furnish them with information relative to shorthand teaching, and from the returns thus obtained a Shorthand Census has just been completed. In addition to the totals for the present Census, the figures for the two previous enumerations are supplied below, for the purpose of comparison. The number of teachers to whom forms were sent was 1,995, and returns came to hand from 1,311. The following are the census totals:

Number of shorthand students in the United Kingdom for the whole of the years named:

	1889.	1890.	1894.
	44,730	55,558	90,096

Number of shorthand students in the United Kingdom under instruction at the time of taking the Census, namely the spring of the years named:

	1890.	1891.	1895.
Males,	34,739	41,687	58,022
Females,	3,028	4,741	13,247
Total,	37,767	46,428	71,269

Number of shorthand teachers sending in returns:

	1890.	1891.	1895.
	875	793	1,311

Number of colleges, schools, institutions, and private classes in which Pitman's shorthand is taught:

	1890.	1891.	1895.
	1,260	1,520	2,348

It will be admitted, we think, that the increase shown in the above totals is very remarkable, and that the present position of shorthand teaching is one on which phonographers everywhere may feel considerable elation. All voluntary census taking is, of course, necessarily imperfect. For various reasons a considerable proportion of shorthand teachers have not sent in returns, and therefore the total, large though

it is, and showing an almost phenomenal advance on four years ago, would in all probability have gone into six figures if every teacher's total had come to hand.

\* \* \*

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

## BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

Mr. Justice North. Supposing such a case as I have put to you, the death of some very eminent foreign Prime Minister, the news arrives at the *Times* from obviously a correspondent of intelligence, education, and experience, which expresses very felicitously the death of the Minister and also the great loss the country and Europe have sustained from it. Assuming it was sent by a person under such circumstances, would it have copyright?

Mr. Cozens-Hardy. Oh, yes, there is copyright in that, and no one can publish it. It is a different thing from publishing the mere fact. They may properly publish a fact, but they have not the right to publish a narrative in the form in which our skilled paid correspondent has detailed the event for the *Times*.

Mr. Justice North. Then does it come to this, that they would be at liberty to re-state the bare facts found in the telegram, but not to adopt the happy mode of expression in which they are conveyed?

Mr. Cozens-Hardy. That may be.

Mr. Justice North. It comes to this—they could not copy the telegram, but they could state for themselves the facts stated in the telegram?

Mr. Cozens-Hardy. That is what I read from Lord Eldon's judgment, in "*Wilkins vs. Aikin*"—"The question, upon the whole, is whether this is a legitimate use of the plaintiff's publication in the fair exercise of a mental operation deserving the character of an original work." That is a passage which has been quoted more than once with approval—it was quoted by Lord Cottenham with approval—as being the truest test which could be arrived at. The defendants may make use of a passage or passages in a prior work so long as they apply that which the Court can regard as real, intellectual, legitimate, honest labor, but they must not copy.

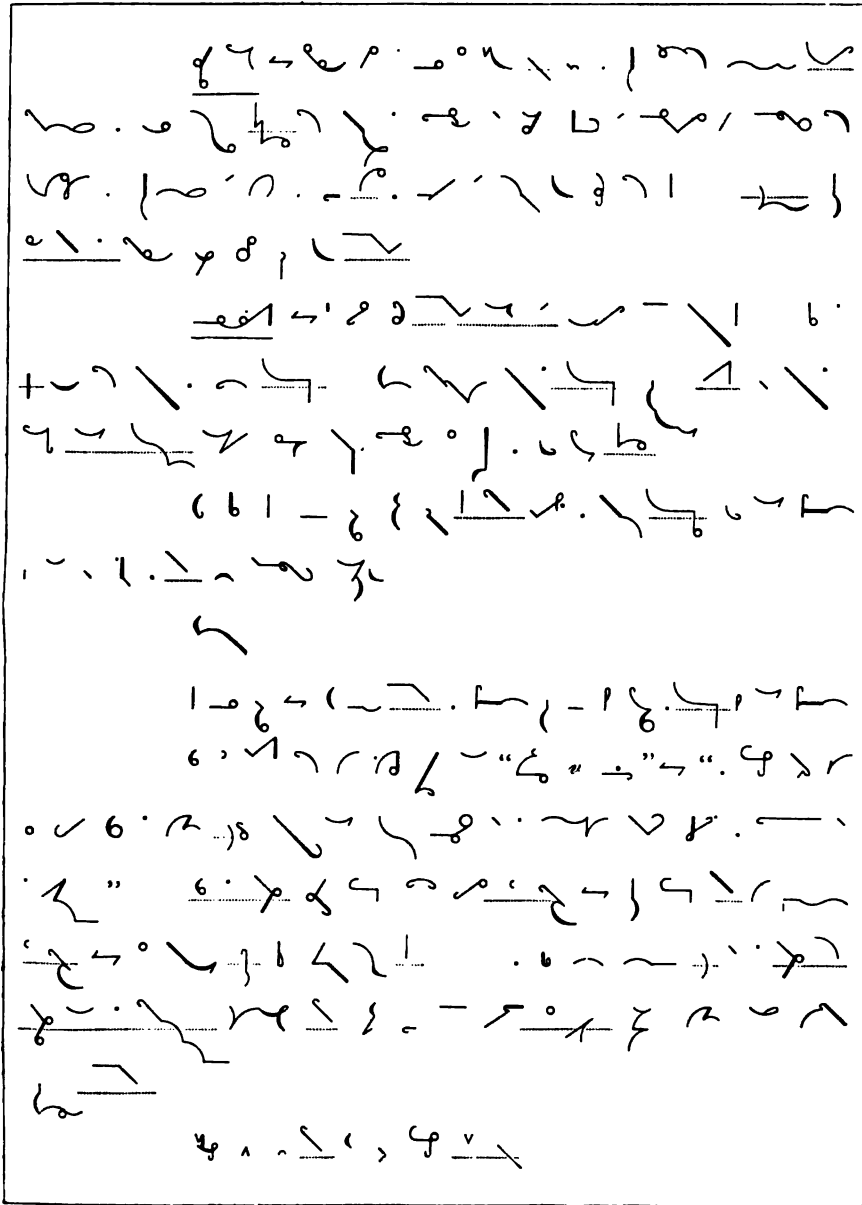
Mr. Justice North. I do not understand how you apply that to the question I put.

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.



## Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

MR. H. C. BROWN, Superintendent,  
Rawlings, N. J.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your No. 6121, and returning all papers respecting delay to No. 45, at Cherrystone, upon the 3d inst., I beg leave to say that Mr. Barnes, who has been employed as an extra brakeman for some time past, and whom I consider a very fair yard man, was placed in charge of that yard during the absence of the regular yard master, Mr. Lowe.

On account of Mr. Barnes not being thoroughly familiar with the existing instructions in regard to calling crews at that point, No. 45 was delayed about an hour. Since these papers have reached me, however, Mr. Lowe has resumed work.

I have reprimanded Mr. Barnes for not taking, what I consider to be, a sufficient amount of interest in getting trains out of Cherrystone on time, and do not anticipate that such a delay will again occur under him, if he ever takes charge of the yard again.

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

MR. W. D. FAY, Conductor,  
Wilmington, Del.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the subject of air hose used on Caboose 115, I desire to say that there has been quite a correspondence accumulated upon your taking three hose at Louisville Junction, without presenting a requisition therefore, in accordance with existing rules.

It is expected that all crews running between Tunnel and Louisville Junction will draw no supplies at the latter place, unless it is absolutely necessary. Therefore, whenever in the future it becomes necessary for you to draw supplies, fill out a requisition and forward it to me. Forward no more requisitions to storekeeper Barnett, as he has instructions from me not to recognize them.

Be careful to keep a record of all requisitions that you may execute in the future, so that if you are called upon at any time for a copy of the same, you can give it.

In all cases where you fail to receive the supplies ordered, notify me of the fact.

Yours truly,

## Reporting Style.

## NATURAL BASIS OF MONEY.

(Concluded.)

It was probably a long time before this primitive stage was passed, but at length men must have perceived that if money could stand for a part of the value of a thing, it could also stand for its whole value, and thus money in one or the other of its primitive forms came to be a measure of value.

The activity of traffic, increasing from century to century, afforded more frequent opportunities and more numerous inducements to employ money advantageously until, amid the countless industries and dealings of our day, it moves in a million circuits, of which the axes traverse the plane of society in every direction, and cross each other at a thousand points. During the period of this development, from the point at which money was first thrown in as "boot" to close a "trade," down to the point at which we now find it, it gradually came also to be regarded as a measure of value, and everywhere history shows a progression of some sort as to the substance used for money considered as a measure of value.

In every country, and in every race, there was a similar progression, beginning with rude materials of low intrinsic value and advancing towards finer materials of higher intrinsic value.

There must, therefore, be a natural law governing this progression; a natural law which tends always to establish as the standard of value the material of highest intrinsic value available at the time. If there is such a natural law, it must be still operative, and to its effects we may attribute the steadfast movement of modern nations toward silver as the general standard of value, when copper ceased to be adequate; and now toward gold, when silver is no longer adequate.—From "Sound Currency," Vol. II, No. 7.

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[illegible]

## Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and authorized by the Century and Standard Dictionaries.

## Judge's Charge.

New Jersey Supreme Court—Kelley *vs.* Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Patterson. D. M. Titus for plaintiff. F. W. Cassoway for defendant. George Morgan, Judge.

By the fifth section of the act referred to in the certificate by which this case has been placed before this court, each city of the State is made liable to actions on the part of the owners of real or personal property, for an injury to such property or its destruction by riot; but such right of action is limited to the ninth section of this statute, which provision is in these words, to wit: "No action shall be maintained against any city or county, under the provisions of this act, unless the same shall be brought within three months after the loss or injury, provided, if the parties bringing suit be in ward as of unsound mind, or minors, or under coverture, this limitation shall not apply."

As the plaintiff in this cause was at the time of the accruing of her present cause of action a married woman, and as such statute still continues, she is within the plain terms of the saving clause of this restrictive provision; so that, unless such saving clause, as to her, has been repealed, her rights are not affected by the limitation of the remedy given by the act. And such is the contention of the counsel of the defendant, it being insisted that the saving clause, so far as it touches the privileges of married women, has been repealed by implications arising out of subsequent legislation. The legislation thus indicated is the act relating to the property of married women, the argument being that inasmuch as by this latter law the *femme covert* is empowered to sue in her own name without joining her husband, therefore, it is to be inferred that it was the legislative design to deprive her of the privilege bestowed upon her at the time when she had no standing in a court of law, in her

own right, for any injury inflicted on her person or property. It is very plain that the law excepting married women from the limitation in question is in no degree inconsistent with her statutory right to become a suitor; these two provisions do not clash or interfere with each other in the slightest degree; and the appropriate rule of law is that a statute is not repealed by subsequent legislation, unless the acts are irreconcilably inconsistent. It is deemed highly probable that, in revising the system of martial laws, no thought was given to this special position now under consideration.

\* \* \*

## Do You Subscribe?

When many persons are expected at a meeting of some society, and but few appear, it seems neither good manners nor in good taste to complain to the members present of the indifference and absence of the others; yet such complaint is often made, with or without compliment for the attendance of those members in sight. In the same way it appears ill mannered to complain to readers of THE STENOGRAPHER of the want of interest shown by many shorthand writers in its literature, which would be so helpful to them in many directions. Amanuenses do not realize how much of inspiration, encouragement and positive information they would receive in return for a dollar thus invested. It would, I think, be beneficial to the profession generally if, on meeting a person known to be a shorthand writer, the question was soon asked: "What stenographic magazine do you subscribe for?" In this way a feeling might be created among the fraternity that one who does not subscribe for some shorthand periodical is delinquent, and not abreast of the stenographic requirements of the day. Excuse my recommending one of my own practices.

ELIZA B. BURNZ.



## THE STENOGRAPHER

### Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Letter No. 41.

J. M. MOFFATT, ESQ.,

Twin-City Business College,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, of the 3d inst., containing inquiry regarding my publications, at hand.

My "Phonographic Copy Book" is a book of eighteen pages, arranged in<sup>28</sup> regular copy book style, and is designed to simplify the teaching of the alphabet, vowels, and rules for position. Each consonant and each vowel is<sup>30</sup> first treated separately, and then in combination. It can be used with any Pitmanic system using the standard vowel arrangement.

The "Sentence Book" is, as<sup>75</sup> its title implies, a collection of sentences. By the employment of these carefully arranged sentences the pupil is enabled to receive dictation as soon as<sup>100</sup> the alphabet and vowels are mastered. Every rule and principle of Graham phonography is illustrated and applied in these sentences. It has been the endeavor<sup>125</sup> of the author to adhere closely to the authorized Graham outlines. This work is not designed to supersede the Graham "Handbook," but is supplementary<sup>150</sup> thereto.

I cannot, within the limits of a letter, explain fully my method of teaching. I may say, however, that after a pupil has learned<sup>175</sup> the alphabet and vowels from the copy book, and studied the first seven

lessons in the "Handbook," he is given the first two chapters<sup>200</sup> in the "Sentence Book," to give him a command of a few word-signs, and to initiate him into connected matter. From that time on,<sup>225</sup> the general plan is this: A Graham reading lesson in the "Handbook," the chapter in the "Sentence Book" illustrating the same, and then, as<sup>250</sup> a final test, the Graham writing lesson.

The use of the "Copy Book" and "Sentence Book" lessens the labor of the teacher, and lightens the<sup>275</sup> task of the pupil.

I herewith hand you a descriptive circular of these publications, containing testimonials from leading Graham writers and teachers.

The "Sentence Book"<sup>300</sup> can be used in connection with either the old or revised edition of the "Handbook," and affords excellent graded matter for dictation in any<sup>325</sup> system.

It also offers admirable material for experienced stenographers who are desirous of reviewing the principles and gaining additional speed.

Teachers of recognized standing are<sup>350</sup> allowed regular school discounts. A special introductory discount will be given to shorthand schools and business colleges.

I feel sure that you could use these<sup>375</sup> books with profit both to yourself and your pupils, and trust that you will soon favor me with an order.—395 words.

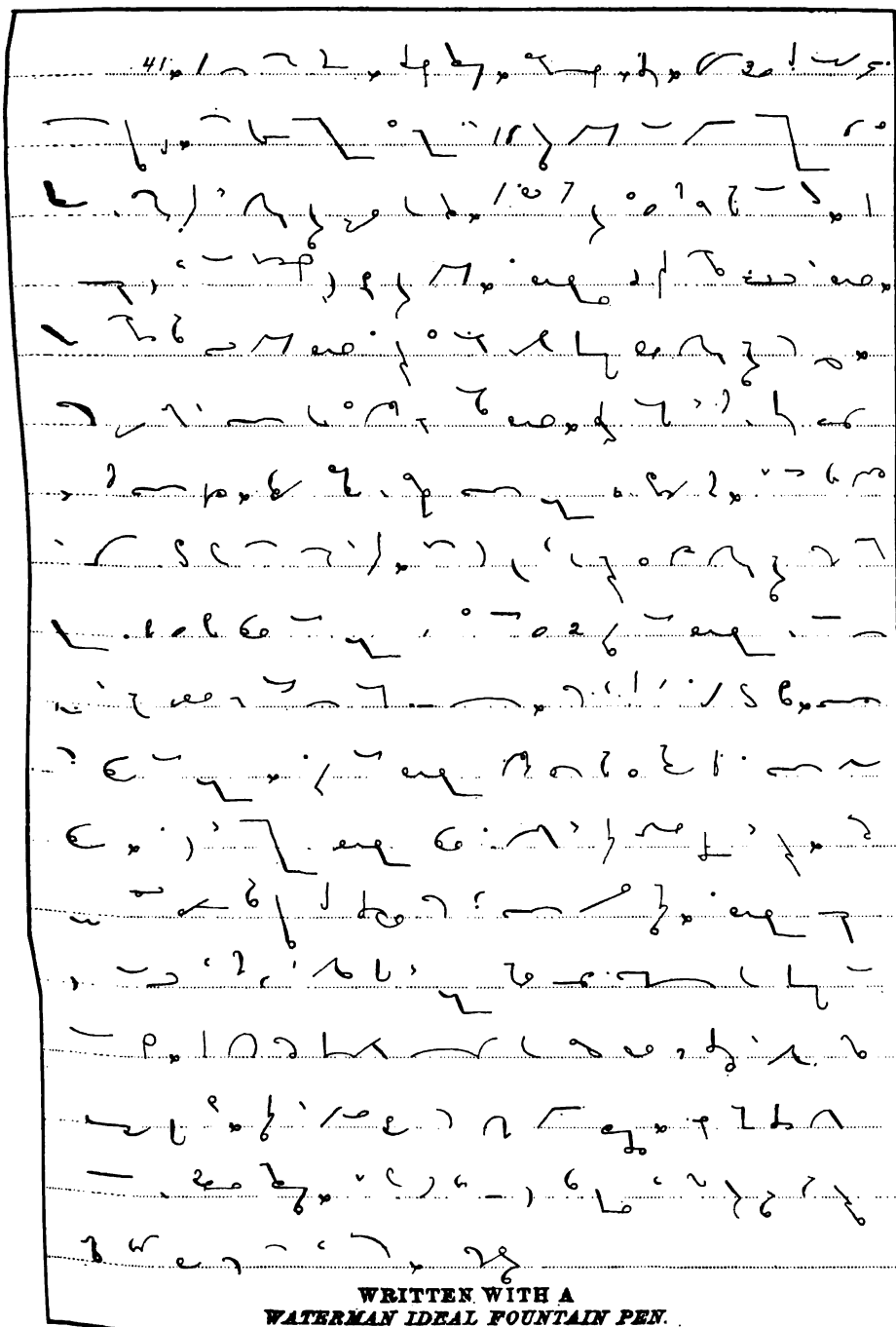
Very respectfully yours,

### Iowa State Stenographers.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Iowa State Stenographers' Association, held at Cedar Rapids, July 16, 17 and 18, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Hawkins; vice-presidents: Fred C. Bush, Garner; Dora D. Thomas, Fort Dodge; F. M. Van Pelt, Des Moines; Ozella Beman, Oskaloosa. Secretary and treasurer, Jessie Beesack, Newton; librarian, Carrie A. Clarke, Des Moines; executive committee: H. G. Healey, Cedar Rapids; Hattie Cook, Marion; B. O. Bruington, Atlantic; O. C. Gaston, Tabor.

MR. THADDEUS P. BELL, who left the Philadelphia office of the New York Life Insurance Company, about a year ago, and has since that time been in the employ of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railway at Americus, Ga., has arranged to take charge of the shorthand department of the South Georgia College, at McRae, Ga., where the Munson system will be taught. Mr. Bell considers THE STENOGRAPHER has been of great service to him, and we trust he will find it of assistance in the shorthand department of his school.

## Graham Shorthand.



# Why Not Learn Shorthand?

BY THE EDITOR OF THE STENOGRAPHER.

No. 3.

1. Pīn pēn pān, Bēn bān bōōn, Tīn tōn tōwn, Dawn, dūn, down, Chīn chān, Join  
fān jūn, Koin kān kōōn, Gawn gān gown.

2. Fawn fān fān, ēVn vān vān, thīn thān, Dhīn dhēn dhān, āSīn sīn, Zōn, Shīn shūn  
āshn, Lawn, lōn lōōn, iRn ērn.

3. Mīn mōn mōōn, Nīn nōn nown, yawn yōn, iMpūn, Fōōl fōl fīsh fīshī, Mēi mīrī,  
Hīd hēd hōōd.

4. Pūf, būf tūf dēf chāf jēf kūt gāf rūf hūt, Pāv dīv Jōv kāv gāv rāv hīv grāv grāvi.

5. ōPshn pāshn prōbashn stāshn sītūāshn awkshn kōōshn lēgāshn, ēlēkshn, Fāshn,  
ōvāshn [thēf thā-hāv] sēshn sesāshn āsōshiā-shn.

6. Lōshn ēlīshn ālūshn ēlāshn ōrāshn mōshn mīshn nōshn Prēēmpshn āmbīshn  
sāngshn, fūngshn rēstōrāshn Hēshn *in-sprāshn*.

7. Rāp rāpt rūb rūbd ūnti ūntid ēndow, Ndowd rēch rēcht ālēj, ālējd pōōsh pōōsht  
rōōzh rōōzhd.

8. Pīl pīlōt pīld fēlō fēlt fāld vāly, Viōlēt vāld tawk tawkt dīg dīgd lōf lōft.

9. Lūv lūvd shēth shētht bādhd bādhd is īst ēst, ūZ ūzd pār pārd māt mād lām lāmd  
tēmt pūmt.

10. ahRt hāhrt hāhrd lāt ōld hōld nōt nōt nōd ēnd hānd ūprīt, Hōt hāt Hātī prōmt  
prōmōt prmīt rāngk rāngt.

11. sōFt sōftr vōt vōtr thawt thēātr Ihīdher ēstr oistr shūttr lētr ōRdr ōrātr mūdhr ēntr  
nēdhr ēnt(i)r.

12. Wōtr wēdhr wīdhr hwīdhr tīmbr tēmpr hāngkr, yūnggr fīnggr thīngkr sīngktr.

13. Pās pānz dānses *condēnses compōses condūses cognizez rēcognizez, decompōses*  
*discompōses doing doings doing-ā doing-the inconstānt.*

14. *inconsistant* I-will you-will he-will we we-will were were-you, what would what-  
you would-you ye yet beyond you the a *or* an and.

15. is *or* his as *or* has sūp sūpr *consdr* I-will*consdr* you-will*con* sdr. They-will *ascr-*  
*tain* I-think-so I-think-it-was I-say-it-was do-you did-you had-you did-he had-he.

16. Did-he-not do-you-think did-you-have when-did-you when-do-you when-were-you.  
Where-will-you if-you-wd-be hoes-he *or* the was-he *or* the shd-you shd-he *or* the shd-he-not  
I-shd-not.

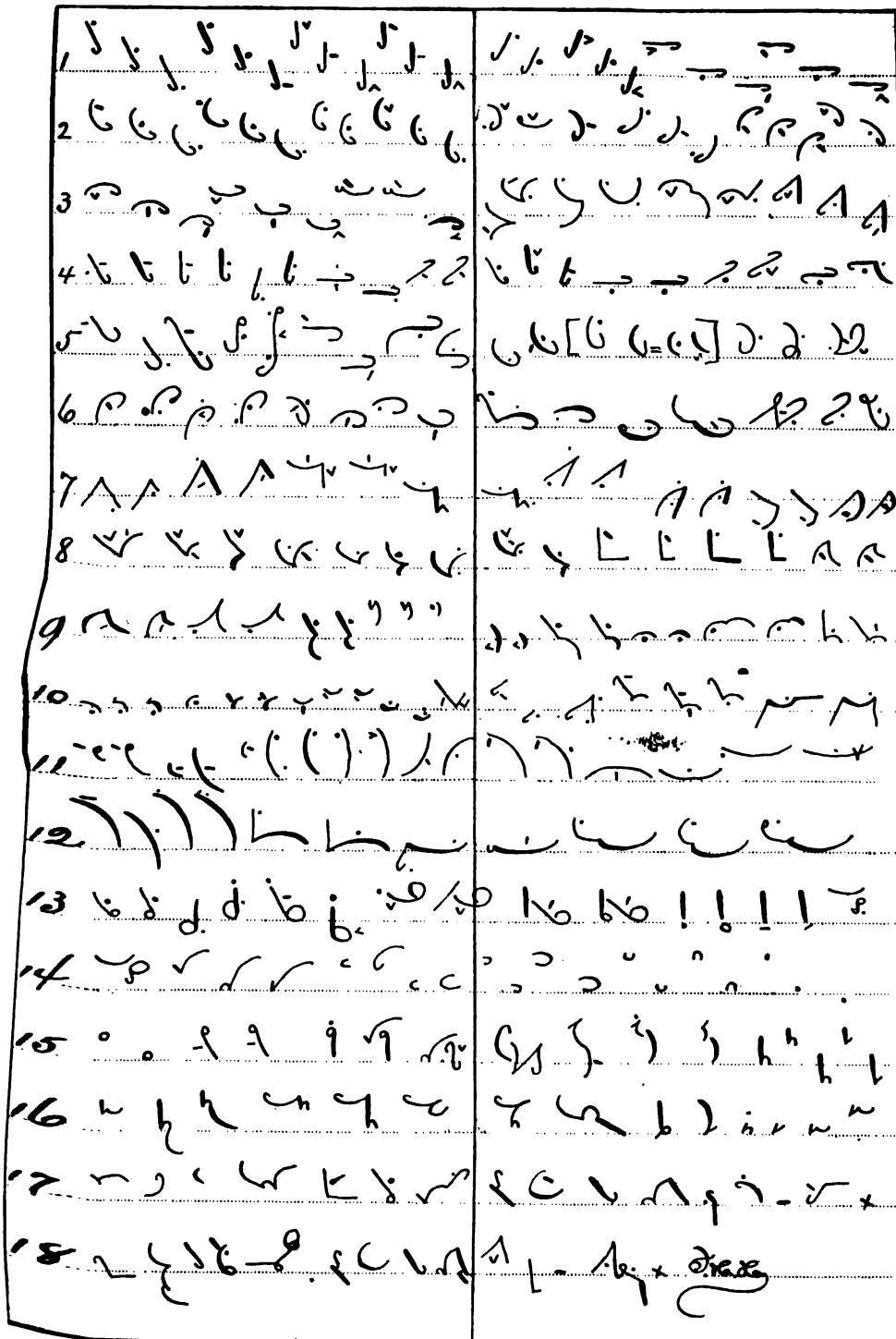
17. I-am sure that if-you will take pains to-learn it-will-not-be long before you-will-be  
able-to-do very good work.

18. Practice faithfully upon all-of-these exercises and it-will-not-be long before you-will-  
be-able-to write at-a good rate-of-speed.



# Why Not Learn Shorthand?

BY THE EDITOR OF "THE STENOGRAPHER."



## "Exact Phonography" Department

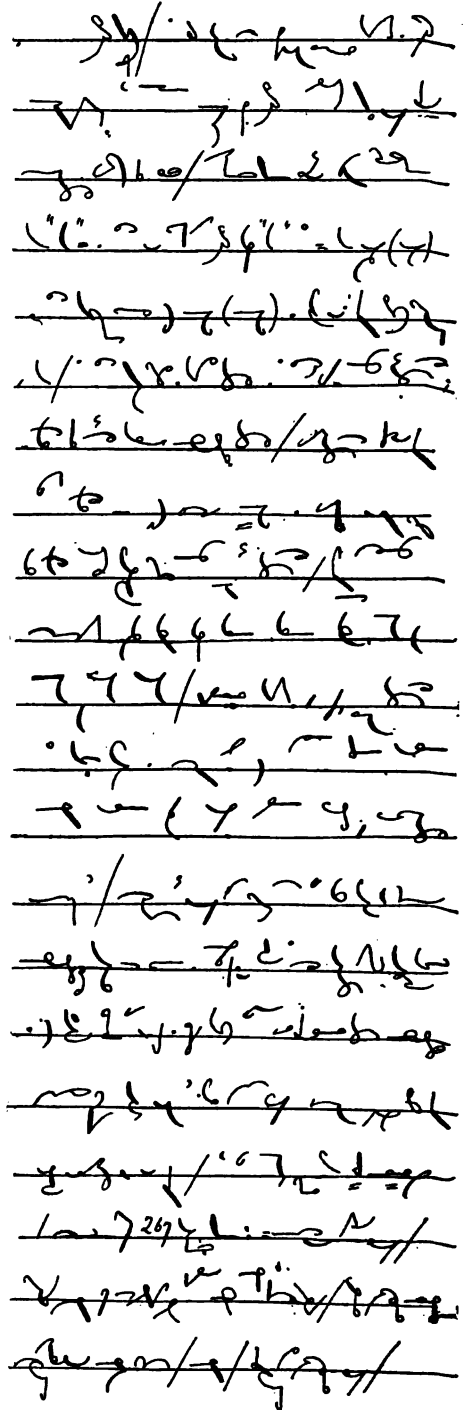
GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

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## Spanish by the "Exact."

The points that have been made as to the need for *exactness* for Latin and French, can be repeated with equal cogency as to Spanish; it also being a language containing many vowels relatively to its consonants. In the text-book we showed use of ordinary stroke for D T H—a sound not heard in Spanish, though TH is—for ñ (ñy), a sound of frequent occurrence, as in cañon (Kanyñ), and therefore needing to be specially provided for. The sound precedes and follows vowels, and the sign should join easily with the vowel signs—and this sign does, with the signs for all the coalescing vowels. Where the vowel sign does not need to be inserted, this sign is good; as in the same word, cañon: and where it does need to be expressed, this ñ-sign also is very useful, from its easy connectibility with the vowel signs. It will be seen how easily we can write nyā, nyā, nyā, nyē, nyū, nyōō; ññy, ññy, ññy, ññy, awñy, ññy. But the ease of representing two adjacent or consecutive vowel sounds is of great value, and may be illustrated as in ā-ē, ā-ē, ō-ē, ū-ā, aw-ē, ōō-ē, ī-ē, or any two or more vowels, no matter what. One familiar with the language will appreciate how important this is, from the fact that so many coalescences of this kind occur; and one who has at command only the means of vowel representation of the ordinary phonography, and has vainly struggled with it to attain a satisfactory facility in writing words containing these vowel coalescences, will most assuredly have felt the need of what, from limited knowledge, he may have erroneously supposed to be not only not in existence, but not attainable. We insert one of the extracts from "Don Quixote," which we give on page 267 of the text-book:

"Como no! respondio Sancho. ¿Por ventura el que ayer mantearon era otro que el hijo de mi padre? y las alforjos que hoy me faltan son de otro que de el mismo? Que! ¿Te foltan las alforjos, Sancho?"



## The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the New York State Stenographer's Association.

The twentieth annual convention of the New York State Stenographer's Association was held at the Hotel St. Denis, New York city, on Thursday and Friday, August 22d and 23d. The meeting was, in every sense, a great success. In the absence of the president, Mr. Charles F. King, of Glens Falls, N. Y., the chair was taken by the vice-president, Professor Norman P. Heffley, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Fully thirty active members were present during the sessions. Among the visitors were: Mr. Francis H. Hemperley, editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER*; Oliver McEwan, teacher of phonography, London, England; Nelson R. Butcher, official reporter in the courts of Toronto, Ontario; Edwin R. Gardiner, official stenographer of Providence, R. I.; E. F. Bartholomew, inventor of the stenograph.

After the reading of a very able address by President King, the vice-president called upon the editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER* for a few remarks. All the members of the Association were charmed with the polished address and graceful delivery of Mr. Hemperley, and enjoyed his expression of his clear-cut ideas as to the needs of the stenographic profession. Oliver McEwan, being called upon, contrasted the condition of the stenographic profession in this country and in England, rather to our disadvantage. He declared that no incompetent man could secure a position as stenographer in Parliament or any of the law courts on the other side, and he was amazed to hear that such a thing was possible here. Stenographers in law courts in England, he said, were appointed for life, and held their positions during good behavior. The wages paid to stenographic amanuenses in England, Mr. McEwan said, could not compare with those paid in America. Only in rare cases did a shorthand amanuensis in an office receive two pounds a week.

The reading of papers was then begun. The first paper, one by Col. Edward B. Dickinson, of Brooklyn, entitled, "Is Stenography a Profession?" provoked a more lively discussion than any matter brought before the convention. In this paper Col.

Dickinson suggests the passage of an act by the State Legislature regulating the granting of certificates to law stenographers. The proposed act provides that "no person shall take stenographic notes of any proceeding or trial before any court, judge, referee, or any other person authorized to hear oral testimony and proofs, where the transcript of such notes is to be used in any action or proceeding in any court of record in this State, except such person shall have received a certificate of competency." Another section of the suggested act provides how the certificate is to be obtained. Any person who desires to qualify as a competent law stenographer may make application in writing to a judge of a court of record for permission to appear and be examined as to his competency. Upon such application being made, the judge shall appoint certain days on which the applicant may appear for examination. On one of those days the applicant shall appear and shall, under the direction of the presiding judge, take the proceedings of an actual trial for not less than two hours, make a transcript of it, and the transcript shall be compared with the notes taken by the official stenographer of the court. If the transcript made by the applicant shall be found on comparison to be substantially accurate, the judge shall grant a certificate of competency to the person applying.

As to the necessity for such legislation Mr. Dickinson, in his paper, gave the following instance of some remarkably incompetent reporting. "Only a few weeks ago I learned that a stenographer who does a good deal of reporting in one of the largest cities of the State, and employs several young women to assist, sends to references a young lady who frankly confesses that in taking references, she seldom can take the questions; she takes the answers and makes up the question from the answer. Few of us possess stenographic ability of so startling and creative a character as to enable us to tell from a simple "Yes, sir" or "No, sir" answer, what the question was to which the answer was given. Yet this enterprising young person attends references and creates testimony upon which referees are to report and property to change hands! Another young person, of the feminine gender, told me that she had been sent to report refer-

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ences, and upon my expressing surprise that she should venture upon such a field of industry, requiring far greater skill than I knew she possessed, made me the following answer: "Oh, I put down what I can get, and I remember as much as I can, and I write out as much as I can read, and as much as I can remember." And yet there are official stenographers who think there is no call for any action which shall make it a misdemeanor for incompetent persons to trifle with legal proceedings in such fashion as this.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Mr. Peter P. McLoughlin, Mr. Leopold Woodle, Mr. William Anderson, Mr. W. L. Mason took part. Mr. McLoughlin warmly advocated immediate action being taken on the subject. He cited a recent Brooklyn case where an official stenographer in a police court created testimony out of his imagination, which, if not discovered by an acute lawyer, might result in the life of an innocent person being taken. He said: "Let us raise the dignity and standard of our profession. Let us show to the world that stenography is one of the learned professions, and that those who practice it are not mere machines." Mr. Woodle said the passage of such an act as proposed would restrain individual liberty; would create a class or clique among the stenographic profession who would monopolize all the good things, and might do more harm than good. In order to bring the matter directly before the convention Mr. McLoughlin moved that a committee of five be appointed by the president, to prepare an act for presentation to the Legislature, on the lines laid down in Col. Dickinson's paper. This motion was carried, and the president appointed Messrs. Dickinson, Bishop, Rose, McLoughlin and Loeb. Miss Sarah A. Moore, of Elmira, read an interesting paper entitled, "Should Stenographers have a Degree?" The answer to this question, as given by Miss Moore, was in the affirmative. The session of the first day was concluded by the reading of an exceedingly well thought out and carefully prepared paper, by Mr. Edwin R. Gardiner, of Providence, R. I., "Shorthand and its Related Studies—Particularly Word Studies."

### SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

A few pleasant words from Mr. Nelson R. Butcher, of Toronto, on shorthand reporting in Canada, opened the second day's session. This was followed by Mr. William L. Mason's clever paper on "Shorthand Teaching in the Public Schools." Mr. Mason handed to the members specimens of the notes made by the public school children, and some of them were very creditable to Mr. Mason's instruction. He said that the study of shorthand in the schools made the pupils more exact, observing, systematic and attentive in their other studies.

A resolution was presented by Mr. George R. Bishop, expressing the deep regret of the Association at the unjust removal of Mr. William Anderson from his position as official stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, occupied by him for more than thirty years. "Especially," said the resolution, "that such resignation should have been at the request, as reported, of a newly elected judge, who was supposed to be a believer in the merit system of appointment to and retention in public office, as expressed in the platform of the Committee of Seventy, but of which principle, the act referred to was a direct violation." The resolution commended the system prevailing in the Supreme Court, where stenographers held their positions for life during good behavior, and were never disturbed for political reasons. As a mark of the respect and esteem in which the veteran Anderson is held by his brothers in the profession, the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A paper by Mr. George R. Bishop, on the death of William O. Wyckoff, was next read. No more touching, sympathetic and tender eulogy of the virtues of a deceased brother could possibly be penned than that of Mr. Bishop on the death of his friend and fellow-worker.

Other papers read were: "What the Courts Say," by Spencer C. Rodgers, of Troy; and "Modern Shorthand from the Beginning of the Seventeenth to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century," by Norman P. Heffley. Twenty new members were elected including James E. Munson, author of the Munson system of shorthand; Mr. Frank S. Beard, stenographer of the Court of General Sessions; Mr. E. N. Miner, of *The Phonographic World*; Dr. Rudolph Tombo, and

Messrs. S. C. and S. H. Ormsby, court reporters. Syracuse was selected as the place to hold the twenty-first annual convention in 1896.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, George H. Thornton, of Buffalo ; vice-president, Clara A. White, of Elmira ; secretary and treasurer, Kendrick C. Hill, of New York, librarian, Miss M. Jeanette Ballantyne, of Rochester ; executive committee, Edward B. Dickinson, Brooklyn ; George R. Bishop, New York ; Theodore C. Rose, Elmira ; Spencer C. Rodgers, Troy ; Cora A. Emans, Rochester. The convention adjourned.

## From Kendrick C. Hill.

99 HIGH STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE,

August 13, 1895.

MY DEAR HEMPERLEY : This is my vacation headquarters, this year, as last. Mrs. Hill and I, accompanied by four young lady friends, have had a very enjoyable two weeks' outing, having visited Plymouth Rock, Green Harbor, Marshfield (the home and grave of Daniel Webster), Boston, White Mountains, etc., etc. We have just lately returned to this point and leave on to-day's steamer for New York and home.

It was Isaac Watts who said : " Nothing tends to improve the mind so much as traveling—i. e., making a visit to other towns, cities and countries besides those in which we were born and educated."

Traveling certainly does improve the mind, arouses latent faculties and energies, and puts new vim and vigor into old bones. It is poetry for the daily prose of ordinary life, and I feel that our vacation trips have done us more good than any number of physicians and any amount of medicine possibly could.

These vacation periods are productive of peculiarly and particularly pleasant and profitable results, for they drive dull care away, sharpen the wits, serve as restorers to the faculties, give melody for the daily monotone of life, and peace and pleasure for the swift and constant pressure and turmoil of business—business—business ; they are oasis in life's desert of daily drudgery, and give new zeal and hope to the usual monotony of the average existence of mortals.

Every reader of THE STENOGRAPHER should not fail to take at least a two weeks' outing in new fields, where peace and pleasure succeeds to the throne of push and pressure, and where, for a brief season, the brain's everlasting bustle of business is dethroned and the soul reigns supreme, as it ought, over one's being.

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,

DEAR SIR : I read the letter of " Experience," in your last issue, with interest, but it is a pity a man with such an experience should hide his identity beneath a *nom de plume*, and what is equally as lamentable that he should not disclose the name of the Lightline system, which he tried, and " found wanting."

I know well the old proverb " those whom the cap fits should wear it," and possibly it may be applied to me, and the system which I have the honor to represent, but until I know more about the matter, I must respectfully decline the soft impeachment.

I challenge " Experience," or any one else in this country, or elsewhere, to produce a single writer of the Gregg system who, after learning it, has ever relinquished it to devote his or her attention to another method, for lack of efficiency in speed or legibility. I could say more—much more—but until the attack is more definite, I will let the matter rest there.

Let " Experience," in common justice to myself and other representatives of Lightline systems, be bold enough to give us his name, and the name of the Lightline system that failed.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK RUTHERFORD,

New York and Brooklyn agent of Gregg's shorthand.

W. O. Wyckoff.

SHORTHAND AS A STEPPING STONE TO  
GREATER THINGS.

Wyckoff is dead.

A man to whom the world owes a debt it can never repay ; to whom thousands of fellowmen have looked as a guiding star—a great and mighty man has passed away. A successful life of earnest toil for mankind is ended. What can be a higher aim or nobler purpose ?

Beginning life as a farmer boy, and, later, as a shorthand writer, Wyckoff made each rung of the ladder with unerring judgment and broadest plans, until he became the envy and admiration of Broadway, and of the world. With keen foresight and generosity to others, he climbed until there were no more rungs to reach. With the typewriter he gave to civilization another advance, to thousands of his fellowmen employment, and solved the question of self-maintenance of women.

We accord highest honors to conquerors of men, to writers of verse and portrayers of ideals, and, equally, we give honor to Wyckoff, whose work has been of the highest art. The example of his life teaches us that in the turmoil and strife of business there are better and higher aims than personal gain, which came to him in generous proportion, but too late in life for more than brief enjoyment.

W. H. TRAVIS.

In an article on "German," sent you recently, I am under the impression that I gave an erroneous idea of Dr. R. Tombo's method of learning to compose in German. If so, I shall make it all right in a future communication.

J. W.

#### Positions Wanted.

**WANTED**—Position as teacher of shorthand in some good shorthand school. Graham or modifications, or Benn Pitman systems. For three years teacher in one of the largest shorthand schools in the West.

Address, V. S.,

Care STENOGRAPHER.

**WANTED**.—Shorthand correspondents, for mutual improvement. Graham writers preferred. Address C. C. Weigel, 81 Twelfth Street, Detroit, Mich.

THERE is an opening for a young man who can do good court reporting work, to act as assistant to an official court reporter in the South. For further particulars, address with stamp for reply, Buford Duke, 13 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.

WE present with pleasure the following letter from the well-known author of the Gabelsberger adapted to the English language, Mr. Henry Richter :

To the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER :

DEAR SIR : Mr. George North has spoken a great word. "I write," so he informs us in your July number, "Graham's style of phonography, and I find it admirably adapted to German." I do not doubt that Mr. North finds it so, but let me ask any fair-minded man, what does that signify if Mr. North, in the same sentence, admits "his own defective knowledge of the language?" How a man in full possession of his five senses can venture into print with the assertion that he finds any particular shorthand system admirably adapted to a language which he only imperfectly understands, is beyond my power of comprehension.

But, Mr. North goes one better yet. With the full admission of his own defective knowledge he takes it upon himself to advise others, and I can only hope that the very flagrancy of his illogical conclusions will lead those who may wish to learn writing shorthand in German to be guided by the advice of experts who understand their subject. Even Sir Isaac Pitman, whose fame for modesty as regards praising up his own system is not of the fairest, candidly stated the following in a letter to me, which I have published in my "Account of the Third International Shorthand Congress": "My ignorance of the German language would not justify me in saying that a geometric system would be superior to a script plan for German."

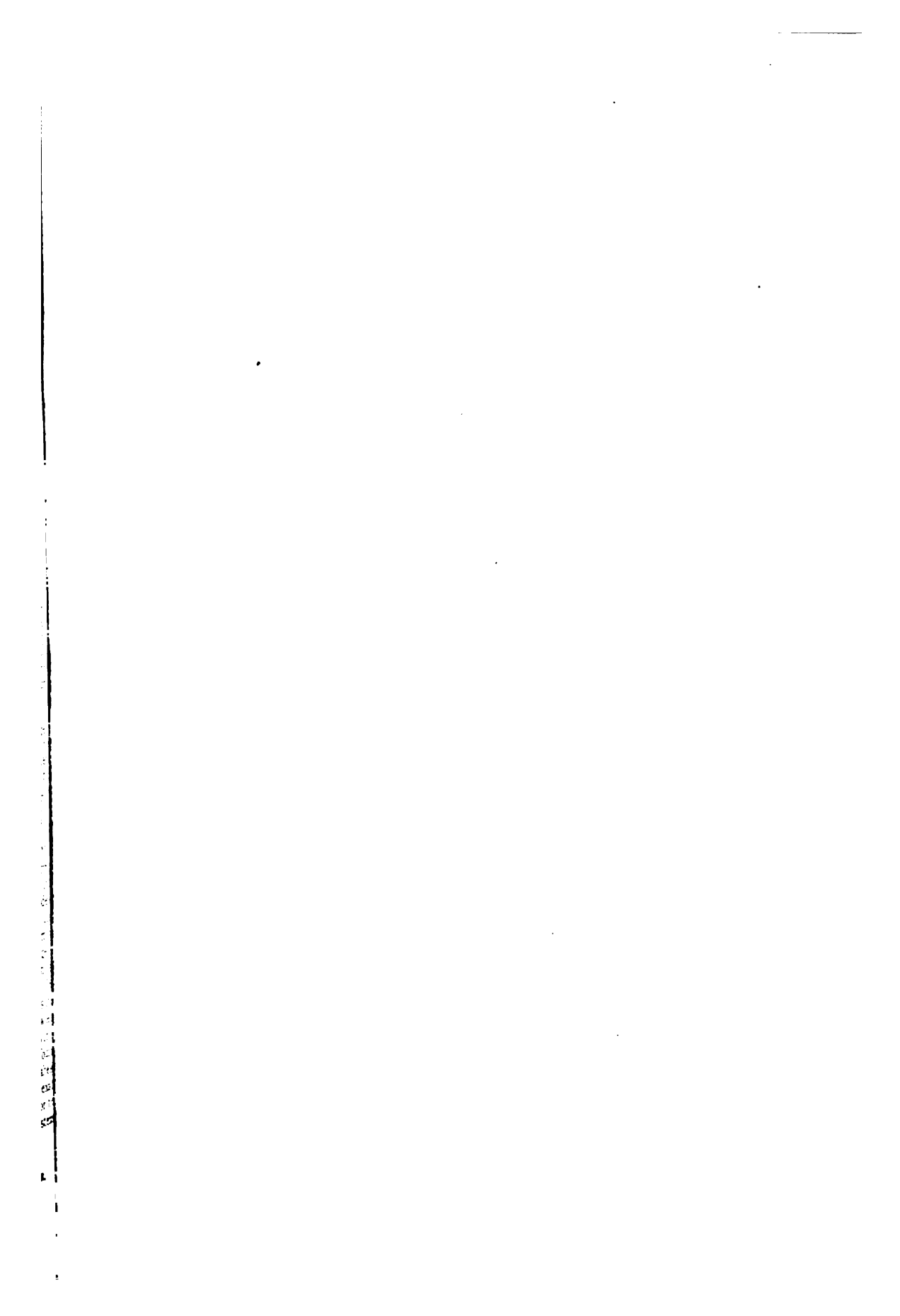
Again, Mr. North informs us that he is "well acquainted with the Gabelsberger system." Allow me to state that it is quite impossible for anyone to be well acquainted with the Gabelsberger system, unless he thoroughly understands the German language—just as little as a foreigner can possibly know all about the Pitman system unless he understands English like an Englishman.

As to the three paragraphs which Mr. North has taken the trouble of transcribing into geometric shorthand, I may point out that he has selected a relative preponderance of monosyllables (forty-five out of the ninety words given). Monosyllables may look easy enough in any system, even a geometric one, especially when position is largely employed for the indication of the class of the omitted vowel sounds, as is the case in the specimens referred to ; but when we come to those very much longer words which abound in German, it will be found that the harmonious blending of the Gabelsberger characters, together with the exact vowel representation is a necessity for the German language which geometric systems will vainly try to cope with.

Yours truly,

HENRY RICHTER,

118 Bishopsgate Street, within  
London, E. C., Aug. 1, '95.





*WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF.*



# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1895.

NUMBER 4.

## William O. Wyckoff.

**I**T is with no ordinary sense of regret that we noted a few weeks ago the death of Mr. Wm. O. Wyckoff, the senior member of the well-known firm who manufacture the Remington Standard Typewriter. Although widely noticed in the public press, few of the accounts given of his life do adequate justice to the sterling merits of his character as a business man and citizen.

To many, especially among the younger members of the guild, it will be news to learn that Mr. Wyckoff was a professional shorthand writer. It is not, however, so very many years ago that Mr. Wyckoff terminated a long and successful career as practical stenographer, official court reporter, and teacher of phonography, to devote his whole time and attention to the development of the typewriter business, with which his name must be forever associated as one of the pioneers. Stenographers everywhere will always owe him gratitude for the benefits which he has conferred upon them by the exercise of his characteristic energy and foresight in this, in its early days, more than doubtful enterprise. His pluck and determination in embarking, with his associates, his entire means in this untried field, against the counsel of business friends and personal acquaintances, and the energy which he devoted to the new enterprise, did much to compel success. He was a man who did nothing by halves.

Mr. Wyckoff was a descendant of Cornelius Wyckoff, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland, very early in the history of that colony. The descendants of this early settler were at first located in New Jersey, but the great-grandfather of our subject removed to Tompkins county, N. Y., and settled there. His family was known for

several generations as expert farmers and harness-makers.

Wm. O. Wyckoff was born on the 16th of February, 1835. He was educated at the public schools, and for a time at Ithaca Academy, but never enjoyed the advantages of a college education. He desired to go to college, and with this object in view he acquired, about his twenty-first year, 160 acres of government land in Minnesota, with a view to earning sufficient to pay the expenses of a collegiate education. The panic of 1857 prevented this, and he returned to Ithaca in that year and commenced the study of law in the office of a prominent attorney.

He was thus engaged when the war of the Rebellion broke out. To one of his keen interest in public affairs and strong patriotic sentiments (no less strongly marked in his later years) quiet life was impossible. He joined the first company organized in Tompkins county, one which later formed a portion of the Thirty-second N. Y. Volunteers. Before the regiment reached the front, Mr. Wyckoff, who had enlisted as a private, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run he was commissioned as first lieutenant, and before the term of two years for which he had enlisted, expired, he was made captain of his company, his commission reaching him soon after the battle of West Point.

At the conclusion of his army service he resumed his law studies in Ithaca and was admitted to the bar on the 16th of November, 1863, after passing a successful examination at the general term of the Supreme Court. About this period he also studied at the Ames Business College, at Syracuse, and was graduated from that institution upon completing the course. His eagerness to acquire useful knowledge had early interested him in the phonographic art. He

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studied it at odd moments while attending school, while studying law, and even during the scanty leisure possible to obtain during his military service. Though self-trained, he was evidently thoroughly prepared, for in January, 1866, he was appointed official stenographer of the Supreme Court for the sixth judicial district of New York, a position which he filled with credit for sixteen consecutive years, and resigned voluntarily only when he came to New York city as head of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. His long career as court reporter bears ample witness to his sterling character and unflagging industry. He drew about him a corps of efficient assistants, some of whom are now well-known in the profession. These were well trained, and the work of his office was notable for the accuracy with which it was performed. Over *one thousand* bound volumes of phonographic reports of cases reported by him, or by his assistants under his directions, are still used as authorities. And so well were his assistants trained into his methods that frequent reference is now, and has been for years, made to the original reports, without consulting him. His former assistants never experience any difficulty in transcribing his work; in fact, it was his custom to send in his notes while on circuit with the court, so that, upon his return to Ithaca, the complete transcripts of the cases were ready for perusal.

His career as a teacher of phonography was thrust upon him by the difficulty of obtaining phonographers capable of transcribing his notes and of assisting him in court work. In the days when his school was first started, the practice of phonography was much less common than it is now, and it was not easy to obtain such assistance as he required. For this reason, he began to interest young people in the study of phonography, and his classes finally resulted in the opening of a school in Ithaca, for the purpose of teaching shorthand, exclusively. This institution was conducted until the day of his death by Mr. Wyckoff, under the immediate charge of Mrs. M. A. Adsitt, and will be continued upon the lines which he laid down. Its graduates still do honor to the thoroughness of the system of training which he inaugurated. One of his first pupils was Theodore C. Rose, now well-known as one of the leading stenogra-

phers of the country, who subsequently became his partner in the phonographic business.

It was about 1875 that his attention was first directed to the Remington typewriter, a machine destined to play no unimportant part in his later life, and, under the energetic and far-sighted care of himself and his business associates, destined to completely revolutionize the profession in which he was then engaged. One day he received a letter written in type upon the new machine, which called his attention to the advantages which it offered for transcribing a court reporter's notes. Some account of a new machine, designed to take the place of the pen, had reached his ears; but he had never seen one of them. He was impressed with the great possibilities which a practical device of the kind would offer, and determined to learn more of the matter. With this object in view, he came to New York and investigated the invention. He determined to make a trial of it in his business, and purchased one for this purpose. Upon his return he summoned his staff of assistants to meet him in his library, and they together discussed the new comer. The verdict was unanimously unfavorable to the machine, everyone of his assistants looking at it merely as a toy, and in no way fitted to perform the serious work which they had daily in hand. But the verdict did not convince Mr. Wyckoff. He personally tested the machine, both as to the work which it would do, and the principles of its mechanism. He also sought the opinions of friends and neighbors, but found them all against him. Further experiments, and a demonstration of how quickly a young lady, whom he employed for the purpose, could learn to transcribe from his dictation at a speed of sixty words or more a minute, made him confident of ultimate success. He obtained the agency for his district, with the expectation of selling machines to lawyers and stenographers, for as yet no one thought of their usefulness in connection with commercial affairs. It took no small amount of determination to introduce the typewriter into his own office, for his assistants were set against the innovation, and yielded only to his emphatic orders that the machine was to be used by certain of his staff, selected for the purpose of making a test of it. Op-

position disappeared almost instantly when some experience with the machine had been gained. Inside of *thirty days* it had so completely demonstrated its capacity that none could further question its value. When not engaged in court work he applied himself diligently to the introduction of the typewriter into law offices, and to some extent into business houses also, for the field widened as the sales increased and the real utility of the machine became more apparent.

In the year 1882, at the earnest solicitation of the Remingtons and others interested, he associated himself with Messrs. C. W. Seamans and H. H. Benedict, and the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was formed for the purpose of carrying on the selling agency of the typewriter. About this time he resigned his official position as stenographer and removed to New York, so as to give his whole time and attention to the new enterprise. This important step was taken contrary to the opinion of old and trusted friends, who urged upon him, with all the force of honest conviction, the impolicy of resigning an honorable position in a profession which he understood to engage in a scheme so manifestly doomed to failure. At such interviews his friends would gravely state that it was quite evident to them that about all the typewriters that the market would take had then been sold, and that it was inevitable that the fad would soon die out, and he would lose everything which he invested in the enterprise. It is easy to be wise after the event, and there was never any tinge of unkindness in Mr. Wyckoff's mention of these well-meant efforts, though none of the considerations advanced moved him. The new firm started as planned, and commenced the then somewhat doubtful task, making the Remington typewriter a commercial success. This period terminated Mr. Wyckoff's active connection with phonography, although he continued to make use of it as an instrument of daily service in connection with his business and private life, and to the day of his death could read and write it as readily as ever.

Notwithstanding the esteem which his high character and unflagging devotion to his professional duties had won for him in the community in which he had lived for so many years, few among his friends credited him with the sagacity which his decision at

this critical point was afterwards shown to have exhibited. Few were able to look forward into the future and perceive the revolution which the typewriter, properly handled, was capable of bringing about. He and his immediate associates had that insight, and addressed themselves to the apparently unpromising task with untiring energy. Success crowned their efforts, and the rapid growth of the business which was built up under their guidance is too well known to need further comment.

As a business man, Mr. Wyckoff found a wider field for his wonderful energy and ability. He became known everywhere as a man of sterling integrity and marked capacity for taking broad and liberal views.

Energy and determination were ever prominent among his characteristics. He was a courageous and aggressive merchant, devoting his strong personality to the success of whatever he undertook, yet a faithful and generous friend, and always fair-minded to his rivals. He possessed, in a marked degree, that most fortunate faculty of so impressing everyone with whom he came in contact with a sense of the real worth of his character, that he made friends everywhere and rarely, if ever, lost them. He possessed a very keen sense of justice, which tempered the natural kindness of his disposition, and made him the terror of those who sought to compass an advantage by fraud or trickery, but he never turned a deaf ear to any tale of misfortune. Few pass away of whom so many say, with heartfelt sincerity, "He was my best friend."

The portrait in this magazine is from a recent photograph, and gives a good idea of his personal appearance. He was a splendid looking specimen of manhood, a tall, large-framed, handsome, benevolent-looking gentleman, whose clear eye and ruddy, healthy complexion betokened a sound mind in a sound body.

During his career as a stenographer, Mr. Wyckoff was one of the founders of the New York State Stenographers' Association, and served one term as its president. He always took a keen interest in public affairs, but never could be persuaded to accept public office for himself, although more than once solicited to do so by friends who realized how valuable his sterling honesty and indomitable energy would be in public station.

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As a resident of Brooklyn, he took great interest in the Union League Club, of that city, and as an early and active member did much to promote the growth and influence of that institution. For three years he served as a member of its executive committee. Shortly before his death he was elected a trustee of Cornell University, in the prosperity of which he always took much interest.

His latter days were greatly saddened, and his own death undoubtedly hastened, by the sudden death of his wife, only five weeks before he was himself called away. His fortune, honorably amassed through the many years of his valuable and industrious life, together with the still richer inheritance of an untarnished name, passes to his two sons. To the younger members of the profession which he adorned in his earlier years, and so largely developed and assisted in his later career, he leaves an example of industry and capacity well worthy of emulation.

### George North's Letter.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1895.

Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER :

**D**EAR SIR: The statements in my letter, which you kindly published in the July number, to the effect that I believe it to be a waste of time and energy for anyone who knows any dot-and-dash-vowel, Pitmanic style, to set to work to learn Bishop's system, under the impression that it is better suited to German, and that I believe a Pitmanic system better adapted to German than Gabelsberger's, seem to have had, on some of your readers, the same effect that a red rag has on a bull. Both of these statements were made as the result of my own experience, and I am not alone in one of them, as will be seen from the letter on page 50 of your August number, headed "Change of System."

Mr. Bishop says there is a fine opportunity for me to explain. But, before doing so, I would call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have no axe to grind; I am neither the author, publisher or seller of any shorthand text-book, nor the president of a shorthand society run in the interest of a particular system of shorthand. Now for the explanation. In my letter I said: "I write Graham's style of phonography," an

expression which I, in common with most other phonographers, would take to include not only the devices of Mr. Graham's origination, but also the particular manner in which he makes use of material common to all the styles of phonography. As an illustration of this, let us take the word *Form*. Isaac and Benn Pitman write this word Ef-Ar-Em; Munson writes it (as a word-sign) Ef; Graham writes it in the corresponding style Fer-Em, and in the reporting style Fer.<sup>1</sup> Having learned phonography from Graham's books, I should use Fer-Em for the German word *Form*, and consider that I was using "pure Graham." A Benn Pitman writer would write Ef-Ar-Em for the same German word, and consider that he was using Benn Pitman, adapted to German. Almost anyone but Mr. Bishop would look at the matter in the same light.

The second paragraph of Mr. Bishop's article shows clearly that he did not read carefully the second paragraph of my letter, which he should have done, *since he takes upon himself to criticize it*. He speaks of "several devices, apparently of Mr. North's own invention, which do not belong to the ordinary phonography, Graham or any other." I thought Mr. Bishop better acquainted with the different styles of phonography (please note, I say *styles* not *systems*) than this statement would seem to indicate, for I mentioned the "ed" tick for the past tense of verbs and for the *e* at the end of nouns in the plural, where this is the only difference between the singular and the plural. Certainly Mr. Bishop must be acquainted with Scott-Browne's "ed" tick, used to distinguish the past tense from the present when the latter ends in *t* or *d*. *I use this tick for the same purpose in German*, and I extend its use to nouns where the same difference exists between the singular and plural, as between the present and past tenses of regular verbs, *i. e.*, the addition of an *e* to the singular of nouns to form the plural, and to the third person present of verbs to form the past. If this were considered as the same thing as Mrs. Burnz's vowel tick, we should not go far astray; although, I believe (but am not sure), that this tick is a *slanting* one. As to *und* and *and* not being the same words (though equivalent), I would remind Mr. Bishop that the tick for *and* is altogether as arbitrary as

the dot and dash which he himself gives for *the*, and is just as well suited for the German *und* as for the English *and*; it is a very convenient arbitrary sign for a constantly recurring word. I use it for the French *et* and for the Spanish *y* or *e*, and, should I ever have occasion to take dictation in Russian—not an exceedingly remote contingency—I should use it for the Russian double *i*, which has the same meaning, just as the figure 2 does duty for the English *two*, the French *deux*, the Spanish *dos* the Portuguese *dous*, the Italian *due*, the German *zwei*, the Dutch *twee*, the Russian *dva*, *dve*, etc., etc.

With regard to the word *zu*, and the use of the same sign for it as for the English *to*, surely a little reflection will show Mr. Bishop that this word-sign has its place in phonography on an entirely different basis from the word-sign for *and*, the latter being purely arbitrary, whereas the word-sign for *to* is the vowel of the word, and the same sign is the vowel of the word *zu*. Mr. Bishop's little story is very funny, but being altogether inapplicable (as will be easily seen from the preceding lines, by any unprejudiced person), it falls rather flat.

Why Mr. Bishop should claim the use of the Pitmanic *v* stroke for the German *w*, as a "cardinal principle" of his so-called *Exact Phonography*, I cannot for the life of me imagine, since *v* is the nearest English sound to the German *w*. He might just as well claim that the use of the Pitmanic *b* stroke for the German *b* is one of its cardinal principles. It is no more a cardinal principle of Mr. Bishop's phonography than it is of Isaac Pitman's style or Benn Pitman's, or, in fact, *any* style or system of shorthand, whatever.

Mr. Bishop has drawn from my remark about practicing reading in odd moments something which he has put into it himself. This remark of mine should be taken in connection with one to be found in the first paragraph of my letter: "*My trouble is not with the shorthand, but with my own defective knowledge of the language.*" However, as he insinuates that students of his *Exact Phonography* do not need to practice reading in odd moments, allow me to relate an incident which occurred. Early in 1890, I made the acquaintance of a writer of Bishop's system; how long he had been using it I do not know, but he was using it then in a position in an office as

amanuensis. Although I had *played* with Graham's style for some years, I had never had occasion to use it in business until just about that time, February, 1890. In December of the same year, I left New York for Cuba, but for four months before leaving I had not used shorthand in business at all; and I was absent from the country eight months, during which time I used my shorthand almost exclusively for Spanish, with an occasional interspersing of French; it was a very rare thing indeed for me to be called upon to take anything down in English. On my return, I was employed in taking Spanish dictation most of the time, making in all about twenty months, during which I had had but very little occasion to use English shorthand, when the following happened: I called upon my "Exact" friend, above mentioned, who had been using Bishop's system in business all the time (making about three years' from the time I made his acquaintance), and took with me one of my note-books, so that he could see the style of work I was doing. He brought out one of his note books, too, and he read some of his notes, and I read some of mine. When we had finished, my friend's wife said to him: "Why, how is it that Mr. North reads his notes so much more readily than you do yours?" This needs no further comment.

Another circumstance may also be of interest to some of your readers, and particularly to Mr. Bishop. While absent from New York, as above mentioned, I copied out the whole of Mr. Bishop's book into shorthand note-books, excepting the articles at the end and those long explanations which are to be found in all shorthand text-books and which are needed by the beginner only, and I wrote a long line of each outline given as illustrating any principle. Later on I adopted Bishop's vowels *initially*; but found that the use of the four positions, as Mr. Bishop gives them; brought a whole lot of words, such as *fill, fell, fail, fall, foal, feel, flaw, flay, fly, flee, follow, full, fool, folly, fallow, fellow, filly*, and others, into the same position, leaving many of them which had previously been distinguished from others by position to be distinguished by outline or by inserting dot and dash vowels. Now, as in Graham's style there are only three ways of representing *l* after *f*, viz.,

upward /, downward / and /-hook, I thought I would change to Bishop's system altogether, using vowels medially and finally also, as I felt (and still feel) persuaded that, for technical work, connectible vowels are a necessity. I accordingly wrote to my "Exact" friend (I being then in Texas), asking him what the latest developments of Bishop's system were, and in reply I received the supplement to Mr. Bishop's book, very kindly sent (I believe) by Mr. Bishop himself. But, after a careful consideration of the astounding devices contained in that supplement, I, with much regret, abandoned the "Exact" altogether, and returned to "Graham pure and simple," awaiting the appearance of some scheme of connectible vowels which would not necessitate an entire change in the outline of almost every word in the language.

The "short specimens"—given in my previous letter were cut out of a note-book containing some thirty or forty pages of anecdotes.

Regarding Mr. Bishop's re-adaptation of his system to French, as shown at the bottom of page 58, of the August number, I must say that I never, in any system of shorthand or adaptation of a system to any language, saw a worse muddle. The erratic way in which he uses hooks and strokes—making use of different signs for the same sound *and the same sign for different sounds*—is far from "Exact." But I have frequently noticed that Mr. Bishop's phonology is rather shaky (see the word *near* on page 60 of his text-book) and have often called the attention of my "Exact" friend to Mr. Bishop's phonological vagaries, but have always been met with the remark that I was "too d—d particular." If Mr. Bishop desires my detailed criticism of his re-adaptation to French, I am perfectly willing to supply him and your readers with it; but I feel that I have already made this explanation sufficiently long, so do not enter into this subject now.

Just a few words in reply to Dr. Rudolph Tombo. Why does Benn Pitman write the word *deform* in a way that is not in analogy with the primitive word and with other derivatives? Is it not in order to get in an angle, knowing that Dee-Ef-Ar—three strokes joined without an angle—would be difficult to write quickly and well and difficult to read when written? For the same-

reason Graham wrote *minimum* Men-Em-Em, as being easier to write properly and more legible when written than Em-En-Em-Em would be. For further information on this point, I would refer Dr. Tombo to Thomas Allen Reed's criticism of the Du-ployé system—the cardinal principle of which is "avoid angles"—in the 1878 or 1879 volume of his "Phonographic Reporter." The fact that adaptations of Taylor's system did not obtain a foothold in Germany, proves nothing; that system did not have very great success in England; it was not until after the invention of phonography that shorthand became at all popular. Nor does the fact of adaptations of Pitman's system not being noticed in Germany prove anything, except what Fred Irland (*Phonographic World*, Vol. VIII, page 163) calls "the tenacity with which the Teutonic race hold fast to their own, in music, in literature, and in all things else."

As to many Pitmanic writers not being able to read their notes, this arises from their defective general education, and from their being taught (?) the system by incompetent teachers. Under the same circumstances, a Gabelsberger writer would have the same difficulty. True, I never heard a Gabelsberger writer complain of not being able to read his notes, for I never met but one Gabelsberger writer in my life, and he, in a two minutes' conversation—the only time I ever saw him—informed me that he used Gabelsberger for German (that is *theoretically*, for he was not using it at all in *practice*) having learned it in Germany, *but he used Pitman for English*.

When in Chicago two years ago, I bought Albrecht's first and second course of Gabelsberger's shorthand with the idea that I could kill two birds with one stone—improve my knowledge of German, and learn a German shorthand at the same time. After between two and three months' hard work at it evenings, I came to the conclusion that I was making but very little, if any, progress in German, and that my knowledge of the Gabelsberger was producing hesitancy in my writing of English shorthand. So, finding Gabelsberger *entirely useless to me*, I dropped it altogether. Under these circumstances, I ought rather to have said that I *was* well acquainted with Gabelsberger's system; for, of course, in

nearly two years passed without ever looking at the books, I have forgotten it almost entirely, and wish to forget what little I still remember of it. There is nothing wonderful in one Gabelsberger writer reading another one's notes. Mr. Osgoodby says (*Phonographic World*, Vol. X, page 151): "My transcripts are all made by copyists, directly from my notes. I have never dictated a case since 1868" (twenty-seven years); and I know that many other law reporters have their notes transcribed in the same way, among them being Mr. Moynahan, a former president of the New York State Stenographers' Association.

In view of my experience related herein, I am forced to the conclusion that a writer of any one Pitmanic style, no matter which, would be acting against his best interests if he were to set to work to learn either Bishop's or Gabelsberger's for German. If he knows the language thoroughly, he does not need the vowels. If he does not know the language thoroughly, he can make much better progress in it by using—almost without change—the style he is using for English and studying the German language at the same time. I have found that the best way is to write out a certain amount of German in shorthand and read the shorthand very many times, as this impels a far more minute examination of the forms of the words than the reading of the same matter in the common German print would.

I may add that, although I do not know German thoroughly, I take dictation from my employer, at the rate of about eighty or ninety words a minute. I do not have sufficient practice to make me very expert—that is, rapid—but the lack of practice does not prevent me from seeing the capabilities of the ordinary phonography. I say to myself, if I, almost without any practice at all, and with a poor knowledge of the language, can do as well as I do, what could be done, or rather, what could *not* be done with plenty of practice and a thorough knowledge of the language.

In conclusion, I am of the belief that a slanting script system is entirely contrary to the laws of hygiene, producing, like the slanting longhand, crooked spines and crooked eyes, as well as writers' cramp; whereas a geometric system requires the pen to be held as for vertical script, which think-

ing physiologists—not mere routinists—are now recommending as a preventive of these evils.

Yours very truly,  
GEORGE NORTH.

## Howard Up To Date.

GEO. R. BISHOP.

**T**HE editorial pages of the *Phonographic* are becoming very lurid in these latter days, over the discussion of the questions raised by the *Missing Link* "review."

That fine game of bluff which the editor has for some time attempted—a game very similar to the one he assayed when trying to excuse the continued use, as a declaration of the Department of Education, of what the head of that Department had declared was unauthorized—becomes more transparently perceptible the further he progresses; the weakness of his position is emphasized, to the reader, by the manner in which, failing to find substantial supports, he grasps at the merest straws to sustain him. He charges that, in a list of more than 150 signs, about half-a-dozen are wrongfully alleged to have been used in the Benn Pitman publications; and thereupon he launches into the tirade of personalities to which we alluded in our last, and to which he has since made additions: obviously hoping, by raising this hubbub—charging falsification on us, and moral turpitude, and demoniac attributes generally—to divert attention from the fact that, by his failure to make suitable answer as to the other 145, he *virtually admits* all we have charged concerning those. We have felt that such an admission would inevitably come, at some time; we could not foresee in what connection we would get it.

Now, that we may give him the freest possible tether, and simplify the issue, let us concede—for the sake of argument—that we did erroneously include those five or six signs in our list of 150. But how does this help the editor as to the other 145? Where does he stand as to those? What does he attempt, as a refuge? Why, another bluff! He makes no effort—presumably because he sees it would be futile—to answer this same question as put to him in our last, but, instead, dodges off on a side-issue, and, to our suggestion that we remembered the

location of, and could give a reference to, two of the six, showing that he *had* used them, he replies that, as to one, we have mistaken a normal-length for a half-length; and as to the other, a small loop on R-hook side for a large one, *and that our eye-sight must be failing!* This last proposition is so important, in a discussion of the editor's borrowings from Graham, that we congratulate him on the discovery, and advise him to treasure it as a choice fact; and though the loops are, really, large loops, as we alleged, still, we make no point of that, but let it pass. *But what about those other 145 signs?* That is the point, editor of the *Phonographic*, to which we invite your attention; and we do not propose to allow you to escape it or shirk it. Let us assume again—if that will give you any comfort—that we made both of these mistakes; that as to *authenticity*, the Benn Pitman, for the sake of avoiding an *exact* copying from Graham, did sacrifice the advantage of getting T-sound by halving where to do so was important: the *other question*; as to the other 145, *still remains to vex you*. We propose to persist in this question, as we propose to persist in a former one, which you have not even attempted to answer; the question, namely, why, as to the old forgotten devices, that, as you have shown, Graham resuscitated, and which he rehabilitated, and which he put into symmetrical relations, Benn Pitman never brought them to light, or seemed to have been aware of their existence, till he saw them in the *Handbook*, when he copied them, with most of their extensions and applications?

We shall not stop to discuss the quibble as to primitive and derivative signs. We showed—as will be remembered—that with *delightful* before him, Benn Pitman did *not* utilize the primitive *delight* form, though he did use Graham's primitive sign for *form*, in the derivative word *deform*.

But one other suggestion of the editor's we must briefly refer to. It seems, according to his last, that we have been carrying on this discussion—as we regard it, unmasking a pretender—in order that we may bring ourselves into notice! The reader will recall how we came to enter upon it. When the editor published the unfair notice of the *Missing Link*, reflecting on Graham and his work as has been shown, we wrote the

editor of THE STENOGRAPHER a private, personal letter, suggesting that *he and editors of other shorthand publications* had a duty to perform, in rebuking the malignant aspersions of *The Phonographic*. That letter was, without our consent, published in THE STENOGRAPHER, with no name attached. *The Phonographic* intimated that Mr. Hemperley *had received no such letter*; that he had made it up and printed it, out of whole cloth (a suspicion that could hardly have arisen except in the mind of some one who would himself have been capable of such a performance, and which would *not* have been conceivably possible, with the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER). Thereupon Mr. Hemperley called on us, in those circumstances, to assume the responsibility of what we had privately written. So, the editor of *The Phonographic* has himself to blame, for bringing on the debate. We had no hesitation, except in view of the time that would be required, in assuming the responsibility. The readers of this journal can judge as to whether we have made good our contentions. But when the editor gets so far "off" as to assert that a discussion which, on our part, can, except as it establishes justice, benefit no one but Mr. Graham's family, was undertaken merely to bring ourselves before the public eye, it is easy to imagine how serious has been the result of the discussion to himself. Personally, we do not begrudge the effort expended. If we have vindicated the memory of Mr. Graham from malicious aspersions, and rebuked the guilty party, we are content.

One other point, only. The editor declines to discuss the list of absurd forms from the new *Companion*, which forms are understood to have been of his own devising, because to do so would require him to discuss his own capacity and intelligence; and he says it would not be germane to the subject. But is he correct in that? A part of our charge was, that he had run into the ground Graham devices. We alleged (and this allegation the editor has not denied) that reading of "his," in phrases constructed with initial back-hook, was a Grahamism; hence, our showing of the absurd and impracticable signs with *double* initial circle and initial back-hook, involving "his," applies strictly to the discussion—bears directly on our original allegations that were



called in question by the editor. But—as must be obvious to any practical shorthand writer—there is no ground for any real discussion of those absurdities; they are so glaringly apparent that any attempt to discuss them would seem farcical. We have merely shown the signs, knowing that any enlargement on the ridiculousness of them would be superfluous; that a mere exhibiting of them was sufficient. The editor is, no doubt, wise in, as far as possible, throwing over them the mantle of oblivion.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

## Compensation.

ROBERT R. TUTTLE.

“**A** LITERARY HACK,” in a recent magazine article, deplores the fact that the literary worker is poorly paid, and says he, himself, has had to bring up a family of three, sending the children to school and college, on an income some years not exceeding \$5000 per annum. Poor man! But let us hope that these years of famine have been offset, each one, by seven years of plenty—for we would like to see everybody prosperous.

From our knowledge of workers in the vineyard of literature we believe we speak intelligently when we claim that the busy stenographer's work is quite as hard, and necessitates as much mental strength, and more mental and physical endurance, than the work of the literary man.

Mr. Literary Hack arises in the morning at a convenient hour, breakfasts leisurely, and if he be a steady worker, gets to his study at ten o'clock mornings. Here, if the spirit moves, he will work like a Trojan for perhaps three hours, writing fast and furiously, covering dozens of sheets with his thoughts. Then with a consciousness of duty well performed he goes to lunch, after which he may find his mind to move more sluggishly, and he lights a cigar and perhaps reclining on the sofa, he will review in his mind what he has done during the morning, or, perchance, his thoughts may turn to other and freer channels, and there roam pleasantly for awhile. About three o'clock he gets into harness again, throwing open the window and letting in God's good air, meantime thinking of the probable public reception of

this or that thought, and framing the language for it. I do not deny that this is work, and for this in off years he may receive the pittance of \$5000.

Of stenographers in different lines of work, the court reporter is popularly supposed, and probably is, the best paid. His income I have understood to be from \$3500 to \$5000 per annum, being \$2500 salary and \$1000 to \$2000 from transcript fees. The word *DUTY* has a little different meaning to Mr. Court Reporter from what it has to Mr. Literary Hack. The latter's "duty" is usually determined by him to be to himself, with a hazy idea that he must regard, in a way, the sentiments and opinions of the reading public, which sentiments he does not wish to outrage, not only from a feeling of delicacy, but with other and not unworldly motives. Mr. Reporter's duties are well defined, and I believe well understood. The necessity of fulfilling them is always present in his mind, and it is well that it is so, for should his duty be illy performed, injustice would surely follow.

I wish to preface the following by saying that Mr. H. W. Thorne, in "Practical Court Reporting," says what I say more fully and better in every way than I do or can.

Mr. Court Reporter arises at an inconvenient hour, until he is used to it, hurries down his breakfast, rushes to court, and there sitting in a chair (not an armed rocker) proceeds to catch the flying words uttered at a rattling (quite rattling at times) rate of speed, which is very often determined only by the speaker's limit of utterance. The words that he is supposed to record are spoken by perhaps several glib talkers at the same moment. He hears from witnesses "says he's" and "says I's," followed by utterances sounding as if the speaker had relapsed to the original gutturals and jargon of his Darwinian ancestors, or else was trying to talk "United States" backward. He hears descriptions of places, and persons and events so tangled, that even the State's Attorney is in bewilderment as to whether the witness is speaking of the murdered victim or himself. All these meanings the versatile Reporter has to unravel and record "straight." The rest of it—the Judge's charge, delivered very rapidly, the objections, exceptions, and multitudinous other details—is easy, requiring simply skill and a

straight knowledge and clear mind. All this comes and is taken, as a matter of course, by the stenographer. Then the court adjourns. Mr. Reporter hurries from the foul air of the court room to his office, where he prepares a transcript of the day's proceedings, to be ready the following morning. On this work the reporter must do a great deal of careful editing. Of what avail is his knowledge of stenography, or his skill in the mystic art, however complete and perfect, in aiding him to untangle the meshes of words, words, words, with which a witness has wound his description about? In this work, Mr. Literary Hack would groan in vain for an inspiration. Inspiration will not answer. Knowledge, not of things shorthandwise, but broad knowledge of things in general, and of things in particular, of things relevant and of things irrelevant, must be freshly on tap.

Mr. Court Reporter ceases from his labor sometime during the night at a time when Mr. Literary Hack is, or ought to be, sleeping the sleep of the just. Each succeeding day finds Mr. Reporter doing the same arduous work on an infinite variety of cases, calling forth the stored up knowledge of many years. It would be precisely as true to say that every paragrapher on the daily press is a renowned author, as to say that a court reporter is merely a shorthand writer.

I have tried to contrast the work and duties of the two professions above mentioned, with reference to adequate compensation, but it is my wish that some one better able had treated the subject, for I am aware that I have done but haltingly.

### Several Subjects.

JOHN WATSON.

**I**N my last communication I inadvertently misstated Dr. R. Tombo's plan of learning to compose in a foreign language without the help of a teacher.

His method, which is time-saving as well as effective, is this: In learning to compose in German, for example, the doctor would advise that passage after passage be translated into English, the same retranslated into German and compared with the original, *using shorthand for both languages*. The plan presupposes a partial acquaintance with the language to be learned

as well as the mastery of an adaptation to it of the system of shorthand one has been accustomed to use.

As regards adaptations from the *Pitman*, Mr. Max P. Arlt thinks they cannot be made satisfactory for reporting purposes in German, and in this he is probably right; but for other purposes they are certainly brief enough, and they have the merit of being quickly acquired. Mr. Arlt further says that on meeting long German words, the Pitman system will go to pieces. Not necessarily so. Most words of the kind are simply compounds, run together without the use of the hyphen, on the "catchemaliveandkill-emyourselfmousetrap" pattern, and, for my part, I simply take such words apart and write them in suitable sections, as is often done with troublesome English outlines.

During the past month I took occasion to renew my acquaintance with an adaptation of the Pitman to the German made by me quite a while ago, writing, amongst other matter a lengthy article by Goethe, occupying eighteen pages of Whitney's German Reader, and found no trouble either in the writing or reading. I was compelled to use more vowels than I do in English, particularly the modified *u* and the terminal *e*, although that would not be necessary with a more thorough knowledge of the language, many of the unvocalized outlines, from their angularity and oddity, being as legible even to me as forked lightning.

In a paper read by George Carl Mares, before the London Shorthand Society, sometime ago, but which I have only just seen, the subject, "Phonography in the United States," is treated in a very interesting manner. Here and there objection might be made to certain statements and inferences, but on the whole it is as impartial in the discussion of "Systems," as anything of the kind usually met with. Allow me to quote what he says of my text-book, for the sake of some explanations I wish to make:

"Watson's text-book is large, well engraved, lavishly illustrated, and contains much that is good. He makes a number of daring innovations, and a study, not merely a perusal, will show the wonderful excess that may be taken in phonetic abbreviation. It is a system that cannot fail to have a great influence on the future of phonography, and is being taught with great success.

As I believe Osgoodby to be the highest development of orthodoxy, so I believe Watson to occupy the same position among the dissentients."

What has become of the book so favorably spoken of above, and which at the time of its publication received praise from many sources? Two editions have sold quietly, but as yet it has made no great conquests. This is easily accounted for. A book will not introduce itself, and the proper time has not yet come for advertising it; in fact, until the next edition appears, there is nothing to advertise, only a limited number of copies remaining unsold. When it next appears the book will be enlarged some forty pages, will contain a number of useful shorthand plates, and will embody our experience in *school* teaching. But I am convinced that teachers in general cannot get out of the ruts sufficiently to teach *reporting direct* without special training. To overcome this difficulty I propose to train teachers at little or no cost to them under guarantee of good faith on their part. We (my family and I) hope to publish the book ourselves so as to be able to deal more liberally with teachers.

I distinctly repudiate Mr. George Carl Mares' attributing to the Watson style an "excess in phonetic abbreviation"; *that* is a trick to catch the eye of the inexperienced, of which I have never been guilty; there is none of the brevity craze about me. It is a remarkable fact, too, that although my "system" is practiced by many bright minds, and at times in highly technical work, I have yet to receive the first suggestion of a desirable amendment of any kind, which, I think, proves the importance of thoroughly perfecting a system before launching it on the world.

### A Shorthand Joke.

*Lawley* (expert shorthand reporter)—say, James, the boy from the newspaper office has called for the report of that lecture. Is it finished?

*James* (a novice)—All but a short sentence in the middle of it, and I can't for the life of me, make out from my notes what it is.

*Lawley*—Oh, just put in "great applause," and let it go.

James acts on the suggestion, and the lecture is sent for publication with the doctored part reading: "Friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer. (Great applause.)"—*Tit-Bits*.

THE following letter from Mr. Frank Rutherford, of New York, explains itself. We take the liberty of printing it and also our reply to the same.

"MY DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find twenty cents in return for which please send me THE STENOGRAPHER for this and next month. I hear incidentally that you have inserted my letter. Many thanks.

"Possibly you know Mr. Alfred Day, of Cleveland, has adopted our system, in lieu of his own and Graham. He is having splendid results. He writes me to-day that two young ladies, who have been studying our system twenty-eight days, took dictation of new matter given by another teacher at the rate of 100 words per minute, and transcribed the same immediately, *without a single error*. Did you ever hear of a record like this? And yet this is an everyday occurrence with us, but you Pitmanites won't believe it. You will be converted bye and bye. We can afford to wait. With kind regards, and best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK RUTHERFORD."

"MR. FRANK RUTHERFORD,  
106 E. Twenty-third Street,  
New York City.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th enclosing postage stamps, just received. I send you THE STENOGRAPHER for September, and will send you that for October, as requested.

"I am afraid you are a little enthusiastic, when you say that it is an "everyday occurrence" to turn out writers' after twenty-eight days' instruction, who are able to write one hundred words a minute and transcribe the same without a single error. If you really can do this, you should sweep all other systems off the face of the earth. Why don't you use THE STENOGRAPHER to prove it?"

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor.

NUMEROUS inquiries having reached us concerning the decision of the Hammond Typewriter Company, in the matter of the contest for premium, recently advertised by that Company, we would say that the Hammond Typewriter Company, under date of September 17th, informs us that the decision has not yet been made, but, as soon as the result is known, advices will be sent.



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The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

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We had the pleasure of meeting, in New York, Mr. Edwin R. Gardiner, president of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association. The following program was received from the secretary for the meeting of that association, which we regret very much we were not able to attend. We trust our friends had a good time.

### The New England Shorthand Reporters' Association.

THE fifth annual meeting of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association will be held on the grounds of the Hauterive Club, near Silver Spring (on Narraganset Bay), Rhode Island, on Saturday, September 14th, 1895.

Members with their ladies and friends will meet at the office of E. R. Gardiner, 35 Westminster Street, Room 6, Providence, between 10 and 10.30 A. M., and will proceed thence to the wharf of the Continental Steamboat Company (Dyer Street, foot of Hay Street), where the boat will be taken for Silver Spring, which is situated about

three miles down Narraganset Bay. In case of rain, electric cars can be taken instead of the boat.

Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock, at the price of \$1.00 per plate. After dinner the business meeting will be held, the annual address of the President delivered, and reports of officers read, to be followed by the reading of papers and the discussion of stenographic topics.

Every effort will be made to make the occasion an agreeable and profitable one, and it is hoped that a large attendance will be accorded to this, the first meeting held by the Association in the state of Rhode Island.

An amendment to the constitution will be submitted, relative to changing the time of the annual meeting from July to September.

Members from Boston and vicinity will take the Colonial Express at 9 A. M., from the Park Square Station, arriving in Providence at 10.05.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in stenography to be present.

It is hoped that the Rev. Oliver Dyer, well known as a stenographer for half a century, and one of the first American students of phonography, will be present and address the meeting, giving an opportunity for members and their friends to meet one who has been identified with the profession from its earliest days.

Mr. Dyer writes to one of our members: "I shall be very glad to meet the members, both fraternally and paternally."

All who expect to attend the meeting are requested to notify the recording secretary as early as possible, and to state whether they will be accompanied by friends.

EDWIN R. GARDINER, Pres.,

35 Westminster St., Providence.

FRANK H. BURT, Rec. Secy.,

25 Globe Building, Boston.

UPON receipt of one dollar, we will send Mr. Thorne's book on "Practical Court Reporting" to any address in the United States.

\* \* \*

We enjoyed a very pleasant vacation during the month of August, and trust that our many readers have all been refreshed both in body and mind, in the same or a similar manner.

THE notes of the Munson shorthand department, this month, were furnished by Mr. Munson, himself, and reproduced by Mr. J. N. Kimball.

\* \* \*

WE furnish a carefully prepared article upon the late W. O. Wyckoff. He was well-known to thousands, beloved by all who knew him, and respected by thousands more who knew of him through his successful life-work.

\* \* \*

WE are receiving congratulations from all quarters concerning the increasing usefulness of THE STENOGRAPHER. It gives us great pleasure to know that our efforts and those of our able coadjutors are so thoroughly appreciated.

\* \* \*

THE meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association was full of interest. The question of a law which shall require reporters who desire to do court reporting work to pass the official preliminary test of actual practice, is a very important one and we trust its aims may be carried to a successful realization.

\* \* \*

"THREE Good Addresses and Something About a School," is the title of the graduating exercises of Packard's Business College, held at Carnegie Music Hall, Tuesday evening, May 21, 1895, celebrating its thirty-seventh anniversary. The addresses are by Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Mayor Wm. L. Strong, and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. The remarks of Mr. S. S. Packard are very delightful, full of practical point, pith and potency, and we are glad to know that there are such schools as Packard's, where young people can receive honest advice and helpful instruction.

\* \* \*

EVERY stenographer who can possibly do so, should procure one or more copies of the Proceedings offered below. We can assure our readers that they will find very much valuable interesting and helpful information in these volumes.

## A FINE OFFER.

On account of surplus of "Proceedings" for the following years, the librarian of the New York State Stenographers' Association

will forward to any address, one copy of the "Annual Proceedings" for ten cents or three copies for twenty-five cents to defray postage: 1881, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889 (1890 and 1891, bound in one volume), 1892, 1893 or 1894. All contain valuable papers, rich in stenographic lore, which were presented by some of the ablest stenographers known to the profession.

M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE, Librarian,  
No. 129 Powers Building,  
Rochester, N. Y.

\* \* \*

MR. A. P. LITTLE stepped into our sanctum a few days ago, and filled our heart with pleasure by a genial relation of the many happy experiences he had while abroad, on his recent trip with stenographer Rose, of Elmira.

Mr. Little is an exceedingly pleasant man to talk with. He is most positive in his ideas, and, among other things, he distinctly believes that it is not possible for any man to write two hundred and fifty words a minute, for five consecutive minutes, and read the same back, correctly. He says Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, of London, with whom he spent some time, admitted that he had not yet attained the necessary degree of expertness to accomplish this feat. We all know what an extensive experience in shorthand writing Mr. Reed has had, and how remarkably cunning his hand has become, and if he cannot attain this accomplishment, who can hope to do it?

Mr. Little, as our readers know, has given up his shorthand work, in which he had been most successful, to devote his entire time to the production of his supplies for the typewriter ribbons, carbons, etc., etc., in which he is equally successful. We hope to be favored, many times, by visits from Mr. Little, and gentlemen like him.

## His Applause Well Put.

*Friend* (at a French play)—Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?

*Spriggins* (confidentially)—So folks would think I understood. What did he say?

*Friend*—He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as he felt very ill.—*Tit-Bits*.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### A Law-Stenographers Transcript.

RECENTLY had occasion to examine a transcript of the testimony and proceedings in a case in a Louisville (Ky.) court, coming from the office of Mr. Charles A. Graham, and reported by him, the official stenographer of the Court of Common Pleas Division of the Jefferson Circuit Court, that city. The mechanical appearance of the transcript was of the best. It was, of course, entirely typewritten, and there did not appear to be a single typewriting mistake in the whole case of 264 pages. I present below an exact reproduction of certain portions of it, reduced however in size.

The first page contains no typewriting, and gives the title of court, case, etc. Mr. Graham evidently has skeleton pages printed for this, the title page, in all cases, filling in the blanks left for names, etc., in each particular case. The words produced below in italic show where such blanks were filled with the pen while all the other parts were printed, including the ruling of the lines :

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT, COMMON  
PLEAS DIVISION.

<i>J. McCreery &amp; Co.</i>	) No. 6417.	Before
versus		<i>Hon. John E. Field, J.,</i>
<i>Geo. Rinker and</i>		<i>and a Jury.</i>
<i>A. Sharpe.</i>		Louis., Ky., May 22, '95.

#### STENOGRAPHER'S TRANSCRIPT.

FOR PLAINTIFF.

*Messrs. Rucker & O'Neal.*

FOR DEFENDANT.

*Mess. Sachs.*

CHAS. A. GRAHAM,  
*Official Stenographer.*

The second page (in this instance sufficient for the whole of it) contains the index of witnesses, etc., on the direct and cross-examinations, and also when recalled. This is done entirely on the typewriter.

The third page, on which begins the testimony, contains this preliminary statement, without, however, giving the title of case or court, or any other prefatory matter :

"LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22, 1893.

"This cause coming on this day for trial, a jury being duly impanelled and sworn, and the case stated by counsel on both sides :

William L. Griffith, called for the plaintiff, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Direct-Examination by Mr. Rucker :

Q.  
A.  
Q.  
A.

The questions and answers, the same in many transcripts that I have examined, are indented at their commencement, and where they run over the first and upon the second line, they are carried out to the extreme edge of the margin on the left side. I do not like this method because, in my opinion, it consumes much time in the course of a voluminous transcript to indent each question and answer.

It seems that in at least one instance the counsel for the defendant did not cross-examine a witness. Mr. Graham very appropriately indicates that circumstance in this way :

"Counsel for defendant declined to cross-examine," placed at the end of the testimony of the witness.

Some law reporters indicate this by the following :

"This witness was not cross-examined."

The only difference between the two methods is, in the first, the reporter draws

the conclusion that the counsel "declines," because he does not cross-examine; while in the latter the chronicler of transpiring events states the bald, bare fact unadorned by his conclusion. My comments are based on the assumption that the opposing counsel does not expressly decline to cross-examine. Of course, if he does, that presents the matter in a different aspect. The distinction is not very important, anyway.

At the end of the first day's hearing, Mr. Graham has noted in his transcript the adjournment, in this wise:

"The court thereupon adjourned."

The heading of the second day's proceedings is as follows:

"LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1895.

The court met pursuant to the adjournment."

The transcript is numbered at the lower left hand corner of each page. Sometimes this is done at the upper right hand corner of each page, and at other times at the lower right hand corner.

One of the features of a transcript that lawyers who have to use it appreciate much, is ease of reference to its parts. Ordinarily more use is made of transcript for the purposes of preparing cases and exceptions on appeal. The appealable points of proceedings on the trial are usually to be found in the objections to testimony. Of course, they arise very, very often in the proceedings subsequent to the charge of the court. Lawyers like to have "points" stand out prominently, regardless of the mechanical or artistic effect. Therefore, they are glad to see objections so presented in a transcript that the paragraphs embodying them stand out boldly, separated from everything else on the page. For that reason, I believe it advisable to indent not only the commencement of the paragraph containing an objection, but the entire paragraph, so that there will be a margin between the left side of the paragraph, for its entire length, and the left side of the body of the testimony.

\* \* \*

## Suppose Your Employer

Should say, "I think if I should pay Tobias Squirmer fifty dollars, on his verbal agreement to sell me that land, it would 'bind the bargain' and hold him, and I could make him give me a deed of it." You

inform him at once that it would not; that an executory contract (see definition below) for the sale of land is void unless it is put in writing.

Should say, "I hired Scopobo Nogogo for two years. Now he has worked but six months and quit, without rhyme or reason. But, pshaw! he can't collect anything!" To which you may conscientiously reply, "You are mistaken. He can recover for the time he has worked, on the principle of *quantum meruit*."

Should say, "Go hang yourself with your *quantum meruit*! I know better. If he sue me, I will set off against his claim for wages, a claim for damages that he failed to perform his agreement with me to burn my buildings." Hesitate not to answer that such agreement was void, because against public policy, and being void there could be no breach of it, and there being no breach, no damages, in contemplation of law, ever accrued, and that, therefore, the pretended claim cannot be off-set against any claim Scopobo Nogogo may establish.

Should say, "John Neverpay's note in the Squeezepenny Bank, at New York city, and Mr. Readymoney's note in the Fewdollars Bank, at Chicago, will both fall due tomorrow." You should inform him of his error, and set him right on so important a matter, by saying that both notes became due two days ago, for the reason that the great States of New York and Illinois have abolished the three days of grace on commercial paper. He will not be angry with you, but, on the contrary, will show by the twinkle in his eye that he appreciates the fact that he has a live, wideawake, well-informed stenographer.

Should ask you to consent to promotion to a better position and increased salary; don't refuse, but accept it on the spot.

Should ask you to perform a dishonest act; refuse, point blank, to do so.

Should ask the meaning of "executory contract," reply that, although it ought not to be expected of you to render professional legal services, in addition to your regular stenographic work, for a salary of \$10 per week, yet, out of consideration for his ignorance of legal terms, and because of your agreeable disposition, you have the pleasure of informing him that according to the dictionaries, "executory" means "whatever

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

may be executed," and as applied to contracts, according to the law books it signifies a contract or agreement yet to be carried out or completed.

Should ask the meaning of "*quantum meruit*," reply that, according to the same authorities, it means "as much as he has deserved." When a person employs another to do work for him, without any agreement as to his compensation, the law implies a promise from the employer to the workman that he will pay him for his services as much as he may deserve or merit. In such case the plaintiff may suggest in his declaration, bill or complaint that the defendant promised to pay him as much as he reasonably deserved, and then aver that his trouble was worth such a sum of money, which the defendant has omitted to pay. This is called a cause of action on *quantum meruit*.

Should ask you the meaning of "days of grace," enlighten him in this wise: They are certain days after the time limited for a bill or note, which the acceptor or drawer has a right to demand for payment of the bill or note. These days were so called because they were formerly gratuitously allowed, but now by the custom of merchants, sanctioned by decisions of courts of justice, they are demandable of right. The number of these, in such of the United States where they exist, is generally three.

\* \* \*

### Stenographic Pocket-picking.

In looking through the printed proceedings of the meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association of 1893, my eye met the following remarks of Mr. N. Stewart Dunlop, at that time connected as a stenographer with the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, at Toronto, Canada, and I was so impressed with them, that I have concluded to reprint them for the benefit of the many amanuenses who have not read them:

"Mr. Dunlop. 'I think it is generally understood that the mere ability to write shorthand as an amanuensis, and particularly as a reporter, is not all that is required. A stenographer, an amanuensis, I think, should be well up in nearly everything, especially in everything relating to the particular branch of business he is engaged in. \* \* \* Their business (referring to shorthand schools) is to make amanuenses, competent

amanuenses; and the amanuensis should have a special knowledge of a great many subjects, everything that arises in connection with the business that he or she may be engaged in. I might mention, for instance, bookkeeping. A stenographer should know something about bookkeeping, and he should know something about an account. He need not be able to get out a trial balance or to average accounts, or to do the work of a chartered accountant, but he should know the difference between the credit side of an account and the debit side, and appreciate what 'balance' means. Many stenographers would be dazed if you talked about 'credit balance' and 'debit balance.' A stenographer should know how to write a note, and not oblige the employer to take it from him and write it out himself. When the green stenographer sees a bank deposit slip, he does not in all cases know what it means. He should know something about that, and if he does not, the business school, I think, should teach him. The same in regard to printing. He should have some idea about how the letter-head that he uses should be gotten up. In short, he should know about as much of the business man's business as the business man himself knows, and the sooner he knows that, the sooner he will get what he is aiming at. It will be worth dollars and cents to him. Anyhow, it will be worth dollars; let the cents go. An employer will sometimes ask a stenographer what he thinks about this or that thing, and the stenographer will whimper and is afraid to express an opinion. He should not be afraid. Let him express it, frankly. Probably the employer has given it some thought, but every person should have some opinion, and be not afraid to express it. If an employer can talk to a stenographer in that manner, he is getting along toward the goal he is working for. I think, too, that stenographers do not take proper notice of current events. The newspapers contain the history of the world up to date, up to the last moment that the form is locked up and put on the press and the newspapers are thrown off. The letter-books of any business house contain the history of that business up to date, whether it be successful or unsuccessful, and the stenographer who would gain a thorough knowledge of that business has only to take the letter-



books and read them and keep them studied up. \* \* \* I long ago adopted the practice (it was original with me, and I do not know whether anybody here follows it) of fathering my own mistakes, and being responsible for them. Any paper or document I write on a typewriter is inscribed with my own initials, N. S. D., by holding the carriage and forming a monogram on the page. \* \* \* In an office where there are other stenographers, something may occur and you may be blamed for something very serious, but you can always tell if it is your work if you have a mark on it. \* \* \* Then as to verifying your work. Many hear the name of a certain person a letter may be dictated to, or to whom some car may be shipped, say, and never take the opportunity of verifying the name or address. The stenographer, whether he be an amanuensis or reporter, should have a proper conception of his own abilities. He does not need to be a wind-bag; he does not need to be boastful, but he or she should foster dignity and be above taking a drain-digger's pay for doing work that has cost him time and money and years of hard labor. \* \* \* I think a stenographer should study the weaknesses of his employer, study his peculiarities and make the best of them. It is the only way down into the employer's pocket, and we are all trying to get there, no matter whether we are amanuenses or reporters."

## Correspondence.

The communications of correspondents, for this month, continue interesting. In July we had the pleasure of listening to the history of a self-made man, and this month we hear from the self-made woman. She presents an exceedingly attractive narrative of her history. There is much in it worthy of emulation by the student. "Lucre" presents a question that always commands attention—rate of charges. *Vindex* makes some capital suggestions that ought to bring out fruitful discussion. Won't some Illinois or Chicago stenographer offer suggestions to "Student," on the subject of Associations?

## A Self-made Woman.

"Not long ago, I accidentally got hold of an advertising slip with an 'ad.' of your book 'Practical Court Reporting,' upon it,

and also a testimonial from the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, both of which I immediately sent for. I have long desired to take a paper of this kind, but never could find out where one was published. I also sent for Vol. 7, of THE STENOGRAPHER. Last Sunday I was reading the latter through and came across one of your talks, and it was so kind that I have taken courage to write to you, personally, and ask you a few questions. You say, in the May number, 1895, that no matter how little one knows who may come to you for advice, let him come, so I have come.

"I am the official reporter of this (E— county) and I feel how little I know, and I am ambitious to be as expert as possible in my profession, and I want you to tell me how to do it. In the first place, I am going to tell you a little about my life, and then you will better understand my situation.

"I am a young lady twenty-eight years old. I left school when I was fifteen. During the last term of school that I attended I learned telegraphy, at night, and in seven months fitted myself to take a position. I may as well say, it was necessity that compelled me to leave school so early, as I am the only child of a widowed mother, and while she would have worked to send me to school, I thought I would rather help along and get what I could as I went along. I worked at the telegraph business, first as manager of a small office in the East, then in the main office of the ——— Co., in C———. I could not make money enough at that business, there being such an overplus of operators, and they only paid ladies from thirty to sixty dollars per month, and to get sixty dollars you had to work for years. So I began the study of shorthand at night. I studied four months, and my eyes gave out so that I could not use them at night, as I was obliged to earn my living. So I gave it up for three months and started in again. I managed to get along, so that a friend of mine gave me a position at the end of seven months. I really did not know anything, and had a very difficult time to get along, and finally my health gave out, from the close confinement in the telegraph office—there were so many of us (250) working in there—and the ventilation was wretched. I was told I must leave C———, or I would go into consumption. I gave up my position and came here to visit an uncle, and I had only been here two weeks when I went into the law office here of one of the best criminal lawyers in the State. He advised me to study to become a court reporter. I went to work in earnest and studied from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night. I felt so much better out here that I could stand to work long hours. The judge here appointed a committee to examine me, which was done, and I passed by a scratch.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

"We are up here in the mountains and do not have much work, and I did not seem to get along at all. I kept practicing by having someone read to me, but I seemed to stick right there. Two years ago last May, through the kindness of a friend, I received the appointment of official court reporter for A—— county, which adjoins this. I have been going over there ever since, and I can see that I am beginning to improve. I have been told that I read my notes better than a great many old reporters, but I am not satisfied. I want to be the best, or nothing. Last February I met the Superior Judge of C—— county, who was trying some cases in A—— county. He said he liked the way I read my notes (he is a little deaf, and he said he could hear me very plainly). When he was leaving I told him if he had anything that he had not promised to anybody else, that I should like to have it. I received a letter last week asking me if I could come over and report three murder cases, which I am going to do. So I think I must be making some headway or they would not want me.

I write the Graham system and I have trouble with the 'and' and 'the' and those things. I think perhaps if I would write with a pen I could do better, and I am going to try it.

"What I want you to tell me is this: I know that my grammar and punctuation are anything but good, and I want to improve them. Do you know of any good work on punctuation that will help me. And what would you recommend me to do?

"I have so much trouble in taking the charge of the court and the remarks that the court makes. Whether it is the words or what, I do not know, but I get so nervous and worried, sometimes, I do not know what to do, and I get so angry with myself, to think that I cannot do it.

"You see, for so long I had scarcely any court work—only two or three cases a year—and I almost despaired of ever getting so I could do anything. Some of the lawyers said I never would be able to do fast work, and I made up my mind I would do it, or die. I am going to practice that list of words in your book. I have not had time to read it thoroughly, as I am busy transcribing a case now, and, of course, one gets very little time to read then.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I think, with you, that before one ever tries to report, one should take a law course, or should read up on law, in order that they may know what they are doing, and report understandingly. I have often thought I would go and see some of the S—— reporters, and then I feared they would be unwilling to tell me anything or bother with me. I am sure I should never have had the courage to trouble you, had it not been for the extreme kindness of the tone of your letters in THE STENOGRAPHER.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I know THE STENOGRAPHER is going to be a great help to me, and I am sorry I did not know of it three years ago, as I might have been a long way ahead of where I am. One gets bewildered and does not know what to do next, and by reading a paper like that, one gets ideas how to get on."

ASPIRANT.

ANSWER.—I understand your inquiries to be substantially as follows:

- (1). How you should proceed to become an expert court reporter.
- (2). How you may avoid the confusion incident to the use of the Graham ticks for "a," "and" and "the."
- (3). Whether pen and ink are preferable to pencil for legal note-taking.
- (4). How you may improve your knowledge of grammar and punctuation.
- (5). How you may overcome your present inability to report the charge and remarks of the court during a trial.

In answering the foregoing questions, in the order in which they are presented, I shall be governed by my knowledge of your individuality, gained by the disclosures contained in your letter, which appears to give a very clear statement of your past and present history.

In general, I desire to say, that I think you may reasonably expect to become an expert reporter. But, to be frank with you, I think the accomplishment of that object will require more study and harder work than in other cases that have come to my notice. To meet this suggestion, you have the rare quality of ability to apply yourself industriously and persistently.

(1). The expert court reporter must possess two classes or kinds of qualifications, viz: those of a general character and those of a special and peculiar nature. (a) General Qualifications: These comprise that general knowledge and information and "all-roundedness," which every professional and quasi-professional worker should possess. This means the equivalent of a common school education, and more. It does not necessarily signify a liberal education; and yet these general qualifications are only to be obtained by training of the mind by extensive reading; by much study, observation of, and experience in the affairs of life. And this regardless of whether that training is obtained

through conventional educational channels or by self-instruction and "rubbing up against the world." I should advise you to read history, poetry, fiction, art literature—*belles lettres*—daily newspapers, and the best monthly magazines. Keep your eyes and ears open and study human nature and *profit by the mistakes of others*. Of course, it goes without saying, that you will profit by your own. Special Qualifications: (a) The court reporter should have a knowledge of elementary law and legal procedure. You are in the right atmosphere to obtain this knowledge. You have access to, and should read law-books, participate in, and observe the manner of doing law business, in the office as amanuensis and in the court room as a reporter. (b) You should read along scientific lines, regulating the time spent upon, and degree of familiarity attained with, the various subjects according to the frequency with which they occur and the scope given to them in legal proceedings. It is practicably impossible to specifically designate these. The principles of anatomy, surgery, physiology, hygiene, therapeutics, civil engineering, chemistry and natural philosophy, probably arise oftener in court than any other in this classification. Knowledge of these topics is to be acquired in the same way as above suggested under general qualifications. (c) Expertness in the practical application of shorthand is an indispensable special qualification. It is not within the province of this department to give general instructions for the acquisition of shorthand. I have to deal with the *application* of the art. Dictation practice is the usual method of obtaining speed. Have someone read to you from the testimony and proceedings of printed law cases on appeal, giving special attention to the charges and remarks of the court, and the rulings on objections, etc. Practice writing these again and again, from dictation and reading your notes every time. Do not take up new subject-matter for this sort of practice until you have mastered the first, except when it becomes monotonous, you may have dictated to you matter of the kind suggested for reading under general qualifications. Practice the lists of technical terms given in the instruction books and referred to in your letter. Notice that one correspondent in the September STENOGRAPHER speaks of

having written *Practical Court Reporting* from dictation, as one means of reaching the end for which you are striving. Legal matter dictated from THE STENOGRAPHER will benefit you.

(2). I formerly experienced very much the same difficulty as you describe with Graham's ticks for the articles. I now use the tick to represent those words, very sparingly; seldom as a final tick, but generally in the phrases "of the," "of a," "and the," "on a," "on the," while I never join the tick to represent either of the adjectives to any other tick (than as above stated) as I now remember. In practical work to distinguish between the adjectives necessitates resort to the context. That is, however, true of many features of practical shorthand. I think it is safe to assert that usually the degree of certainty and facility of the practitioner in the use of the context is commensurate with his general qualifications above referred to. You will, perhaps, have trouble with the subject of inquiry No. 2, but, with wider knowledge and experience to be gained as above suggested, I think you will be freed from the annoyance.

(3). Pen notes are preferable to those made with a pencil. They are usually easier to read at all times. If notes have to be read by artificial light, the former are more distinct, and the task less taxing on the sight. Pen notes are more durable, and, therefore, partake more nearly of the character of a legal record. By all means, accustom yourself to a pen, if you are to become an expert court reporter.

(4). Improvement of your knowledge of English grammar should come from the study of the elementary principles of that subject. Any grammar that presents these principles in a simplified form ought to be of benefit to you. It is a good plan to associate with someone who uses good English. You can always find such companionship in the standard authors in any department of polite English literature. It is astonishing how much benefit one may obtain by the study of English by that plan, when one has the elementary principles of English grammar with which to commence. The same is true of punctuation. Although, however, you will find several distinct styles, known, generally, I think, as newspaper, book and commercial

punctuation. At least, that is my understanding of it. I suppose the best place to study punctuation and orthography is at the compositor's stand, in the printing house. You may learn much by observing the punctuation in the daily papers and, in fact, in anything that you read. Obtain a copy of "Willis' Practical Punctuation," for twenty-five cents, of THE STENOGRAPHER. I think a copy of "Swinton's Easy Lessons in English" would benefit you in the improvement of your use of language.

(5). What I have said above will sufficiently reply to this query.

### How to Charge.

"I have recently reported a reference here, and am somewhat in doubt as to what charges to make, so write you. In your book, *Practical Court Reporting*, page 174, you say: "It is customary to estimate the number of folios in a transcript." Would you consider one and one-half folios to the page too much or too little, taking the inclosed page as an average page?

The taking of testimony occupied parts of four days, as follows: The first day, the taking of testimony commenced at about 1.30 p. m., and closed about 6.30 p. m.; the second day commenced at 9 a. m. and closed at 3 p. m., with an intermission for dinner; the third day one of the attorneys from out of town failed to arrive in D——, at the time expected, 12 o'clock, and did not arrive until nearly 7 p. m., so that it was nearly 8 p. m. before that session was commenced, and it closed about 11 p. m.; the fourth day was commenced at 9 a. m., and lasted till 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken to 2 p. m., and then one witness was sworn, taking perhaps ten minutes. Would you advise me to charge a day for each of the four, or a day each for the second and fourth, and half a day each for the first and third, or how? You will confer a great favor on me by giving me this information and advice, and I will be under obligations to you.

I am much interested in your articles in THE STENOGRAPHER, and turn to them as soon as I receive my copy of that magazine."

LUCRE.

The page of transcript enclosed, containing 160 words, is as follows (at top of page being that of the witness):

H. McC——.

Q. Can you tell what was the commonly understood purpose of this canal slip and basin?

(Objected to by Mr. N——, as immaterial and incompetent. Objection sustained.)

Q. Do you recollect whereabouts freight was placed upon and received from the

boats, on the canal, prior to the construction of this slip and basin? A. At the two warehouses down on the main canal.

Q. About how far from the basin, in its present locality, were these warehouses?

A. One about 100 rods, the other perhaps further.

Q. At that time where were the business houses of this town principally located? A. On Main Street.

Q. The same as they are to-day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About how far is Main Street from this basin? A. It is in the neighborhood of twenty rods.

Q. You say you recollect when this basin was constructed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect as to how it was timbered up?

ANSWER—The regulation *per diem* charges for stenographic law reporting are \$10, for a day equivalent to the time between the hours of 9 or 10 a. m., and 5 or 6 p. m., and hotel and traveling expenses, subject to special circumstances attending particular cases, and ten cents per folio of one hundred words for transcript of one copy.

The special circumstances which occur to me now, that might modify the *per diem* charges, are: If the stenographer be a resident of the place where the work is to be done, and the appointment is made for the commencement of a hearing after, say, 12 o'clock m., he should charge for one-half day, unless the hearing be extended into the evening, when he should charge for a day. If, however, the commencement of the hearing is set for an hour before noon, say, 9.30 or 10 a. m., and the case does not proceed until afternoon and the stenographer is kept waiting on the pleasure of the attorney, he should charge and be paid for such time, and for this reason—had he known that the hearing would not begin until afternoon, he could, possibly, have made an engagement for that morning which would have yielded him as much, and might have led to more than the case in hand. The same rule applies where a stenographer living elsewhere than the place of doing the work spends his time in going there and then, as is often the case, learns for the first time that the hearing had been adjourned. He should be paid a *per diem* fee. I have never found any objection made to a charge of \$5 and expenses for such services. But if the stenographer is a resident of the place where the reporting is to be done, and is informed that the hearing will not proceed at the appointed time, a different rule should apply, in my opinion.

But to make specific reply to your questions : If the hearing on the first day were set for 1.30 p. m., when you say you began, I think you should charge for one-half day ; for the second, a full day ; the third, a full day, and a full day also for the fourth.

In this connection, I would suggest that if on the third day the attorneys requested you to be present at the appointed place of hearing, and to be in constant attendance, and the hearing had been appointed for 9, 9.30 or 10 a. m., and you had been in constant attendance until the arrival of the absent attorney, and had then taken evidence until 11 p. m., you would have been entitled to charge for a day and a-half ; if, however, your constant attendance had not been requested, a different principle should apply, which I will now call attention to, viz., the hearing being set for 9 a.m., an attorney does not arrive as expected upon a certain train ; the stenographer is a resident of the place where the case is to be heard ; uncertainty exists as to when the attorney will arrive, so that no temporary adjournment to a specific hour can be made ; if the stenographer, under such circumstances, attends the place of hearing and "just hangs around," the loss of time is due to his failure to arrange with the officer before whom the case is being tried—referee, commissioners, special term justice or county judge—for notice to be sent to him of the arrival of the absent attorney, and failing so to arrange, he cannot complain. If, however, he is an out-of-town reporter, a different rule should obtain. In that case he ought to be allowed compensation for the extra time required of him.

I should consider one and one-half folios for pages of size of sample sent, small ; you ought to get two folios, on an average, on such pages. To do so, you should run your Q's and A's out to the left, on a line with the body of the testimony. That is now, I think, the usually adopted style. That leaves a margin on the sample page sent, of an inch and an eighth—enough, I think, for binding. At any rate, transcript put out in the way I suggest, is charged for and paid for at the rate of two folios to the page.

I have generally adopted the principle of "throwing in" odd pages, enough to equalize any little discrepancy. The "cut-throat" rate of six cents per folio allowed official

stenographers of the New York Supreme Court, precludes very much "throwing in," however.

\* \* \*

## What is the Remedy?

"I duly received your esteemed favor of recent date, and thank you for your kind words.

"I enclose herewith two clippings from to-day's (N. Y.) *Herald*, one an editorial, the other an item, and both referring to the work of a certain court reporter in Brooklyn.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Would it not tend to raise the standard of efficiency if there were civil service examinations for stenographers who are ambitious of court reportorial honors and emoluments, said examinations to ascertain not only the aspirant's stenographic skill, but his fund of general and technical knowledge, as well, and to include also the moral character? From these examinations a list would be made, and the courts employing stenographers should use this list when wishing to appoint a stenographer. Would such a plan be practicable and well?

"You may wonder at my interest in these matters, and I will tell you, frankly, that I hope some day to do court reporting."

VIDEX.

The clippings sent by "Videx," purport to contain correct copies of some of the questions and answers which a Brooklyn stenographer included in a transcript of his notes, in a recent murder case in that city. It is claimed that the peculiar rendering of the questions and answers in transcript is so blundering as to show inherently their inaccuracy. I have space for but a few specimens from the testimony of a police captain and police sergeant :

Q. Were you assigned to the doors and other things in the house at the time you went there? A. I was placed to see and act. I know enough, if I want to tell.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q. And you worked upon and under their direction? A. Yes ; and there was a time when you went up there and were in the position of a superintendent.

Q. Have you any information which you would throw any light upon this crime, except what you have already stated here to-day? A. Yes, and if you don't understand it you soon will.

Q. Have you stated everything here that would throw any light upon the killing, or are you keeping it away in the interests of practice? A. I know what I know, and if you state what you know I might possibly state what I know.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q. Did you make notes of what was said? A. I simply made notes of what he said

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when I asked him where he had been through the week, and marked them.

Q. Who was present? A. Detective Delehanty.

Q. Where did you make them? A. I don't know that it is a felony where I was.

Q. Did you not make them feloniously?

A. No; I did not investigate the man.

Q. Why did you not investigate the man?

A. Because when a man steals letters which are found on removing his hat, it is time something should be done about it.

Q. When you testified before the coroner's jury, had you consulted with anybody?

A. I had the opinion of an intimate friend of mine.

Q. Would you mind telling who the party is and what is the name of that party?

A. I would as lief, if somebody would give certain information about some things.

Q. Were there any spots in the trunk?

A. There was.

Q. You had seen a hat on the defendant, had you not? A. Some with congealed blood, yes.

Q. Are you using great care and caution in making statements in front of this defendant? A. None whatever. In what I am stating I am using caution against the defendant.

"Did you see me faint?" and the answer was: "I did not, and I did not see any one throw books out of the windows at the heads of people concealed in the weeds in the back yard."

\* \* \*

### An Appreciative and Inquiring Student.

"I have recently subscribed for THE STENOGRAPHER, and am particularly taken up with your department and the interest you manifest in the progress of the younger members who are aspiring for a higher knowledge of the 'winged art.'

Am a beginner (studying Munson, at Chicago) but am, nevertheless, desirous of doing everything in my power to gain a thorough mastery of my chosen profession, and to take advantage of everything which might aid me. Having seen many references and favorable comments in THE STENOGRAPHER concerning your '*Practical Court Reporting*,' I take the liberty of writing you personally for particulars regarding it.

"Would also like to hear from you in regard to the advisability of joining a Stenographers' Association, and if you could recommend any, in Chicago or Illinois, which might accept, as a member, one who is not an expert stenographer. I have been unable to find out anything about Associations, although I am a subscriber of three phonographic journals, STENOGRAPHER, *Munson News*, and *Phonographic World*."

STUDENT.

ANSWER.—It is gratifying to learn that you appreciate the interest shown by THE STENOGRAPHER in the welfare of the younger members of the stenographic profession. That, however, is part of the mission of that journal, and unless its conductors executed it, they would be recreant to their duty.

Your example in doing all you can, and taking advantage of all legitimate aids, to advance you in the mastery of your chosen profession, is deserving of emulation by all students of shorthand. It is the only way known among men that leads to success, with stenography.

I am not now interested, financially, in the sale of *Practical Court Reporting*, and, beyond the pride which an author may justly feel in securing a wide distribution of his writings, I can, without prejudice, reply to your inquiry concerning it. You will understand, then, that it does not treat of the art of shorthand writing. It pretends, however, to be an exhaustive treatise of the art of *applying* shorthand to the reporting of all kinds of legal proceedings, according to the most approved methods of professional law reporters. Therefore, I cannot, conscientiously, recommend it to you as a book you should now purchase as an aid to the acquisition of shorthand, except that if you have advanced to the point of practicing shorthand writing from dictation, for the purpose of gaining speed, I can cheerfully suggest it as a dictation book, useful to one who expects to become either a professional law reporter or an amanuensis in a law office. If you desire it, THE STENOGRAPHER will send it to you at the publisher's price, one dollar. Further, in explanation, I might say that, in showing the proper methods of applying shorthand to law reporting, in the book, I have discussed the questions of of phrasing, pen or pencil, paper, etc., etc.

I should advise you to join some first-class Association of stenographers. I cannot inform you whether there is an Association in Illinois or Chicago, into which you might be accepted. I would suggest that you communicate with any of the following named stenographers, of Chicago, who may be able and willing to enlighten you on this subject: Messrs. Dan Brown, C. H. Rush, J. B. Bennett, Miss Pearl Clendenning, Miss Mabel Ruggles, Messrs. George Heald, H. C. Verner or D. F. Kimbale (13 Adams

Street) whose addresses you may obtain from Chicago's directory. I understand the above named ladies and gentlemen were, at one time, and still may be, connected with "The Stenographers' Club," of Chicago.

\* \* \*

## "Homer Nods."

In the August STENOGRAPHER (*vide* paragraph one, column one of page 48) I wrote the following:

"And that suggests the neglected distinction 'between' the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives: No shorthand ever asserted that, of the brothers John and James, the latter is the 'tallest'; or that of the sisters, Philomena, Clementina and Betsetina, the former is the 'shorter.'"

This came under the eagle-eye of a reader away out on the Pacific coast, and he sends me the following criticism:

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 15, '95.

"DEAR SIR: Enclosed clipping is from your article in August STENOGRAPHER. Please note the use of *former*. Technically, the sentence might be distorted into correct grammar, by inferring that no shorthand ever said of three girls 'the former is the shorter.' Naturally, one assumes your condemnation to be only of the word *shorter*, and that you used *former* incorrectly. Either Homer nods or the sentence lacks perspicuity. If your warning extended to both words, your sentence should so indicate, by italics or quotation marks. Permit me to say that your department is, in general, excellent. Yours truly,

RANSOM PRATT."

[The use of the word "former," in the connection in which it appears in the excerpt from the August number, is certainly incorrect. The dictionaries define the adverb "former" as having this meaning: "First of two; before time; preceding in order of me."

I am glad to know that the readers of this journal exercise a critical supervision of the matter which appears in its columns. It is a privilege which belongs to all of them, and they should not fail to exercise it.

This brings to mind the recent criticism of a prominent newspaper writer of the incorrect use of the word "people." The translator of a late novel had used that word in reference to a few individuals. The critic called attention to the fact that "people" is a noun of multitude, and that the writer

ought to have used the word "persons." To illustrate: It is improper to say there were five or six *people* present, whereas it is correct to say there were five or six *persons* present.—H. W. T.]

\* \* \*

## Notes.

MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON, lately of the Court of General Sessions, of New York city, has opened headquarters as "stenographer and law reporter," at 27 Pine Street, New York city. Success to you, Brother Anderson.

MR. R. S. DOUTHAT, of Huntington, W. Va., who has been stenographer for some time for the Barlow-Henderson Co., of that city, has resigned that position and has accepted a stenographic position in the law office of Simms & Enslow, of the same place.

MR. RANSOM PRATT, of San Francisco, Cal., is employed, as I understand, in a stenographic capacity with the Office Specialty Mfg. Co., of 29 New Montgomery Street, that city.

MR. E. T. OAKLAND, of 656 W. Forty-fourth Street, Chicago, is a stenographer with the Iowa Live Stock Commission Co., of that city. He intends to fit himself for law reporting, I believe.

LAW stenographer H. K. Wheaton, of Dansville, N. Y., was kept busy during the sultry days of August. Among other matters he stenographically reported an important proceeding, one session running four days.

WHEN writing for information, if a personal reply is desired, enclose return postage, and please use the typewriter to write letters, and write upon one side only of the paper.

MISS ORILIE V. DENNIS is a law stenographer, located at Placerville, Cal. She is a hard worker, and gives promise of becoming a practitioner of the highest rank.

MR. BASSETT W. INGLE, of Henderson, N. C., is a Graham stenographer, who, however, finds no difficulty in reading either Benn Pitman's or Osgoodby's shorthand, when well executed, as he has had experience in reading other writers' notes in those systems. He is a capable law office amanuensis looking forward to court reporting.

## THE STENOGRAPHER

MR. FRANK R. SODT, of Barrington, Ill., is an enterprising student of the Munson persuasion.

WITHIN a month I have recommended two persons for assistant court reporters, from whom, and of whose qualifications, I heard through the correspondence of this department.

MISS MARY MCGEE, who recently completed a course of shorthand and typewriting in the Schenectady Business College, is now employed as stenographer in the General Electric works of that city.

I HAVE received from Mr. A. P. Barnett, shorthand reporter, 1000 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., a unique and neatly prepared business card, in the form of a bill of complaint, in which Mr. Barnett, as plaintiff, alleges that he has had fourteen years' experience in official and general shorthand reporting; that verbatim reporting is never attained in less than six to eight years' constant practice; "that by reason of long experience and special application to the science and art of shorthand writing, said plaintiff has acquired more than usual skill in his said profession, and is ready and willing at all times to give practical proof of same."

I REGRET I could not attend the fifth annual meeting of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association, which was held on the 14th of August, on Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, an invitation to which came to me through the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. Frank H. Burt, of Boston. To have met the members of that Association, and to have seen and heard the Rev. Oliver Dyer, well-known as a stenographer for half a century, and one of the first American students of phonography, who was present and addressed the meeting, would have been a pleasure, indeed.

H. W. THORNE.

"Music hath charms," she said to her country cousin.

"Hit can't charm me," was his reply, "for I've got a rabbit foot in my pocket!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Mrs. S—"What is the name of your cat?"

Mrs. W—"Claude."

Mrs. S—"Why do you call it Claude?"

Mrs. S—"Because it scratched me."—*Harper's Young People*.

A VALUED correspondent sends us the following:

"I notice that in the last number you ask for reports of actual experience with rubber key-caps. I have tried them on the Smith, and found that they served the purpose of protecting the ends of the fingers so well that I should have been glad to keep them if it had not been for a difficulty that soon showed itself. Being, of course, a trifle broader than the keys, they brought about interference. That will occur occasionally on any machine, as you know; but the catching happened much oftener, and with the additional disadvantage that, instead of there being merely a holding down of the two types, neither printing, the carriage would jump over a space and then one letter would print. It was so much trouble to correct these mistakes, that I discarded the caps. I think, however, that on a machine where the distance between the key-heads was greater by ever so slight a space, this might not occur. Of course, that might be the fault of my fingering. I only give it for comparison with the experience of others.

If a sheet of carbon paper has become creased or wrinkled—by drawing the copy back and forth while in the machine, for instance—and you have none at hand with which to replace it, it may be bettered by drawing a damp cloth across the surface. At first sight you will think you have gained nothing, as all marks will still be plainly visible, but it will be found that they are so far smoothed down as to leave no impression, or only a slight one."

FOR SALE.—Volumes III, IV, VI, and VII, and also back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER and other shorthand papers, by D. F. SWEETLAND, Pierre, South Dakota.

MR. H. L. ANDREWS, writes: "I am just in receipt of a wedding invitation which indicates that Miss Sadie L. Nicholson, one of the best stenographers in Pittsburg, as well as one of the most prominent young ladies in social circles, is going to forsake the shorthand pot hooks for culinary ones, in other words she is going to marry Mr. R. K. Willson, October 1st, next."



A. B. C. SALMON has been appointed stenographer to vice-chancellor John R. Emery, of Newark, N. J.

Miss H. GUYER, has been appointed stenographer for several committees in the Minnesota Legislature, at St. Paul.

W. T. BUSH, the competent stenographer of Mayor Pingree, Detroit, Mich., is deserving of the advance to his salary, which has been asked for from the Common Council of that city.

Miss IDA M. WILSON, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., says: "I take great pleasure in reading your interesting magazine and think it improves each month. I should not like to do without it."

THERE is a firm of women in New Orleans, Miss M. L. Breeden and Mrs. H. M. McCants, who are to be congratulated upon the beautiful typewriting work which they did upon Dr. Maxwell's essay on The Agricultural Crisis of the South.

Miss STELLA REA, 3663 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., says: "Everything that appears in THE STENOGRAPHER has been of interest to me. I am especially delighted with the Graham department."

Mr. W. W. WHITCOMB, who has lately been a stenographer in the employ of the C. O. & S. W. Railroad Company, at Louisville, Ky., has been appointed to a position in the navy department at Washington.

Mr. P. H. MYERS, a graduate of the University of Shorthand, in Philadelphia, has opened an office at 14 South Franklin Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he will conduct the business of stenographer and typewriter.

AMONG the bills passed finally in the Senate, at Harrisburgh, Pa., was one appropriating \$4,333 to Walter H. Lewis, stenographer to the House election committee, in 1893. Mr. Lewis is one of our old shorthand students, and we believe he earned every cent of this money.

THE Metropolitan Stenographers' Association held their semi-annual meeting for the election of officers, on September 5th, at their club house, 333 W. Twenty-third street, New York. The treasurer's report showed that the Association is on a sound financial footing. After disposing of the regular business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James

Feeley; first vice-president, T. Van Every; second vice-president, H. M. Best; secretary, J. R. Stricker; treasurer, G. B. Meyrick; assistant treasurer, J. G. Whitelaw; librarian, Miss Mary E. Flynn; assistant librarian, Miss M. A. Donahue; board of trustees: Max P. Arlt, H. M. Best, James Feeley, J. H. Lang, Robert Nichols, F. B. Porter, T. Van Every; auditing committee: Miss Eva Zeller, Mr. H. M. Brendt, Mr. Arthur Haller.

THIS number of THE STENOGRAPHER may be regarded as a special souvenir edition, in view of the fact that it contains such an elaborate sketch, and such a fine photograph of such a benefactor of the profession as Mr. Wyckoff.

J. L. KENNEDY, court stenographer of Westmoreland County, Pa., has resigned his position and will enter the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., October 1st, and take the law course at that institution, after which he will practice law.

Mr. JOHN T. DAWKINS, of Topolobampo, Mexico, says: "I consider THE STENOGRAPHER the best of the shorthand magazines. Although I am an Isaac Pitman writer, I value THE STENOGRAPHER as much for its fair, catholic spirit and its careful editing as for its elegant mechanical appearance."

THE stenographers of Walla Walla, Washington, met on the evening of the 3d of September, and completed an organization of members of the craft in that section. An enjoyable time was had, and sixteen joined as charter members. The association meets monthly as a body, and Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week is devoted to practice by members of the speed classes formed under the supervision of the association. An entertainment is to be held each month, under the auspices of the association, and a pleasant as well as a profitable time will undoubtedly be had during the winter months. The following were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: President, I. F. Craig, vice-president, Victor Wilson; secretary, Mary E. Vaile; treasurer, J. E. Thomas. Persons able to write 100 words a minute for five consecutive minutes and furnish a transcript containing not more than five errors, are eligible to active membership. Any stenographer of good moral character is eligible as an associate member.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

THE following from the September issue of *The Business Journal* (N. Y.) is of interest: "Typewriting, though comparatively a new thing in France, has already got to the stage of government prizes. The seventh annual contest has recently taken place. The records made are interesting to compare with those of this country.

"Gaston Escolon wrote 2,928 letters in five minutes with the repeated phrase, '*Il est bon de dire que l'art n'a pas de patrie.*' This is at the rate of 159 words a minute. In copying, George Pirotte, of Brussels, wrote 690 words in ten minutes. In dictation, Blanche Richet wrote in fifteen minutes 1,050 words, or 70 to the minute.

"In translating a commercial letter of 500 words from stenography on the machine Jules Lecuyer accomplished the task in ten minutes, while Albert Grehan took eighteen by hand. Edouard Seigneur took 700 words in shorthand in five minutes."

\* \* \*

KNOWING that many of our readers are interested in the foreign languages, we have pleasure in drawing attention to a very excellent series of practical self-instructors published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, entitled "Hugo's Simplified System." They are issued in the French, German, Spanish and Italian languages. Speaking of the merits of these works, the Rev. Charles Holland Kidder, editorial staff of *The Churchman* (N. Y.), says: "I have carefully examined many 'Language Methods' including the 'Hugo Simplified System.' The Hugo method is the best short cut to a practical acquaintance with a language that I have yet seen. The vocabulary is admirably selected, the modes of address are thoroughly up to date, the explanations are clear, and the presence of the Key in the same volume gives the faithful student a confidence in the accuracy of his work, which encourages him to make constant progress."

\* \* \*

STENOGRAPHY is a stepping-stone to higher things, in the Standard Oil Company. I was informed the other day, remarks a writer in the *N. Y. World*, that many of the officers and higher employees of the Company were originally its stenographers. A stenographer, by acting as a medium through

which the business is transacted soon becomes conversant with the thousands of details which are a part of the business. When a vacancy occurs or an official goes on a vacation, it is the stenographer who deals with that particular branch of the business where the vacancy is who fills the place.

\* \* \*

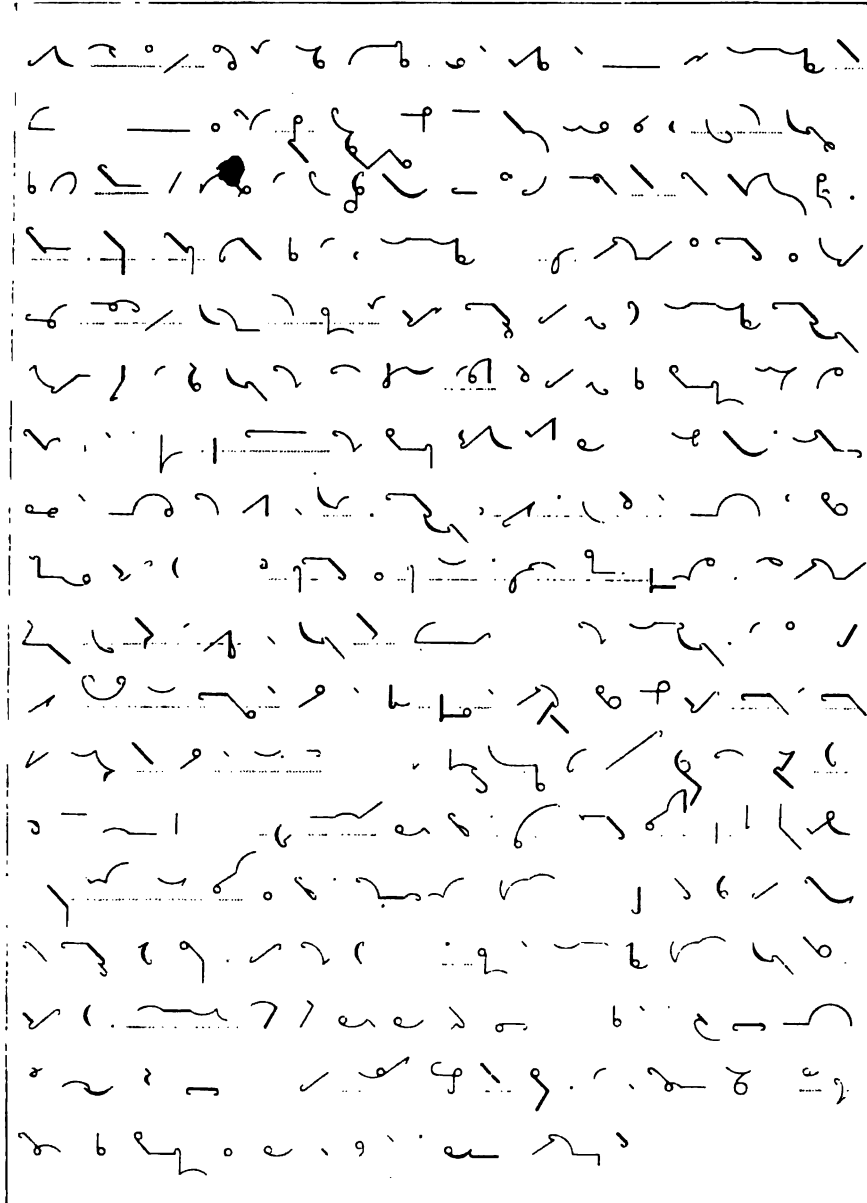
## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

## BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

We have employed as our source of light in these lectures the ends of two rods of coke, rendered incandescent by electricity. Coke is particularly suitable for this purpose, because it can bear intense heat without fusion or vaporization. It is also black, which helps the light; for, other circumstances being equal, as shown experimentally by Professor Balfour Stewart, the blacker the body the brighter will be its light when incandescent. Still, refractory as carbon is, if we closely examine our voltaic arc, or stream of light, between the carbon points, we should find there incandescent carbon-vapor. And if we could detach the light of this vapor from the more dazzling light of the solid points, we should find its spectrum not only less brilliant, but of a totally different character from the spectra that we have already seen. Instead of being an unbroken succession of colors from red to violet, the carbon-vapor would yield a few bands of color with spaces of darkness between them. What is true of the carbon is true in a still more striking degree of the metals, the most refractory of which can be fused, boiled, and reduced to vapor by the electric current. From the incandescent vapor the light, as a general rule, flashes in groups of rays of definite degrees of refrangibility, spaces existing between group and group, which are unfilled by rays of any kind. But the contemplation of the facts will render this subject more intelligible than words can make it. Within the camera is now placed a cylinder of carbon hollowed out at the top to receive a bit of metal; in the hollow is placed a fragment of the metal thallium. Down upon this we bring the upper carbon-point, and then separate the one from the other. A stream of incandescent thallium vapor passes between them, the magnified image of which is now seen upon the screen. It is of a beautiful green color. What is the meaning of that green? We answer the question by subjecting the light to prismatic analysis. Sent through the prism its spectrum is seen to consist of a single refracted band.

## Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

## SPAIN, AMERICA, AND THE MORA CLAIM.

There is a gentleman in New York named Mora, who has some reason to consider the Cuban outbreak a fortunate event. Mr. Mora is an American citizen, who at the time of the last patriotic attempt of Cuba to gain release from the Spanish yoke, was the owner of a large and immensely valuable Cuban sugar plantation, with mills and all the costly paraphernalia of a sugar-making plant. The Spanish government seized Mr. Mora's property and confiscated it, with the consequence of subsequent negotiations with our government, which made it plain that something like \$3,000,000 was actually due to an American citizen. Spain at length agreed to pay a million and a half, and this adjustment was accepted by our government on behalf of Mr. Mora, and so the case was considered settled. This was many years ago. The only thing that has been lacking to the completeness of the settlement has been Spain's failure to pay over the money. It appears that within the last few weeks, with the new Cuban rebellion on her hands, Spain had become alarmed lest the United States should adopt the English plan and seize the custom house at Havana for Mr. Mora's million and a half, just as Great Britain seized Corinto, in order to collect £15,000 from poor little Nicaragua. Moreover, Spain is exceedingly anxious to have the aggressive co-operation of the United States in keeping all aid and comfort away from the struggling Cubans. Consequently the money has actually been voted, and it is said that Mr. Mora is to be paid immediately. Thus for the second time the Mora claim is considered as settled. For our own part, we shall prefer to wait for Mr. Mora's acknowledgment that he has received the money, before considering that Spain has actually fulfilled the solemn agreement made with our government many years ago.

\* \* \*

## Reporting Style.

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Edward Salmon, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, laments bitterly the delay that has taken place in the federation of the Australasian colonies. He points out the advantages that would result from such federation, and says:

"Why is it that with such palpable boons, immediate and prospective, awaiting them when they shall enter into a state of federalism, the Australian colonies have not long since linked their fortunes in indissoluble bonds? The reasons are many. First, the unwillingness of certain leading politicians to surrender privileges which their colonies cannot possibly retain under a federal system. Second, the ambitions and jealousies of public men, who should be the first to sink personal aspirations for the sake of a great cause. Third, the exaggerated importance of tariff arrangements. A few years ago nothing was regarded as more difficult than to induce New South Wales to give up her free trade in the interest of federation. New South Wales abandoned free trade; but the cause of Federation was not advanced by her reversion to protection. Fourth, the indifference, and even the hostility, of numerous officials who have reason to fear that federation would render imperative changes which would not redound to their personal advantage. The present parliaments would become more provincial, and would probably be reduced in size, and the overgrown civil services of the colonies would probably also be more or less drastically dealt with. Fifth, and in some ways most important of all, the lack of spontaneous enthusiasm on the part of the Australian people, due in no small degree to the confusion wrought by the contentions of leading public men.

"The truth is, Australian federation has been delayed too long, and though it must come some day, if not in peace, then under the shadow of the sword, when independence itself is the stake, it cannot be too fully recognized that every year the difficulties increase. Without federation she cannot realize either Wenworth's ideal of 'A new Britain in another world,' or Sir Henry Parkes' of 'One People, one Destiny.' Only by federation can she further the cause of British unity which, in its turn, means so much to the cause of civilization."—*Review of Reviews*, August, '95.



**Munson Department.**

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Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

To the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER :

In order that the Munson matter this month should be as "Munsoney" as possible, Mr. Munson kindly gave me the notes for same which I have reproduced exactly. Many new changes will be found by the old Munson writer—especially the ticks and breves. It is my intention to speak briefly of the changes in future, when the new book (to be shortly issued) is ready for distribution ; at present, however, the space at my disposal is too limited to do so with justice to the article. If any of your Munson readers feel "uneasy in mind" regarding any portion of this page, I shall be glad to hear from them, replying by letter, or briefly through these columns, as may seem necessary. When the new book is out, reference will be made to sections, etc., in same, which will be valuable in assisting beginners in their efforts to master the system. In the meantime I will congratulate the Munson following on the treat of large dimension to which they will be invited, presently—I have seen the proof-sheets and know whereof I speak.

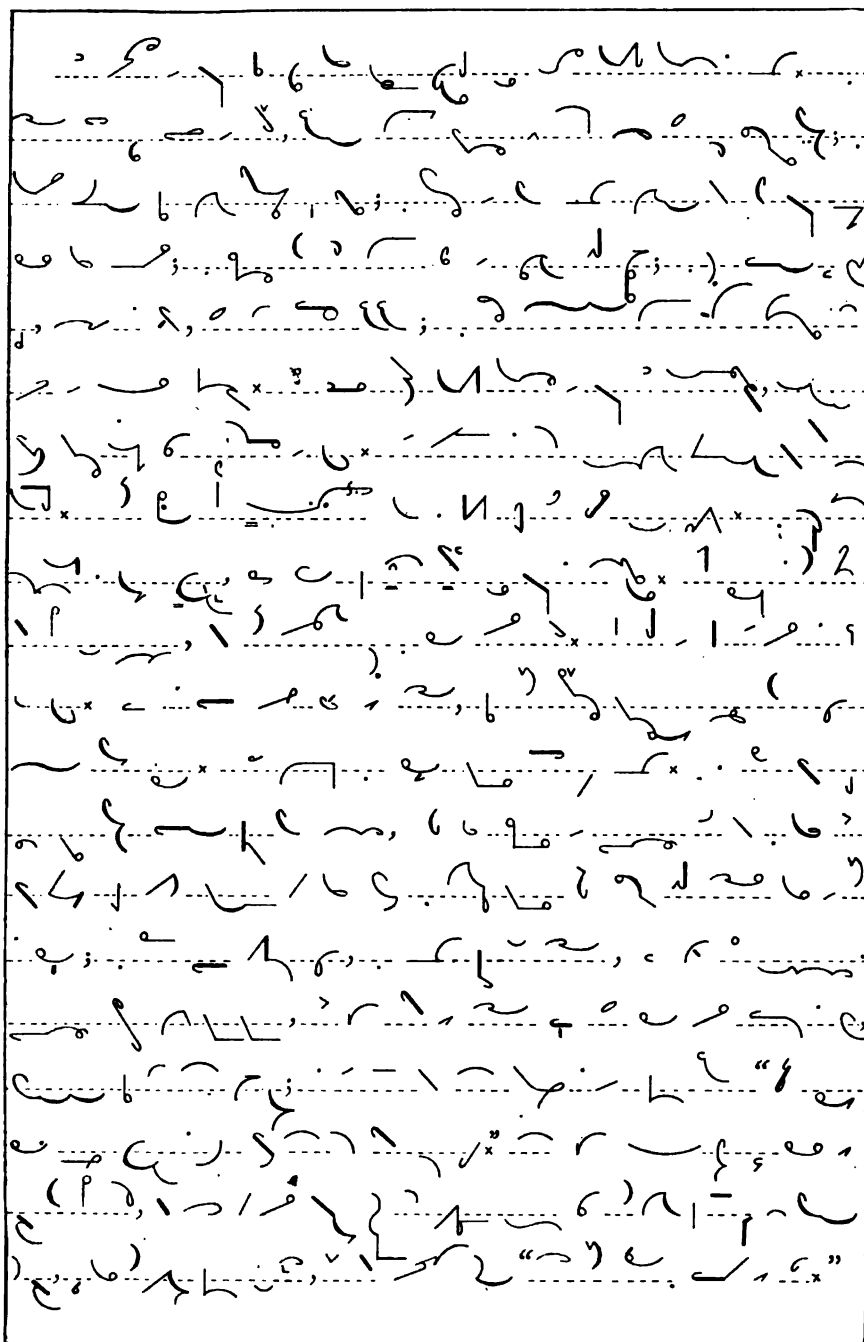
JAMES N. KIMBALL,  
Association Business Institute,  
23d St. and 4th Ave., New York.

**Key to Munson Notes.**

What revelations of beauty does this vast physical universe contain in its endless variety of form and color. The mountain crowned with its crest of pine, waving like the plumes of a mighty host as the wind sweeps over them ; the forest shaking its leafy branches to the breeze ; the flowers of every color lifting up their beauty to catch the sun's first caress ; the streams that wind like threads of silver down the hill-side ; the sea glowing with changeful tints, emerald

and opal, as the light glances from wave to wave ; the stars hanging like altar lamps from the roof of nature's temple. As we gaze upon these varied forms of beauty what inexpressible, infinite pleasure pours into the soul through the organs of vision. I recall an hour in my life which can never be by me forgotten. I was staying at Interlaken for a day or two during a short sojourn in Europe. The window of my room commanded a view of the Jungfrau, second only to Mount Blanc in its beauty and impressiveness. I had seen it, and was charmed by the sight, in the moonlight, but I was resolved to see the sun rise upon it. At the dawn of day I rose and waited for the vision. Cold and grey rose the front of the mountain, its ice spires piercing the mists that still hung over the scene. As I looked the snowy peaks began to change color ; a soft blue tint seemed to pass over them growing deeper every moment, then faint streaks of crimson shot up the heavens, and the blue changed to a rosy pink which first flushed the loftiest peaks and then swept down the mountain's face of ice and snow ; the sky grew ruddier still, the color deepened on the mountain, when, lo ! as in a moment a crimson splendor leaped from peak to peak, and the whole brow of the mountain glowed as the sun rose clear and full, flinging its light from hill to vale ; and I caught up a pencil and wrote to my wife, "I have just seen the sun kiss the Jungfrau and she blushed from her brow to her chin." My whole nature thrilled with the sense of the beautiful that sight aroused, but the emotion which rose above the æsthetic or the artistic in my soul was love to God who had made everything so beautiful, whose face was revealed to me in the mount, and I bowed reverently saying, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the Lord."

Munson Shorthand.



# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

I HAVE been in receipt of several letters containing questions regarding Medical Reporting, and in partial answer to these communications, the copy furnished this month is a portion of my report of the last meeting of the County Medical Society.

At times, and indeed, generally, the matter is more technical than the sample selected here, but I thought it sufficiently abstruse to satisfy the ordinary layman. A few home-made word-signs will be noted, but they are formed according to the general principles of abbreviation.

\* \* \*

### Key to Notes.

Dr. R. W. Stewart. *Mr. President:* I desire to exhibit some pathological specimens, and also a case of excision of the hip-joint.

The first specimen is a kidney which has a mulberry calculus lodged in the upper portion. The patient from whom this specimen was removed, had suffered for years with symptoms of renal colic. About a year ago I explored the kidney, through a lumbar incision. Although the kidney was all but removed, and palpated with a finger on either side and explored in numerous places with a needle, no stone could be discovered. As the kidney had been very movable it was considered advisable at this time to return it, and fasten it by a nephrorrhaphy,

in the hope that its preternatural mobility had been the cause of the trouble. This was accordingly done, and the patient seemed much relieved for several months, when the haematuria and colic returned with original severity. I therefore decided to perform a nephrectomy through an abdominal incision but found on attempting it that the adhesion of the kidney to the posterior wall of the abdomen, as the result of the previous operation was so dense and firm that tearing of the adhesions was simply impossible, the attempt to do so only resulted in laceration of the renal tissue. It was necessary, therefore, to divide the cicatricial attachment to the kidney which was extensive, with a stout pair of scissors. As a result the operation was prolonged and the patient died in a few hours from shock and loss of blood he had sustained.

The next specimen is the enlarged middle lobe of the prostate, which I removed through a perineal incision, by hooking the tip of my index finger over it and tearing it loose. This is the third case of enlarged prostate that I have operated on in this manner, all with satisfactory results. It is usually considered a difficult matter to do this operation through a perineal incision, but the cases in which I have attempted it have proved comparatively easy.

The next specimen is the broken fragment of a gall-stone, which was lodged in the cystic duct——

### No Pay, No Transcripts.

James Wick, the stenographer who took the testimony in the asylum investigations, refuses to give up his transcript unless paid in advance for his work, and the State has no money available to comply with his demand.

Wick's bill is \$480, and he has filed in the office of the register of deeds of Shawnee county a mechanic's lien on the transcript, and defies the attorney-general to take the transcript from him by writ of replevin. He says that the attorney-general offered to give him \$66 that was left in the Governor's contingent fund of the fiscal year, which ended

June 30, and \$34 out of the fund of the current fiscal year, with the Governor's pledge to recommend to the legislature the payment of the remainder; but he refused the proposition, sending word to the attorney-general that if he can take \$34 out of this year's fund, he can take the entire \$480.

The Waite committee met yesterday afternoon and heard the arguments of the lawyers, and the householder committee will meet this afternoon. The committees therefore are ready to report, but they ought to have the transcript of the evidence to file with it. There is talk of reporting without the evidence.—*Star*, Kansas City, Mo., July 3, 1895.





## "Exact Phonography" Department.

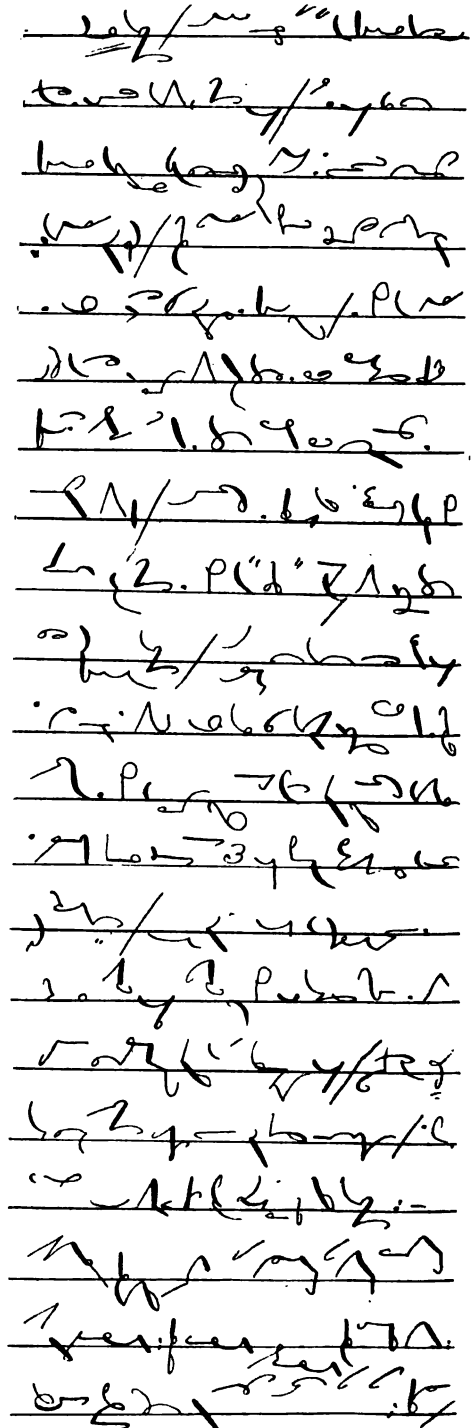
GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

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## Exactness for German.

I need not comment on the importance of *definiteness of meaning* of signs and indications for representing the German language. It is a language that has more definite rules of pronunciation than have some others, especially English; and the chirographic mechanism for writing it, should be exact. True, in writing it stenographically, certain elisions are permissible and necessary; but the signs used should possess a definite expression. A system for writing it should consist of signs to *exactly* represent both vowels and consonants, so that the most decisively distinguishing sound in a word, if it be a vowel or a consonant, may be easily and unmistakably represented. I conversed, a day or two since, with the author of a system who claimed, that for German a system of "positions," each one of which represented but *three* vowel sounds, was definite enough for German. I concede that the more familiar one is with a language, the less complete the representation necessary for his use, for legibility; but there must always be a preference in favor of a system that *exactly* expresses each and every sound needed to be expressed, over one that leaves the reader to guess between even three, not to speak of several times that number, as in the ordinary Pitman. Another fact should be noted, that, as the oft-occurring particles in different languages are different, every system needs, for the *most perfect and rapid work*, some *re-adapting*, to best fit it for each particular language. To use sign for *lion* for the same thing in German, where it does not occur, would be to waste good material. The following, with almost no re-adaptation, does *not*, therefore, show the *Exact* at its best, for German:

ich lobe, du lobst, er lobt; wir lobten, ihr lobtet, sie lobten, ich habe gelobet, die hast gelobet; du wordst loben; folgen, fragen, frau, haben, heissen, eimer, ihr, ihren, das Lied.



For specimen pages and circulars containing opinions of well-known expert stenographers concerning "Exact Phonography," address, Geo. R. Bishop, N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. City.

# The Stereographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1895.

NUMBER 5.

## Merit.

From the German, by JOHN WATSON.

"Glorious," said the Saxon ruler,  
"Is my country and its might;  
Rich in silver are its mountains,  
Brought from many a shaft to light."

"See my land's luxuriant fulness,"  
Said the Elector from the Rhine,  
"Golden corn adorns its valleys,  
On the mountains vineyards fine."

"Cities famous, moneyed cloisters,  
Which throughout my land you'll find,  
Show," said Ludwig, the Bavarian,  
"We in wealth are naught behind."

Spake then Eberhard, the bearded,  
Wurtemberg's beloved king,  
"Even our greatest towns are tiny,  
And our hills no silver bring;

"Yet it bears this hidden treasure:  
That, no matter where I tread,  
In the lap of any subject  
I can boldly lay my head."

Loud then spake the Prince of Sax'ny,  
The Bavarian, he from Rhine:  
"Bearded Count! our lands are poorest,  
Precious stones are borne by thine."

## Pluck.

KENDRICK C. HILL.

"*Pluck.*—*Fighting with the scabbard when the sword is broken.*"

THE writer remembers to have read, several years ago, of a London paper offering a prize of five pounds sterling for the best definition in a single sentence of the word *pluck*. This famous prize sentence we take for our text, as quoted above. It has the true ring to it, for *pluck* is required in emergencies; the severest emergency is the battle field, and the sword is typical of the field of battle. "*Fighting with the scabbard*

*when the sword is broken*"—who could give better evidence of valor and fortitude, or better eulogize *pluck*?

"*Fighting*," begins the text! A disagreeable word as currently used; yet all who win must fight, and you will make a poor fist of fighting if you are lacking in *pluck*. All words and expressions in speech have their noble and ignoble significations. It is only of the *noble* that we write.

Fighting is, indeed, a manly and a womanly art of self-defence and self-preservation, and in the Bible there are numerous references to the sublime and successful virtue of high and holy minded fighting.

Fighters have weapons, and the text speaks of the sword and scabbard as in the highest sense symbolical of them. To carry on a warfare that wins victories, we have in the text the keyword *pluck*.

From the Standard Dictionary of the English language (Vol. II.) we obtain this powerful and pointed primary definition of the noun *pluck*: "*Confidence and spirit in the face of difficulty; undismayed energy and resolution; courage.*"

From the same source we get this striking illustration of the true meaning of this remarkable word: "President Chadbourne put *pluck* in place of his lost lung, and worked thirty-five years after his funeral had been arranged."

The writer's choicest mottoes are series of words, each series comprised of words of the same initial letter. This word *pluck* is the keystone and keynote of the letter P series. It is sufficient of itself alone to work wonders. It is, of itself alone, a sublime source of success, to those in the heat of life's struggle. It is likewise the *one thing* that multitudes of poor plodders, with small salaries and seemingly smaller opportunities, need to patch up their threadbare garments of good fortune and to give them a start on

the road to prosperity, peace and plenty, lest, toiling wearily along the way, tired hands and wearied head sicken and dull the sensibilities of the soul, and they give up the fight, surrender to the old foe, General Fate of Earth, and live for the future only as spirit-broken and shackle-bound captives of earth's prison-cell.

Peace, plenty and prosperity are prettiest palaces in the pleasure grounds of life, and *pluck* rests on his hard-fought and hard won laurels there, for this bright and charming picture is usually but the transformation that *pluck* has wrought from life's dark and dreary side, where danger and doubt, dread disaster and dreary days, lowering clouds of toil and trouble, the thunderous mutterings of tempestuous trials, and the vivid lightnings of life's hard lines were daily in evidence, and were only overcome by the pent-up power of *pluck*.

Life is a struggle, and the warfare is on until, at last, we lay our earthly garments down; and going through the war signifies *fight*. To fight well implies adroit and skillful action, if we would win the battles that each and every one must engage in, in his or her particular theatre of action in life's long and arduous campaign. We all must fight. In the language of Patrick Henry, "The war is inevitable, and let it come!"

Looking over life's battleground, the writer can see battlefields a-plenty all along the march of his individual existence. They are as numerous as those of the death-dealing caparisoned soldier. They were not fought with sword and gun and are not recorded in any history but his own; but they convince him of this fact, which should ever be kept in mind, that the qualities of the citizen soldier should be none the less marked than those of the soldier of the tented field.

My dear amanuensis friend, mass and marshal the hosts within yourself—purpose, positiveness, principle, preparation, perseverance, prudence, patience, push, purity, politeness, patriotism, punctuality, proficiency, etc., and choose General Pluck as commander. These forces should always be under marching orders, for the common enemy is in your territory, ready, at the slightest opportunity, to ride rampant and rough-shod upon you and your possessions, of which he will despoil you, if you do not take care.

My dear amanuensis friend, be not passive, but *positive*. Resolve to do *well* by yourself. Faint not; fear not! Be of good cheer!

In the campaign of your life, don't permit General Fate to whip you again and again, and eventually, after having harassed your flanks with cavalry charges and your retreating rear with infantry charges, to capture you—body and soul together.

Drill and train, day by day, these great forces and influences that we have mentioned above, and, with General Pluck in the saddle of your being, you will win battles. As in big wars, it may not *tell* at first. But keep it up and *time will tell*! Your small salary, small beginnings, small advantages, small successes will multiply and increase, until you have driven the foe from the field, completely routed and put to flight the warfare of want, subjection and slavery is over, and liberty, independence and prosperity are yours forevermore.

This triumph of one from out the masses of ordinary humanity, such as we are, may be chiefly attributed, if you but scan the pages of history, to that pluck which "fights with the scabbard when the sword is broken."

### The Pity of It.

By HUBERTO.

"**A**RE you stuck on that outline, my friend?" This question was propounded by the individual who sat beside me on the bench, where I had but a moment before stopped to decipher a page of medical testimony, the intricacy of which imbued me with the idea that a little previously acquired familiarity with the subject matter would aid me materially in conveying to my typewriter the impression that it was incomparably easy work for me to wrestle with and conquer any matter under the sun ever meant to be reported.

From the appearance of my interrogator I was not led to expect a question of this nature, or, indeed, of any nature, other than might be expected from the genus tramp. His tone, too, was not that of the uneducated wanderer, and there was a certain earnestness in his voice and ex-

pression on his face, which led me to answer what I otherwise would have considered a question pioneering the way for one to follow, which would have been more in keeping with the stranger's look and air of thorough indolence.

"Yes; stuck a little bit. Why do you ask?" And visions of the victim of some three months' institution, buffeted from one office to another, to be finally buffeted into no office at all, and into the inhospitable arms of an apathetic metropolis, came into my mind.

Casually I judged him to be about thirty-five years of age, and again a vision of a youth of twenty going forth to conquer, equipped with the invulnerable armor won at a three months' school, was whirled before me. Good heaven! To be tossed upon the sea of stenographic incompetency for nearly fifteen years!

I was eager for his story, though imagination had already conveyed to me his early experience, his first positions, his futile attempts at intelligible transcription, the increasing difficulty to obtain employment, as year followed year; his final despair and weakness, and journey on the road whereon has been lost the identity of so many thousands.

"If you will excuse my familiarity, sir," he said, "and pardon the seeming insolence of my question, I will venture to say that I may be able to aid you in quickly reducing that stubborn outline into English." There was a gravity and confidence in his manner that quite impressed me, and I began to feel a strange and growing interest in my wayside acquaintance. Closing my book, after dog-earing the page, I turned to him with: "Are you a stenographer?" "Yes," he answered, "I presume I still may more or less erroneously be called such."

"Then (forgive me) why do you not obtain employment, and (again, forgive me) how does it come that you have permitted yourself to get in your present condition?"

His face became more grave than before, and seemed to pale slightly beneath the stubble of unclean beard that overspread it. He made no reply for a moment, appearing to regard me in a half hesitating way; his eyes, which for the first time I clearly saw emitting a look of repressed intelligence, now full upon me, now lowered upon his

alternately shifting, poorly-shod feet, as if trying to decide which object was the more attractive and gratifying to his gaze. Apparently he decided in favor of the latter, for the noise of his shifting shoes drew his glance downward, and there it rested, with no perceptible object, according to my thinking, unless to ponder upon the tenure of their further protection from Broadway cobble stones and City Hall dew.

"Poor devil," thought I, "my bank account will be just as large at the end of the year, anyway, and then (selfishly) you know, charity covers a multitude of sins; so I'll just give him a quarter and a good word, and leave him here to his own reflections, and his shifting shoes."

As graciously as I could I slipped the coin into his hand, which had the effect of bringing an immediate change in his listless demeanor. "I need that," he said, "I am hungry." "Poor fellow," I said, compassionately, "it is not much, but I hope it will satisfy you for the present, and that things will yet come your way."

I had placed my note-book in my pocket, by this time, having mastered the word that bothered me, and was about to take myself officeward, when he turned toward me again and gently grasped my sleeve, as if entreating me by this gesture to stay, and not daring to speak, lest his voice prove not as steady as before, and the gathering tears which he was trying hard to repress, escape. I sank back, in obedience to his silent wish, and waited until he should regain his composure.

"Thank you for your kindness; thank you, very much. Pray, forgive my agitation; but you asked me something a moment since relative to my condition or appearance; or perhaps both. I know both are not exactly above reproach or comment. Well, within the last decade I have been frequently subjected to similar questions, but you are the first devotee of an art which I once loved who has chanced to interest me (excuse the apparent irony); and also the first to whom I have taken the trouble to truthfully reply, that is, if you still wish me to reply, for I consider your question an entirely natural one. Shall I go on?"

I confess that this strange gentleman had by this time stirred in my heart more than a passing desire to hear the story of his dis-

appointed life, and I again expressed my surprise that a man of his evident education and good breeding should so wholly waste the forces which I felt must still lie dormant within him.

"Well," said he, "it seems to be the result of an indefinable something in my make-up, temperament, individuality—what you will. I have ever entertained a fear that it would be thus, and yet it once seemed to have been successfully averted."

Again a look of intense sorrow seemed to creep into the lines about the corners of his mouth, and his shoes having ceased to shift and scrape; his eyes, as if conscious that they now required no watching, or that a looking down would unloose the tears that had again gathered, looked upward, instead, until their moisture had quite disappeared.

"I was eighteen when I graduated from the academy, the only one in the city in which I lived; the name of either is immaterial. My parents had mapped out a college career for me, but through numerous business reverses my father became suddenly poor, and being an honest man, paid dollar for dollar of all the liability his house had incurred.

"Our elegant home was now exchanged for one of the very simplest nature; the comforts which I had always heretofore enjoyed, I knew no more. My mother, never physically robust, soon died—of a broken heart, some said, for my father's difficulties had been a source of constant anxiety to her, and his unsettled mental condition and wakeful, wandering nights soon had their effect on her slight strength.

"He did not long survive her, and with a heart full of anguish—alone, not a living relative in the United States, I faced the inevitable, and set about providing a means to keep intact the union between soul and body. I had, at school, with the assistance of a professional reporter, mastered the principles of shorthand, and now began the practice of the art as the means to an end—a livelihood.

"Diligently I worked and long. My greatest friend, in those days, was a little blonde girl, whom I had known from infancy. She was the very embodiment of patience and kindness, too, and many an hour she read for me, uncomplainingly, nay, eagerly, regardless of my entreaty to 'stop for to-

night,' urging me on to greater effort by her heroic example.

"I obtained a fair position in time, and at the end of the first year was receiving a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, an increase of ten dollars over my original pay. In the meantime I had not been idle. Hard, hard, night after night, I labored; practised and read, practised everything and read everything I could find, until strained and tired eyes would force me to put my beloved notes aside.

"At last it came—success, I mean—a good position as court reporter in New York, and with it came the incubus that has day after day, inch by inch, throttled every instinct of energy, and sucked dry every drop of sanguine blood that once dwelt so abundantly within me.

"God help me. I was alone. I loved no one, and no one cared for me. Tighter and tighter grew the folds of the incubus, deeper and deeper became its insatiable thirst. What had I worked so hard for? Why gain the praise of my fellow craftsmen and the distinction which my labor had won? Of what use was it to me after all? And still the incubus kept assiduously at work.

"I had never drank to excess in my life, but in the good old days when life was viewed through a radiantly colored glass, a social drink at home or on an evening out, was by no means rare. That was all before the incubus came.

"What an unfortunate thing, I thought, it was to have a heart at all. What a blessing to be of a devil-may-care nature, with no indescribable longings to quell, and no whispering echoes to make one sad.

"Why were all the men of my acquaintance so unlike me! They surely must have hearts, too. But, no. Did I not daily hear their raillery and boisterous recounting of adventures of the night before? How was it they could go about with no sorrow ceaselessly straining at their heart-strings? I knew now. Yes; it must be that, and I would do as they did.

"I drank heavily and without cessation. Night after night I visited the theatre, the ballet, the saloon, surrounded always with convivial spirits. Oh! it was a merry world. Did not even St. Paul adjure his friends to take some wine for the stomach's sake? Yes, it was a merry world, indeed. Very merry.

"In six months I had nearly drowned the incubus, but not quite. He was indeed entirely dead at times, but he was very tenacious of life, and would struggle himself back with wonderful persistence.

"I don't know how I waded through my arduous work that year, but I did it in some way, and did it well. Often, in the grey dawn of morning I have clambered to my room and thrown myself undressed upon the tossing, rolling bed, to snatch a couple of hours' sleep, in fortification for the day's task. It would seem that the incubus had but little chance for working then, but sometimes he would be with me even in my sleep, as keen remorse and a pillow wet with wasted tears would testify.

"Of course, the end came soon. No man could stand the strain. A rest—a long rest, the doctor said, when I felt that I was again of the earth, was what I most needed. A visit with some dear friend, of a cheerful disposition—some place and some one whom I knew before the incubus came. 'Go as quickly as possible and obtain as long a leave of absence as you can.'

"I would go. I wrote to Gertrude. Yes, she was at home for the summer, and would I not please spend my vacation with her? Then I fell to wondering what Gertrude could be like now, and if the sweet-faced girl of sixteen was a greatly changed woman at twenty-three. Yes, I would like to see Gertrude; she was the best friend I ever had.

"I was little prepared for the surprise occasioned by her appearance. As a little girl she had ever been pretty, with the most golden hair and violet eyes I ever saw, but now in the full bloom of early womanhood, with each girlish charm enhanced a hundred fold, with the light of developed intelligence and high education illuminating her beautiful face, I thought her incomparable in all that makes of woman the most adorable work of God.

"I told her of my struggles in the great city, of my work, in which she was always interested, and told her likewise of the hopelessness of the awful despair which seemed to be pushing, crowding, bearing me down. Our evenings were generally spent in the quiet retreat of a vine covered porch, vines trained and nurtured by her cunning hand; there we lived over again the bright years of

a past that knew only sunshine for both.

"I began to notice an unaccountable regret creeping over me when she would take leave of me for the night, a regret that grew as night followed night. I began to long for the sound of her cheery voice, the laughing glance of her eye, and wondered what the ultimate effect of this association would be; how I could content myself in sobriety away from her, for I had half promised her that I would not drink any more.

"Sometimes we walked in the shadow afforded by an arch of maples which adorned her spacious premises, and it was here that one night the love for her which had been gradually awakening within me sprang into life and action with a force resistless as an avalanche.

"The touch of her hand upon my arm that night electrified me. I loved her with an intensity that was impossible to check. I told her so, told her in words more impassioned and crude than graceful, I think, for she was startled, and tightly clasping my arm, sobbed aloud. I told her of my utter loneliness, my certainty of happiness in a future with her, and of my sincerity in my desire to make her happy.

"She told me she loved me always, always would, and at my request, named the day, then and there. I was a different being upon retiring that night. Oh! how loudly my heart beat, and how swiftly the blood of awakened hope coursed through my veins. Sleep was impossible. I seemed to walk on my way across verdant meadows, whose every blade of grass lifted its head and smiled, over which sweet-voiced songsters soared and warbled with a new found delight, through which silvery rivulets babbled joyously along, tiny waters that rippled and sparkled, with but one motive in my sight.

"I saw in the distance a mirage of laudable ambition, self-restraint and perseverance; trees upon which the fruits of a useful life hung ripening, and ever in the centre of this fair vision remained a beautiful face, a head of golden hair and a pair of violet-blue eyes, which seemed to smile and beckon me still onward. There was no doubt about it. The incubus was at last quite dead.

"One more year of hard, frugal work, and then—happiness and rest forever. The year flew by quickly, and our letters passed

to and fro with delightful frequency. We were married quietly in her home, and received the blessings and well-wishes of her good parents. Riper and riper grew the fruits of life, brighter and brighter grew the fragrant meadows, the rippling waters, and sweeter the songs of birds. Now, indeed, it was a happy world, and I shuddered to think what it had been for me. Voices that I once thought stilled forever, buoyantly impelled me upward, and I was climbing upward, too.

"Then God, in His omniscience, chose to increase the number of His angels, knowing that even they would be made better by her presence, so he called her heavenward, one night, and with her arms clasped about my neck, she left me all alone, with my tears falling like rain upon her peaceful face.

"They say I was insane for quite awhile, and I believe I was. I remembered nothing distinctly until one day I realized that I had been given my old position in Part—, and with no heart tried to work. It was no use. The incubus had come back again. Its folds were more powerful, its thirst more insatiable than ever, and I soon had to resign for good.

"I have had spasmodic intervals of sobriety, now and then, and a few fairly good positions, but it is all of no avail. The incubus wins every time. I often look upon my companion outcasts and wonder if many of them are like me; men who once conquered an incubus with an angel's help, and when their angels were called home, were unable to battle with the monster alone.

"Don't sympathize with me, my boy. I hate sympathy. Glad I met you. Hope you will be the best stenographer in the world, some day." And he motioned me that he had finished. His life story, minus the final chapter, had all been told.

Slowly, sadly the sun sank that night, but it sank upon no sadder sight than that poor man of good abilities, of fruitless effort and lost ambitions, incapable of the proficient exercise of his faculties, conscious alike of his weakness and of the heavy blight upon his life, and resigning himself to let his incubus eat him inch by inch away.

PIPKIN—What kind of ribbons do you buy for your typewriter?

POTTS—Mine is a man.—*N. Y. World.*

### Is Shorthand Advancing?

The following letter was received from The Office Men's Record Company. We give it for what it is worth, in the hope that it may be of some value to our readers.

THE OFFICE MEN'S RECORD CO.

CHICAGO, 10, 3, '95

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Is shorthand advancing? This question is of great importance and interest to all engaged in practical office work, and we propose to publish in the next issue of our magazine a symposium of authoritative opinions on the subject. Since the introduction of shorthand and typewriting and their general adoption in business offices, there is hardly anyone following a business vocation who is not more or less dependant upon the art of brief writing. It therefore behooves those who are interested in the permanent establishment of shorthand and its practical and educational features to raise their voice in favor of its still greater development and utilization. What we are most interested in is the practical application of shorthand to the varied requirements of business offices, and the list of questions appended is merely intended as a guide in treating the subject under discussion, not as a direct limitation of the ground to be covered by the contributor.

Yours for improvement,

HENRY GOLDMAN, Secretary.

### QUESTIONS:

1. Is shorthand advancing in theory? 2. Is shorthand advancing in practice? 3. Which do you consider the greatest improvements made in recent years? 4. In which department of shorthand are further improvements most likely to be made? 5. What system of shorthand do you prefer? 6. In which department of shorthand are further improvements most necessary? 7. Do you favor systems with or without position rules and why? 8. Do you favor systems based on geometrical principles, such as Pitman's, Graham's, Munson's, etc., or so-called connective vowel or script systems such as Lindsley's, Gabelsberger's, Pernin's, Sloan-Duployan's, Gregg's, etc.? 9. Can the same word be correctly written in different ways? 10. What method of teaching do you consider the best? 11. What do you consider the most essential qualifications of a stenographer? 12. In what particular respect are stenographers as a rule most deficient, and what remedy would you suggest?





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THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

WE have one copy of Volume I. of THE STENOGRAPHER for sale. Price, \$5.00.

\* \* \*

CONTRIBUTIONS for THE STENOGRAPHER should reach us not later than the tenth of the month in which they are desired to appear.

\* \* \*

WE shall be glad to hear from teachers of shorthand, as we can probably make some arrangement to furnish THE STENOGRAPHER to their students, which may be of advantage all around.

\* \* \*

As a number of our subscribers have made complaints concerning some of the contributions of THE STENOGRAPHER, on account of their being of too controversial a character, we desire to say that this peculiar feature will probably soon be discontinued.

\* \* \*

WE are having quite a large demand for Thorne's "Practical Court Reporting," and also for "The Stenographer Dictation Book." We can supply these books in quantities to schools, at special rates

## Critical Comments.

**M**R. CHARLES H. WHITE, in the September number of the *Phonographic Journal*, has the following:

"Ah! Here is the last issue of *The Shorthander*. I wonder how much longer we are to be afflicted with 'Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.' It is high time the venerable Bishop chose another text. This series is fully as oppressive as 'My Literary Passions,' by Howells, in *The Ladies Home Journal*. Editor Hemperley's publication looks nice, but it only takes a few moments to get the meat out of it, as it is mostly filled with specimens of shorthand in different systems, and such stuff as this 'Missing Link' wrangle. Of course, Thorne is always entertaining and instructive. Hendrick C. Pill spreads himself, as usual; and here we have an article on 'Foundation Stones of Shorthand,' by Blackie, of London. Why, that must be the essay that Black was telling me about. Larkin tried to prevent Jones from getting it, but over-reached himself. Well, I'm glad Jones got the better of him, as Larkin is an insufferable prig. *The Phonographic Herald* can now publish 'Foundation Stones,' and treat it as Garrison did that speech of Underwood's, which he labeled as 'specially reported' for his magazine, when copies of it had been sent to all the editors. Ever since I have had control of *The Rational Stenographer*, I have tried to give my patrons the very best matter available, and I think I have succeeded fairly well. The only feature I am ashamed of is that trash written by Black, in the department he calls 'The Kaleidoscope,' and even that is superior to this 'Missing Link' controversy. One would think *The Shorthander* was a menagerie, when one sees how much monkey business there is in it."

He also refers to another stenographic magazine as follows:

"What's this? A notice that *The Phonographic Herald* has been reduced to fifty cents! I think the best thing for Shiner would be to drop the *Herald* entirely, and publish Joseph E. Perkins' *Encyclopedia of Human Longevity*.' The *Herald* has long been the reporters' magazine of America," Shiner says. Well, may be the magazine belongs to the reporters, but the reporters don't seem to belong to the magazine."

Mr. White has a very sharp pen, and is capable of puncturing anything inflated with ordinary gas. In the same number of the *Phonographic Journal*, Mr. C. E. Hutchings, under head of "Notes by the Way," has the following:

"I have been amused for a year or two by some remarks made by Mr. Bates Torrey, in his department of THE STENOGRAPHER.

He was caught in the woods, on a vacation trip, without a typewriter, and it was a fearful hardship for him to get out his copy for *THE STENOGRAPHER*, without the aid of his machine. The pen was too slow for him altogether. And all this time Mr. Torrey had at his command the art of shorthand, which, in my humble opinion, is a much more valuable aid in composition than the typewriter—for the noise of the machine makes havoc of thought. Of course, I am not so good a typewriter operator as Mr. Torrey, but the assumption is that I am not so good a stenographer, either, and yet I contrive to compose in shorthand such stuff as I utter, which usually keeps within the rules of English grammar closely enough to permit of publication in reputable journals. And rash publishers have even asked me to write this sort of stuff for their columns.

"When Mr. Thorne wrote in his great book, 'Practical Court Reporting,' that the trick of 'throwing the ink-bottle at the enemy' was an old one, I wonder if he had in mind that famous occasion on which Luther threw the ink-bottle at the enemy, who was no other than his satanic majesty. That, I believe, was the first case on record." He also says: "It is interesting to note that some of Mr. Dunham's reforms are silently working into places where they would be least expected. One of the best of them is his improved form for 'half.' It is not new, perhaps, but it is new to some systems."

Mr. Hutchings closes as follows:

"The stenographer, swift or slow, can find much solace in the soft-soled, silent steed. I love to mount the wheel and steal out in the somnolent hours, and slip sinuously through the silent city, with the sibilant winds sifting through the umbrageous trees, and the odor of out-of-doors saluting my senses. To scurry through parks, or through streets where other people are sleeping serenely or sleeping stolidly, be the night dark or shimmering with the light—why, it is worth all it costs. But the dullards who love the day too well to court the night do not know what it costs of rest. Yet, whether he ride prosaically and sensibly through the glare and rattle of the day, or sentimentally and hazardously through the sweet scent and softening shadows of the night, let the stenographer ride. Let him be well drilled in matters of position and curves, heavy and light, and let him cause speed always to wait upon accuracy, as a good writer should, keeping mainly on the line and cultivating a light touch of the hand. His nerve, his endurance, his keenness of sight will all increase with judicious use of the wheel. Yes, I love the wheel. It glides into (my) darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy that steals away their sharpness ere (I am) aware.' It transports one to scenes of beauty; it gives the sensation of lightness, airiness, lifts one serenely,

securely, simply above the sordid and sensual; it revivifies and sweetens sodden and sullen souls. It is the office man's best friend, and no office man has greater need of a sympathetic and servient friend than the stenographer. If I have been alliterative to too great an extent, in this paragraph, I must beg pardon of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, who, by the way, has the good taste not to use sibilants in his alliterations. And this reminds me that I have not yet acknowledged his kind invitation to be present at the twentieth annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association."

*THE STENOGRAPHER* returns its compliments to the gentlemen referred to above, with thanks for their appreciation and for their critical comments. Everybody will recognize the fact that the editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, in his desire to furnish a magazine, the columns of which are open and free for the fair consideration of topics of interest to everybody, cannot possibly succeed in satisfying all of the desires and tastes of all of its readers, at all times. If Mr. Bishop has dwelt at too great a length upon the subject which has called forth his consideration, the editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER* can only say that his error has been on the side of liberality. The editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER* has the very kindest feeling for the Benn Pitman system of shorthand, which he writes himself, and for all who advocate its merits. He also believes that there are other good systems of shorthand, and he is willing that their merits should be presented in a reasonable manner and to a reasonable extent in the columns of *THE STENOGRAPHER*. He does not desire to "run a menagerie," but he is ready at all times to make proper allowance for the disposition which exists in all of us, more or less, to exaggerate a little, to overstate things a little, to believe that our own eyes are the clearest seeing of all eyes in the world, and that our own conclusions are a little wiser and a little safer than those of our neighbors. Making allowances for this natural weakness in all of us, he asks the readers of the magazine to do the same, and when they meet anything they cannot agree with to either discuss it in a kindly spirit, or pass it quietly by.

We shall be glad to present photographs of teachers of shorthand, with a brief biographical sketch of their shorthand experience, at the bare cost of preparing the half-

tone cuts. This will also include a reasonable advertisement of the school. Send in your application for detailed information of cost.

\* \* \*

WE desire to secure a first-class agent in every large city to solicit subscriptions for THE STENOGRAPHER. There are thousands of amanuenses and court stenographers who would be willing to subscribe, if the magazine was properly brought to their notice. Write for sample copies and terms.

\* \* \*

THE good work which brother Thorne is doing in THE STENOGRAPHER is attracting attention everywhere. He is not only an experienced law reporter but also a thoroughly equipped lawyer, and his advice is of the utmost practical value.

\* \* \*

WE have enough communications lying upon our desk to fill THE STENOGRAPHER for several months ahead. We must, therefore, ask the writers to have patience, and their valuable contributions will appear in good time.

\* \* \*

WE regret that so many of our colleagues, who started shorthand magazines within the last year or two, have come to an untimely end. THE STENOGRAPHER keeps on its independent way, working for the good of the entire shorthand and typewriting profession. We think we have reasonable grounds for asking for the undivided support of all. Our patrons now are to be found in almost every part of the world, and still they are coming to us in encouraging numbers, and with flattering words of praise. It gives us very much pleasure to realize that our work is so fully appreciated.

\* \* \*

Do you practice writing shorthand from dictation? It is impossible to obtain the best results in the acquirement of high speed and accuracy with the ordinary, everyday practice. We would strongly urge upon everyone the importance of writing a column of newspaper matter from dictation every day and reading back from the notes, and a day or two afterwards carefully noting any errors which may be made, and devising such outlines as will prevent the recurrence

of the mistake. Make a list of all words misread and practice upon them until they are thoroughly mastered. High speed will be secured by perfect familiarity with the outlines of words, which can only be obtained by much practice covering a wide range.

\* \* \*

THERE are a number of typewriting machines on the market, the makers of which offer to advertise in THE STENOGRAPHER if we will take machines in payment. This we would be very glad to do, if we were in the second-hand typewriting machine business, but as we have no such adjunct we cannot fill up our advertising columns in this manner. Every typewriting machine advertisement in THE STENOGRAPHER is paid for in cold cash.

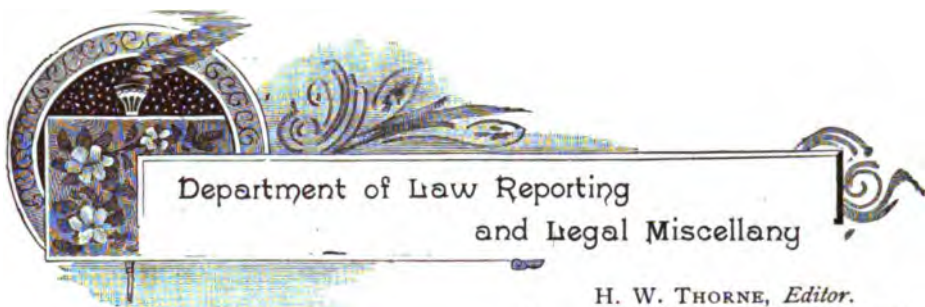
\* \* \*

EVERYBODY who has writing of any kind to do should learn shorthand. It is invaluable, not merely for those who desire to earn a living by using it, but for the very much larger number of those who could avail themselves of its benefits in almost all of the many lines of professional or business employment. Recommend to your friends, dear reader, the great value of a knowledge of shorthand writing.

## Automatic Ribbon Reverse.

Mr. F. W. Overhiser, of Eatontown, N. J., has taken out a patent for reversing, automatically, the ribbon, and also for feeding the ribbon transversely. The inventor says: "The motion is uniform and absolutely automatic, so that from the time one begins writing until the ribbon is so worn as to need renewal, neither it nor the mechanism needs the least attention. The mechanism can be attached to any of the ordinary machines, and can be manufactured at a small cost."

MR. FRED W. PARKURST, says: "My experience with rubber caps for the protection of the fingers, has been that they are really more of a hindrance than a help, as they interfere with bending the first joint of the fingers, and that is a great deal to one who uses the wrist and finger movement in depressing the keys. I find them occasionally helpful in doing extensive manifolding, but prefer to work without them."



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Responsibility in Capital Cases.

THE stenographer who has not assumed the responsibility of correctly reporting and furnishing a daily transcript of the proceedings of a murder trial, cannot understand the strain upon the nervous system caused by the anxiety for accuracy and the fear of mistake or error. A life—not money or property—hangs in the balance; if that life be snuffed out through the official stenographer's fault, no penalty, commensurate with its value, can be paid. It is therefore proper that, in matters of such grave moment, it should be possible to trace liability for negligence or misconduct to its legitimate source. That source is always the official stenographer. He is chargeable (and charged) with the carelessness and incompetency of his stenographic assistants, as well as accountable for improper work of copyists. It is easy to perceive that the extent of this anxiety and fear of the official stenographer is proportionate to the length of the trial, the difficult nature of the subject-matter involved, and the number of stenographic assistants and copyists employed.

I have frequently speculated upon the question of whether any person charged with crime eventually suffered the extreme penalty of the law through the fault or incompetency of those engaged in reporting the proceedings. While there is no absolute test by which this question may be determined, yet my opinion inclines to the negative side of it. That is to say, I do not believe that any person tried for murder has been hung, electrocuted or killed, under the forms of law, because of the carelessness or incompetency of a stenographer or stenographers, or copyist or copyists. But, as long as the infirmities and imperfections of human

nature continue, and upright, conscientious and sensitive law stenographers exist, so long will this class of law reporting be attended with depressing care and anxious solicitude. Human life is so precious that its loss is irreparable. If the stenographer's mistake lead to the wrongful incarceration of a person, or to the unjust payment of money, subsequent detection of the error may rectify both misfortunes. Not so if the hangman or electrocutionist has performed his ghastly work. Nothing in the wide, wide world can atone for an error which shall bring that result.

Official stenographers differ widely in their attitude toward this subject. While one of a supersensitive temperament might, during such a trial, and long after its termination, rest under the shadow of overwhelming uncertainty and depression, others, of a more pachydermatous nature, would scarcely permit the subject to find lodgment in their minds, to say naught of its entering the dusty chambers of their consciences.

To him who, when too late, should learn of errors which had consigned an innocent man to the electric chair or the scaffold, what awful reflections must come! What possible difference could there be between the excruciating bitterness which would follow such a discovery, and that which would visit the lawyer on learning that through his incapacity and carelessness a similar fate had befallen his client? If there be any such who read these words, God pity you!

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### Legal Terms.

I have no doubt that many of my readers, who are uninitiated in the meaning of legal terms, have often seen and read the words

"legal process" and speculated upon the signification. The same readers have, doubtless, met the word "process" in works or articles upon the anatomy of the human system. It is self-evident that there must be a sharp distinction between the uses of the words, as it is a matter of common knowledge that neither law nor medicine, nor the practitioners of either of those professions, have ever been in the habit of "mixing to any great extent." Well, I do not purpose to go into much anatomical detail. I wish to merely say that the medical term has relation to the articulation or conjunction of certain bones of the body, and that it is not in anywise related, by consanguinity or affinity, to the legal term, except in orthographical resemblance and derivation. All of which means, I suppose, that there is a very close relationship between the words. "Legal process" is often used by laymen in the garb of newspaper and magazine writers, and they love to harness the idea up with the word "due," and roll the high-sounding combination "due process of law" under their red tongues until the proverbial "sweet morsel" is nothing but an emasculated specimen of its former robust self. "Process," as a legal term, comprehends the instruments—writs, mandates, etc.—by means of which courts exert the powers invested in them by the people—the source of all human sovereign authority. The commencement—yes, and the conclusion of successful legal proceedings is by process.

You have all, I presume, heard the expression "supreme writ," meaning, technically, a supreme court summons. By such "writ" or "summons" (which is one of the forms of legal process) a person who conceives himself or herself to have been injured, may set the machinery of the law in motion and have determined, judicially, that such injury has been done, and the extent thereof in dollars and cents—when it is susceptible of being measured by a money standard—and, upon such determination being had, the injured party may have another writ—ordinarily, an "execution"—for the collection of the amount of damages suffered. An execution is legal process. The *summons* is the means by which the power of the court brings before it the questions for decision. The *execution* is the

means by which the court subjects the property of the person against whom the questions have been decided to the payment of the damages suffered—to the reparation of the injury done. One is used at the *inception* of the proceeding, the other at the *close*. A subpoena, by means of which the power of the court is put forth to compel the attendance of persons, and the production of documentary evidence, before it, is another species of legal process. A subpoena is, technically, a mandate. The language which particularly distinguishes it is, "You are *commanded*," etc. It is imperative.

I might multiply examples, but enough appears, I think, to make the meaning and use of the words "legal" process clear.

Remember, then, that legal process signifies the means and channels—writs, mandates, etc.—by which the power inherent in the courts, is enforced. Even if courts were not invested with the power referred to by express statutory provision and the authority to use it in the manner described, yet, nevertheless, they could perform those functions. The power to determine disputed questions carries with it, as an incident thereto, the right to do and perform all acts and things necessary to the due execution of that power. That is not only common sense, but one of the cardinal principles of all systems of jurisprudence. If A confers upon B the power to perform an act for him, it must follow, that B may do all lawful things necessary to perform that act, unless, of course, A designates the particular course to be followed by B, under which circumstances B would have to pursue the course laid down by A and keep within the scope of his authority.

\* \* \*

### Suggestively Suggestive.

I give place below to a timely communication from a correspondent on the Pacific coast. I trust that his incisive statements may have the effect of bringing at least a few "old salts" to the front, and that not only a breeze, but a small size cyclone may result. Not only the editor, but the assistant editors, sub-editors, temporary editors, and the whole list of unclassified editors of this journal (of which there are many, all heavily salaried) have begged, coaxed, asked and solicited of, not to say pleaded, and

cajoled with, and likewise demanded of, each and every one of its readers, subscribers and all shorthanders, stenographers, phonographers and hen-trackers, jointly and severally, to ask, interrogate, request and beseech the editor and editors aforesaid of, upon and in respect of any matter or matters, thing or things, corporal or incorporeal, in anywise relating to the science or art of phonography, or to its application to the multiform exigencies of life. And it has come to pass that, from all parts of the western hemisphere, and from all classes, sorts, kinds and descriptions of persons, both male and female, of high as well as low degree, have been received, by THE STENOGRAPHER, questions, queries, interrogatories, conundrums, requests and supplications innumerable, and of diversified character, to which the editorial ear hath patiently, lovingly and paternally listened, and the editorial pen hath devotedly, conscientiously, fearlessly and promptly indited replies answers and explanations. In proof of all of which, the pages of THE STENOGRAPHER are here offered in evidence. And it is with renewed, fortified and enlarged faith, confidence and belief in humanity, and especially in that small section of the human race stenographically inclined, that THE STENOGRAPHER repeats its invitation, reiterates its request and re-asserts its demand, that all stenographers, phonographers, tachygraphers and shorthanders come to it with their stenographic troubles, woes, sorrows, difficulties and doubts, and the same shall be carefully examined, smoothed, assuaged and resolved, anything hereinbefore, or hereinafter contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. Here follows the communication :

"Young reporters and stenographers who have not the facilities for acquiring information as to details in stenographic work often look for them in shorthand journals and rarely find them.

"To such the question of the easiest and neatest way to bind manuscripts is often a vexed one. It would be interesting to the younger members of the craft, and profitable as well, to have some of our older brethren tell us exactly how they *finish* their work—what size paper they use, what quality for general work, marginal ruling or not, how they fasten, bind and cover, how they endorse it—whether as a statement of facts or as testimony taken in a given case; also what arrangement they use in the introduc-

tion of witnesses, what arrangement in stating objections and the rulings on same with remarks of the court, etc., etc. There are numbers of things of this character that the young reporter has to gain by sad experience, and if some of those who have been through the mill would tell in detail their methods, it would save the juniors considerable time and vexation. I have seen reports that were turned in bound (I should say *fastened*) in such shape as to be a disgrace to the profession, and yet I have no doubt it was the best the reporter could do, as he was one who had never seen other work than his own.

"There is a chance for the exercise of much taste in getting out transcripts, and it is a duty we owe to the profession at large to get out the neatest work of which we are capable. A neat transcript is much more likely to be taken as the correct one, other things being equal, than one gotten up in a slovenly manner.

"I suggest to the editor that he extend a hearty invitation to the younger members of the profession to ask, through the columns of this paper, for information they may happen to stand in need of respecting different departments of the work stenographic, and that on the other hand experienced reporters and shorthand writers be cordially invited to use the columns of his paper for the enlightenment of the querists. In this way the paper will be made more breezy and valuable, and even some of the old salts may receive a tip now and then that will be of use to them. This would also tend to raise the standard of excellence in our work, and have its weight in helping us to be recognized as a profession."

J. F. CRAIG.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., Sept. 24, 1895.

\* \* \*

### Indenting.

My attention was called not long ago to the difficulty experienced by a young stenographer in reading his notes of testimony. Upon examination, I found that he wrote questions and answers solidly, occasionally indicating them by "q" and "a" when he had time to do so. I also discovered that he punctuated very little. Those were the serious factors that produced his trouble. I explained to him the method used by the best law reporters, of indenting to indicate questions and answers, and to my amazement this was new to him. It does seem impossible that, at this day, after all that has been published in books and magazines on that subject, there should be one short-hander, who would undertake legal reporting, who did not understand the use of

intention to distinguish the language of the lawyer from that of the witness. A slight difference in the application of the indenting principle is made whether marginal ruled, or unruled paper be used. The following illustration is with marginal ruling, shorthand to be substituted for longhand :

What is your name, age, and occupation ?

My name is John Jackson ; my age thirty-five, and my residence Stenographers' Hollow, Pitman county, State of Graham.

Were you acquainted with Athabasca Joe, in his life-time ?

Yes.

What, if any, system of shorthand did he write ?

Obj. to as improper, incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant and not within the issues.

Obj. sustained. Def't. excepting.  
In what business or occupation, if any, was he engaged during the last years of his life ?

He pretended to be a law reporter, but I never knew that he could write shorthand.

Plff. moved to strike out the last answer as not responsive to the question ; also that it was a conclusion of the witness that Athabasca Joe "pretended to be a law reporter," and not the statement of a fact and that it was immaterial what knowledge, or lack of knowledge the witness had of Joe's ability to write shorthand.

Motion granted. Def't. excepting.

Last question repeated.

Not any, as far as I know.

The following illustration is with unruled paper, shorthand to be substituted for the longhand :

I now repeat the last question to you and insist upon an answer, yes or no.

I can't answer the question any differently than what I have.

Pffs. Counsel : I insist, if the Court please, that that is an answer to the question.

The Court : I think it is. Ask your next, Mr. Blackstone.

When he hit you between the eyes, as you have stated, whom did you see ?

I didn't see anybody. I was dazed.

Have you recovered from that condition yet ?

I don't know. I feel kind of queer, even now, sometimes.

\* \* \*

THE typewriter has developed a new field for experts in chirography. A resume of the celebrated McDonald Will Case, in which forgery by the typewriter was a conspicuous feature, was presented in this department, from the pen of Mr. Edward E.

Neal, official stenographer, of Noblesville, Ind., in July and August of last year. Now attention is called to a case at Cleveland, O., wherein it is claimed that erasures have been made in a contract with that city ; and, incidentally, proof of the method of making a copy simultaneously with the original, by means of carbon sheets, is offered as tending to establish the contention that erasures have been made. This involves the necessity of establishing the fact that the original, and the paper claimed to be a copy, were made at the same time. Upon these various questions experts will, as I understand, testify.

\* \* \*

I RECEIVE, from time to time, requests from young stenographers, of both sexes, from all over the United States, for stenographic notes taken by me upon trials of cases, and, in some instances, for transcripts of the notes. The law of this State (and I doubt not that of most of the States of the Union) requires official stenographers to preserve their original stenographic notes for two years from the time of taking the same. So that the stenographer is precluded from permitting the notes to leave his custody during that period. The requirement that he shall "preserve" them includes the idea of keeping them within his control to prevent tampering with or changing them. Beside this statutory duty of preservation, experience has shown that necessity may arise at any time after the two years for reference to, or a transcript of the notes. I have known of such a contingency fifteen years subsequent to the trial. Within the past month it became necessary for me to refer to the original stenographic notes of a trial reported five years ago. The law stenographer ought, therefore, to preserve his original notes of everything. They possess a market value to him as long as he lives, and may prove of great benefit to the litigants who figured in the proceedings reported. Hence, those of my readers and friends who have been unable to secure original stenographic notes from me, will understand that it was from no indisposition on my part to comply with their wishes ; but because of the law and exigencies of the situation, I could not do so.

I would suggest to those who wish to get printed copies of proceedings of cases that have been stenographically reported, to

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

request a lawyer of their acquaintance to give them one or more. Usually attorneys have many more printed than are needed in the first court to which they appeal. When the case ends in the first appellate court, the extra copies are useless, except to the stenographic student for dictation practice.

### Correspondence.

#### STENOGRAPHERS IN FEDERAL COURTS.

"I take the liberty of addressing you, from having become acquainted with your name in the columns of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and believing that you are interested in anything looking toward stenographic advancement. I desire to ask your consideration of the following, and if you can favor me with a personal reply, I shall be greatly obliged. And if you think your reply would be of interest to other stenographers than myself, I should be glad to have you publish it in your column of *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

In the district of the Federal judicial system, where I reside and am employed as a stenographer, reporters are only occasionally employed in the Federal courts, and then only by special employment of the parties in each particular case, and frequently on behalf only of one side. In criminal cases, the only instances in which a reporter is employed, are when the defendant is able to employ him and pay for his services, or when the district attorney, some weeks or months in advance, obtains authority from the Department of Justice to employ a reporter in that particular case. In such instances as the last mentioned, the amount to be paid to the reporter is invariably limited, and if the case should happen to last longer than, weeks before its trial, was anticipated, the reporter must either withdraw in the middle of the trial, or take his chances on getting his money some time in the future, through the efforts of the district attorney.

What I desire to ask is, does this state of affairs exist all over the country, or is there some method by which, in the East, reporters are officially and regularly employed in the Federal courts, as they are almost everywhere, in the state courts?

If other districts are similarly situated, it seems to me that it would be well worth the efforts of stenographers all over the country to make some concerted attempt to secure some legislation by Congress to remedy the evil, which it certainly is. From conversations with attorneys and judges, I feel certain that they would almost unanimously support any such movement. What do you think?"

#### IMPROVEMENT.

ANSWER.—I am glad you have brought this subject before the stenographic public

at this time and in this form. That public is in need of constant reminders on various topics, and it is only by everlastingly keeping at it that much may be accomplished.

As I understand, the state of affairs described by you exists throughout the entire Federal judicial system. I do not understand that official stenographers are attached to any of the Federal courts. Their employment is temporary. I do not know of any valid reason that a distinction should be made between those courts and the State courts in the matter of the appointment of official stenographers. I think your suggestion of concerted action to secure Congressional legislation is proper, and should be acted upon. I believe with you, that such a movement would receive the cordial support of judges who preside, and of attorneys who practice, in the Federal courts.

I think one of the objects of The National Stenographers' Association, which was organized a number of years ago, but which, as I understand, is now defunct, was to procure legislation to remedy the evil to which you draw attention. I also think the Universal Association of Stenographers (of which, by the way, I have heard nothing, of late), proposed to bring about similar legislation.

I do not know why the stenographers who do the reporting of the Federal courts have not moved as a body in this matter. Possibly it is because, as individuals, they get about as much business, and as large compensation under the present arrangement (or more correctly, absence of arrangement—which sometimes is an advantage) as they would under a system of official appointment. This, however, is mere speculation on my part.

I would advise that you open correspondence with Federal court stenographers on the subject of your letter. You may safely count on the loyal support and hearty cooperation of *THE STENOGRAPHER* in such an undertaking as you suggest.

\* \* \*

### Holding Pen and Pencil.

"I have watched the columns of *THE STENOGRAPHER* in the hope of seeing a reply to someone in quest of the information I am about to ask; but I seem to be the only one in need of it, so finally I am compelled to bother you. Would you kindly give me an



idea of the best way to hold the pen or pencil, in writing shorthand so as to obtain the best results, with the greatest ease in manipulation? Which from your experience would you advise the best to develop—the arm, wrist or finger movement? I have solicited this information from various sources, and not receiving a reply from any, am led to think it is of little importance, or, perhaps, a matter of individuality; still, to satisfy myself, would like to get your opinion, which will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours very respectfully,"

J. LOWE.

ANSWER.—Replying to your inquiry, I would say, as I understand the authorities, they all agree that the best results are obtained by holding and using the pen or pencil, when writing shorthand, in the same way as when writing longhand. My advice, based on my experience, is to develop the conjoint movement of wrist and fingers. I think I have reaped the most satisfactory reward from it.

The question, however, should be decided from the standpoint of individuality. If you can do better longhand work with the arm movement, it ought to follow that that movement should be adopted. I do not regard the question of very grave importance. The practitioner will work out the solution of such conundrums almost unconsciously.

\* \* \*

## Letter-press Copies as Evidence.

CANTON, OHIO, September 12th, 1895.

MR. H. W. THORNE, Editor.

Johnstown, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I tore out and pasted, by means of gummed paper, in the proper book, a letter which had been inadvertently copied in the wrong press book. The remark was made that this "would invalidate it in court." Will you kindly give me your opinion on the subject, either in a personal letter or through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER? Very respectfully,

(MISS) ETTA MCLAIN.

ANSWER.—The fact that a letter has been press-copied in the wrong book and subsequently torn out and placed in another book, does not "invalidate" it as evidence—technically, secondary evidence. I think I can make this clear to you by explaining the rules of evidence upon which copies of papers are admitted as evidence of the contents of the original. I shall not pretend to give every aspect of the application of the rule. I shall confine myself to that which

may be necessary to answer your inquiry. The general rule of admission of evidence is, that a party must produce the highest and best evidence that the circumstances will admit to establish a fact, or state of facts. Suppose the firm by which you are employed during the course of a business transaction writes a letter to the party with whom the transaction is being conducted. Subsequently, a law-suit arises out of this transaction. It becomes necessary for your firm to prove the statements contained in the letter of your firm to the other party. It is self-evident that the best and highest evidence of the statements of the letter is the letter itself. On the trial of the law-suit, your firm's lawyer must produce the original letter, if possible, and put it in evidence. The letter is, however, in the possession of the other party—the one to whom it was written. Your firm's attorney, before the trial, serves on the attorney for the other party a notice to produce that letter, or subpoenas the other party to produce it. Ordinarily it is done by notice to produce. The call is not complied with; the letter is not produced. Secondary evidence of its contents is then admissible. The best secondary evidence of that letter must be an exact copy of it. An exact copy ought to be a press-copy, or for instance a carbon copy. Such a copy is produced and verified as an accurate copy, proof having first been made that the witness cannot recollect the contents of the original letter so as to state them accurately. Whether the copy produced is in a letter-book or in an old, worn out shoe, is not material so far as its *competency* is concerned. Its value, however, in convincing the jury, if disputed, that it is a copy, may depend upon its condition. If upon a detached piece of paper, the probability of its being a copy is not quite as great as if it were in a copy book with other copies of letters written and mailed by the firm on the same day. So the fact of the copy-sheet having been taken from the book and gummed in another book might be a suspicious circumstance, but not a fact that would preclude the copy from being received. I assume, of course, that due and proper proof had previously, on the trial, before the offer of the letter, been made, of the mailing of the original to the other party.

This ought to furnish you my opinion of

## THE STENOGRAPHER

the proposition stated, and my reasons therefor. *THE STENOGRAPHER* will be glad to hear from you, at any time.

### Notes.

MR. J. LOWE, of Providence, R. I., is stenographic amanuensis for the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co. of that city.

WHEN seeking information through this department, write communications upon one side of the paper, and always with the typewriter, if possible. If written with pen and ink, do it plainly. Do not forget to enclose return postage.

MISS ETTA McLAIN is engaged in the office of the Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Co., at Canton, O., as stenographic amanuensis.

MR. GEORGE HINGSTON is known throughout the country as an able stenographer located at Joliet, Ill. I did not know until recently that he mixed up pomology with chirography. The following, clipped from the *Joliet (Ills.) News*, would indicate it, however: "George Hingston, has, like young Lochinvar, 'come out of the west,' where he has been for two months looking after his Washington fruit farm."

MR. GEORGE MILLARD, said to be one of the best stenographers in the State of Massachusetts, was recently appointed secretary to the appellate division of the supreme court of that State.

MR. HARRY E. ORR, of 209 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, is stenographer with The Avery Stamping Co., of that City. Mr. Orr will please accept my thanks for favors recently shown me.

MR. MERTON E. KEITH, of South Pasadena, California, is a law stenographer of considerable experience in various courts.

MR. WILLIAM R. LANSING, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been a prominent law stenographer of that city for a number of years, and until recently the grand jury stenographer of the county (Monroe), has resigned that position, the district attorney of the county having demanded his resignation, as I understand. It seems that Mr. Lansing charges that the resignation was called for because of political reasons, while the district attorney affirms that Mr. Lansing was guilty of procuring from him a certifi-

cate upon which he drew compensation from the county treasury for extra work. I have always entertained a high opinion of Mr. Lansing as a gentleman and a stenographer; and until I get more convincing evidence of wrong on his part, I shall hesitate to believe the charges made against him. Judge Sutherland, to whom the resignation was made, in a letter accompanying the acceptance thereof, expressed his confidence in Mr. Lansing and his faithful work during his ten years' tenure of office.

APPLICANTS for positions as stenographers, in Cook county, Illinois, had a chance at the civil service examination, not long ago, in the common council chamber, at Chicago. There were twelve applicants, and they were subjected to exercises from dictation to the machine and dictation from notebook and general statement work. The following is clipped from the *Chicago Tribune*:

#### "EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHERS."

"Another matter for prompt action is the habit some Judges have of ignoring the law regarding the employment of stenographers. The last Legislature enacted a law declaring no shorthand work shall be done for the benefit of indigent defendants unless a requisition is first obtained from the County Board. But some Judges still follow the old system of appointing a stenographer without consulting the board and then certifying the bills to the Commissioners for payment. There is a bill of this nature certified by Judge Gibbons now before the board, and the Commissioners propose rejecting it on statutory grounds.

"Commissioners Cuning and Kunstman had a little tilt at the Public Service committee meeting yesterday over the resolution introduced by Kunstman giving the board control of industrial schools where dependent children are kept. Cuning thought Kunstman had sprung the measure merely to forestall him and anticipate the action of the special committee which is to make a report on the industrial school. The squabble was finally settled by sending the resolution to the Judiciary committee."

MR. H. K. WHEATON, law stenographer, of Dansville, N. Y., occasionally sends me bits of information. His latest contribution is a clipping from *The Buffalo Commercial*, of a new hit at the Irish witness:

"Mrs. Dolan, a witness in the Flaherty trial at Mount Morris, was asked by the counsel if her husband was an Italian. 'He is not,' she replied. 'He is an everyday Irishman.' This is a new type. What might be a Sunday Irishman?"

I AM sorry that space forbids the publication of the column and a-half report of the proceedings of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association, at their annual meeting, last September, which appeared in the *Providence Telegram*, and for a copy of which I am indebted to the well-known court stenographer, Mr. Frank Burt, of Boston. The members left Boston by boat for Providence. In the company were President Gardiner, who is a veteran court stenographer, in the vicinity, and one of the most skilful in the country; recording secretary Frank H. Burt, reporter for the third session of the superior court, at Boston; Mr. William L. Haskell, of Boston, court stenographer; Mr. William B. Wright, of Boston, court stenographer; Mrs. M. Douglass Holyoke, reporter of the common pleas court, Providence; Miss Etta A. Corbin, who has a shorthand school there, and others. The chief guest of the day was Rev. Oliver Dyer, of Warren, probably the most celebrated exponent of the phonographic art in America, and a veritable patriarch in the profession. He was, perhaps, the greatest promoter of phonography in the United States. He has a record as a lecturer, writer and lawyer.

The first thing after dinner was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Edwin R. Gardiner; vice-presidents, Rev. F. G. Morris, of Northampton, Mass., Reuel Small, of Portland, Me., Wells H. Johnson, of Concord, N. H., John H. Mimms, of St. Albans, Vt., George W. Millard, of Providence and Frank G. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn.; secretary, Mrs. M. Douglass Holyoke, of Providence; treasurer, Frank H. Burt, of Boston; executive committee, the president, secretary and treasurer, ex-officio, Rev. Oliver Dyer, of Warren, R. I., Miss Annie M. White, of Boston, and Thomas J. Griffin, of Providence; membership committee, Edward W. Harnden and Col. Samuel J. Menard and Miss Saidee M. Swift, of Boston.

Following the election of officers, the president's address was read. Papers were also read by Rev. Oliver Dyer, of Warren, R. I., and by Frank H. Burt, of Boston. The latter gave several reminiscences of a visit to London, where he met several stenographers, among whom was the son of Thomas Allen Reed, one of the originators

of phonetics. He also described a visit to one of the London courts and gave a very lucid account of the quaint English court room, with Chief Justice Colebridge as the presiding judge, and Sir Charles Russell as one of the leading counselors.

Papers were to have been read by President Gardiner and Messrs. Wright and Griffin, but the lateness of the hour made it necessary to postpone their reading until some future time, as several of the guests from out of town desired to return home.

The outing was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association, and will long be remembered by the members.

H. W. THORNE.

### Hayward's Shorthand College.

Mr. F. Benton Miller, principal of the shorthand department of Hayward's Shorthand and Business College, of St. Louis, Mo., writes as follows:

"DEAR SIR: My STENOGRAPHER came to hand Saturday, and I have read every article in it. I desire again to thank you for the help, encouragement and new life, stenographically speaking, I derive from it. You are filling a great want by so ably editing THE STENOGRAPHER. I trust you will pardon me for telling you this again. Every time I write I try to tell you how much I appreciate your efforts. However, in my humble opinion, it is the best journal extant.

"We have the largest school this fall that we have had in over two years. We are unable to impart such instruction as will enable a student to write and transcribe, without a single error, 100 words per minute, after only 28 days of instruction. Mr. Editor, if that can be accomplished in New York in twenty-eight days, suggest that they be given six months' instruction and then the 250 words per minute record would be side-tracked. Yours truly,"

F. BENTON MILLER.

POCKET SHORTHAND DICTIONARY, giving approved outlines for six thousand difficult, frequently occurring words. Benn Pitman system, 1894, the Moran Shorthand Company, St. Louis, Mo. This book is very handsomely gotten up and will be of considerable interest to the student. The retail price is \$1.00 per copy.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

A REPORTER for the *Phonographic World* was lately informed that the printed editions of the Scott-Browne text-books have become about exhausted, and that new editions will not, in all probability, ever be issued. Thus will soon entirely disappear another one of the American adaptations of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand.

\* \* \*

WHEN the shorthand student has mastered the "Manual" or the first part of the "Instructor," he looks about for a convenient *vade mecum* which he may place on his desk or keep in his pocket for frequent reference as to the standard outlines for words which he meets with in his early practice. This aid is now supplied in a convenient form in "Pitman's Abridged Shorthand Dictionary," neatly bound in leather with gilt edges and forming a *bijou* volume which we believe will become very popular with phonographers. It is not, of course, so comprehensive as "Pitman's Phonographic Dictionary," but the "Abridged" includes a useful distinctive feature in the shape of complete alphabetical lists of grammalogues and contracted words. This work is published by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, and the price is 85 cents.

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THE following appears in the *Normal Instructor*, a well-known and largely circulated educational paper: "Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor presents in a new dress the ever popular and reliable system of shorthand instruction invented by Isaac Pitman. The author aims to furnish a complete presentation of the subject and seems to have succeeded to a remarkable degree. It is so complete and every part of the system so fully and clearly explained that a pupil, without the aid of a teacher, may easily acquire a good, working knowledge of the subject."

\* \* \*

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

## BUSINESS LETTERS.

53.

MR. H. E. ROOT,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 27th reached this office too late to ship your order on that

day. Being a half-day, everything has to be gotten off with a rush; but they went forward this A. M., and we trust will reach you in due season.

What can you tell us of J. M. Walters? He desires to handle our goods, and refers us to you.—Yours truly.

54.

MR. L. T. JAMES,  
Jamestown, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st to hand, and we have entered your order for four organs, for which please accept our thanks. Before shipping, we would respectfully ask you to furnish us with references as to your commercial standing. You will understand this in a business spirit, as we have never had any business transactions with you before. We await an early reply.

Yours very truly.

55.

MR. ROBERT WALLACE,  
Fall River, Mass.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 10th inst., will state that upon referring to your letter of the 5th, we find that you positively did order coffee, and presumed that you meant it. For that reason we wrote you as we did, but we would much prefer to settle this controversy by returning the goods at once. We are perfectly satisfied to receive them in return, as we think we can dispose of them to advantage. In our last letter we requested you to forward your freight bill, so that the difference in freight that you claim might be settled satisfactorily. If you will kindly do so, it will enable us to arrange the matter to your satisfaction. Please send us bill of lading.

Yours truly.

56.

MESSRS. WEBB & Co.,  
London, England.

Gentlemen: Replying to your cable, we wired you that we would ship at once the improved feeders. We have prepared to fill your order for 500 on the date specified, and understand this is to mean an additional 100. It was our Mr. Cole's intention to write to you by this steamer, but he was called unexpectedly out of town, and was unable to do so. You may expect to hear from him by the following mail.

Yours truly.

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

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### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

19

## 53

- H. E. 1, 2, 3  
 2: 27 (166 v. 2) { x } U | U -  
 7 | 0, 16 a. m., 16 A n h 2 x  
 , - { H. E. ? 2, 2, 2, 2 ) x 2 x

54

- L. F. 4, 4, 6x  
 2: 21 - 6x  
 6x  
 6x  
 6x

55

[illegible]

56

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various notes, rests, and accidentals. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

\*.Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

### Corresponding Style.

MESSRS. BRIGHT & Co.,

Boston.

GENTLEMEN: We beg leave to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mr. Richard Templeton, a partner in the highly respectable house of Moore, Templeton & Co., of New York, who is about to visit your city for the purpose of extending the commercial relations of his house with the principal firms of your place. In strongly recommending our friend to your notice, we particularly request that you will not only forward his views by your influence and advice, but that you will also render his stay in your city as agreeable as possible, by showing him every attention that may be in your power. In case Mr. Templeton should have occasion to take up any money, either for traveling expenses or for operations of business, you will please to supply him with funds to the extent of five thousand dollars, taking his drafts upon us at three days' sight in reimbursement. We beg that upon similar and all other occasions you will freely command our services, and we remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

G. LYNCH & SON.

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### Reporting Style.

#### LEGAL TENDER.

The term "legal tender" is a technical expression signifying that which the law prescribes to be paid or tendered in order to discharge a debt, satisfy a judgment, fulfill a money contract, or pay taxes.

The very object, therefore, of a legal tender law must necessarily be to establish a fixed and immutable measure, or standard, by which the value repaid or returned may be compared with and made equal to the value acknowledged to have been received, and in other cases by which the value paid in satisfaction of a debt, or a judgment may

be compared and equalized with the value agreed or adjudged to be payable therefor.

This being the nature and the object of all legal tender laws, reason itself requires that when such a law gives legal tender force to several kinds of money, these kinds of money must be always preserved at equal value, for if they are not so preserved the nature of the legal tender law is violated and its essential object is defeated. This is not only a requirement of reason, but it is also demanded by that spirit of justice which is the soul of law and should be the animating principle of all legislation.

Legal tender laws control the execution of contracts, and every contract embraces two or more persons, sustaining to each other complementary relations. The essence of these reciprocal relations is equality; equality of the value received at the date of the note or bond, with the value agreed to be returned at its maturity.

The whole theory of a money penalty for default of specific performance rests upon the doctrine here set forth, and this doctrine also underlies all taxation, for without fixed value in the medium of payment the taxing power can neither provide adequately for the public needs nor gauge the burden laid on the tax-payers.

Not money but money's worth, not the dollar but the dollar's worth, is the motor of industry, the propelling force behind human enterprise and endeavor. This truth is the key to the obligations of governments in respect to legal tender money; they are bound to preserve its value, its true worth. The name of the coin, the denomination of the note, is absolutely naught: the value is the essence of the matter; equality of value, not identity of substance, between the thing borrowed and the thing returned; equality of value, not specific identity, between the thing promised and the thing performed, will alone content the avidity of justice for what is right.—*Sound Currency, Vol. II. No. 7, X.*

Corresponding Style. j v n . l b l a u k e o t o r a d ; z a k h f , - p l s r  
p l z u e h f i r u t . r e . 10 . 9 p p o f e y u m u 3 . 0 p p / r e p e l e  
r e p e t e r p f e d d t f e u p p . 10 . L o o r e l e . 7 o x 6  
e g r e h e d e u r e a l o m e d e 2 e p p u y u e p p f  
2 o p r e d e s s : l z 2 q u o - b e m . a d e m u m e p p o r  
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## Munson Department.

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Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

DEAR SIR: I suppose these articles are used more or less by beginners as practice, and for that reason I shall choose good literature, or rather that which will not fatigue the reader (who has the worst end of the bargain?). I think that, in the main, teachers are prone to give "examples" of what they or some other person have done, losing sight of the fact that this matter is for practice, and that it is very much of a bore for any one to read, "What is your name?" "John Smith." "Are you a butcher?" "Yes, sir"; and that sort of thing; and also losing sight of the fact that a larger vocabulary, the stock in trade of the stenographer, may be found in the selections that might be made from contemporaneous writers. I shall probably send you matter "reported by J. N. Kimball," but you'll never know it, and it will be sent because it is interesting matter, in the first place, and because also it goes with a vim, both with reader and writer.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. KIMBALL.

## Key.

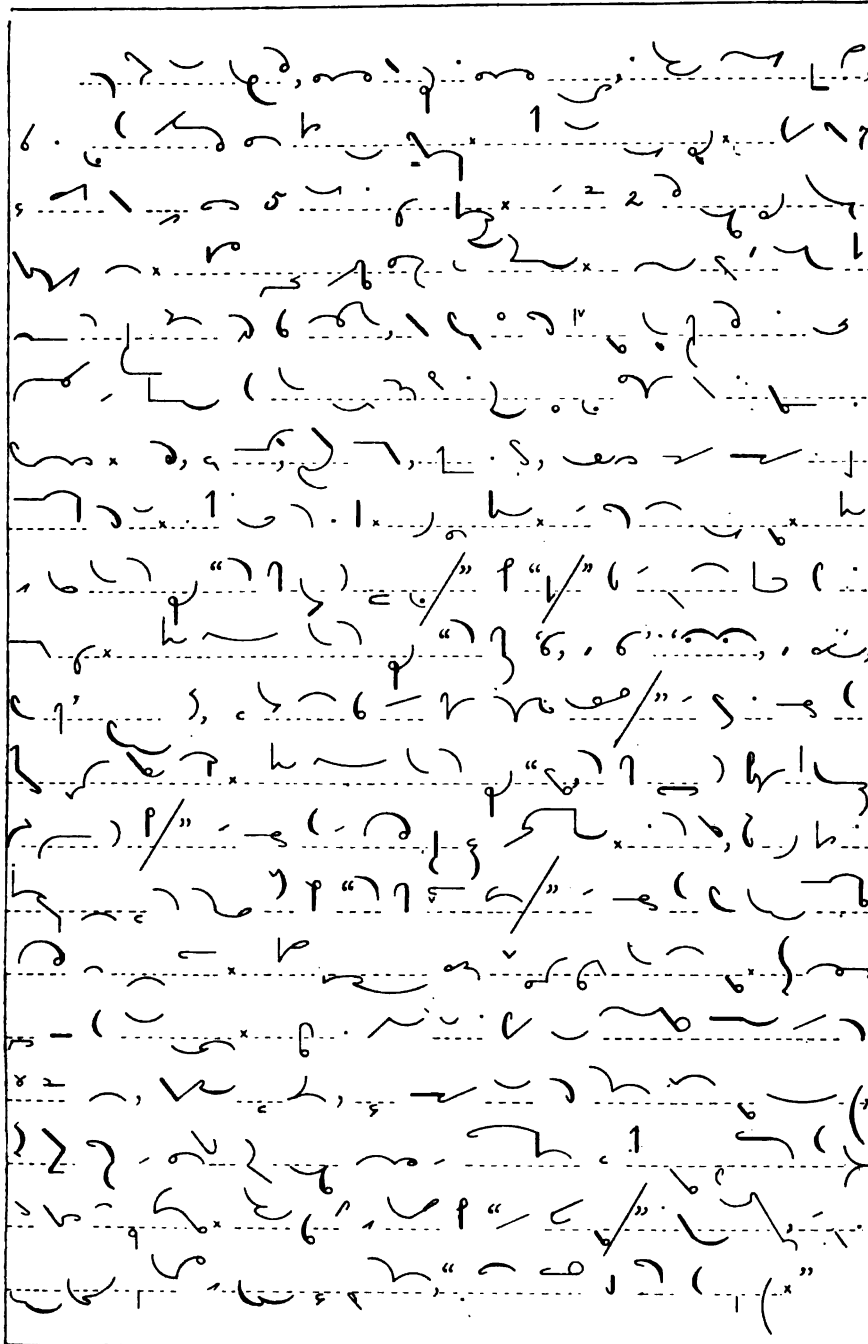
We prowled on for several hours, sometimes by the seaside and sometimes inland, and finally managed to get lost, which is a feat that requires some talent in Bermuda. I had on new shoes. They were No. 7 when I started, but were not more than 5 now, and still diminishing. I walked two hours in those shoes, after that, before we reached home. Doubtless I could have the reader's sympathy for the asking. Many people have never had the headache or the toothache, and I am one of those myself, but everybody has worn tight boots for two or three hours, and known the luxury of taking

them off in a retired spot and seeing his feet swell up and obscure the firmament. Once, when a callow, bashful cub, I took a plain, unsentimental country girl to a comedy, one night. I had known her a day. She seemed divine. I wore my new boots. At the end of the first half hour, she said: "Why do you fidget so with your feet?" I said, "Did I?" Then I put my attention there and kept still. At the end of another half hour she said, "Why do you say 'yes; Oh yes,' and 'Ha, ha, Oh certainly, very true,' to everything I say, when half the time those are utterly irrelevant answers?" I blushed and explained that I had been a little absent-minded. At the end of another half hour she said, "Please, why do you grin so steadfastly at vacancy and yet look so sad?" I explained that I always did that when I was reflecting. An hour passed, and then she turned and contemplated me with her earnest eyes and said, "Why do you cry all the time?" I explained that very funny comedies always made me cry. At last human nature surrendered, and I secretly slipped off my boots. That was a mistake. I could not get them on any more. It was a rainy night and there were no omnibuses going our way, and as I walked home, burning with shame, with the girl on one arm and my boots under the other, I was an object worthy of some compassion, especially in those moments of martyrdom when I had to pass through the glare that fell upon the pavement from the street lamps. Finally this child of the forest said, "Where are your boots?" and being unprepared, I put a fitting finish to the follies of the evening with the stupid remark, "The higher classes do not wear them to the theatre."

MARK TWAIN.



Munson Shorthand.



# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

I am requested by a correspondent to give a further exemplification of a method of shorthand instruction, which I believe is original with myself, and which, for want of a better name, I designate as the "Blocks of Five" plan.

As soon as the pupil masters the alphabet, vowels, and rules for position, he commences the systematic practice of graded sentences in blocks of five. For a few days the teacher writes the first line for a copy, but very soon the pupil is made to depend upon himself and must set his own copy.

Note books are used which are ruled so that the space between the lines is just twice the length of a full length consonant. This gives the pupil a convenient guide for the size of the characters without the use of double line paper. The earlier inaccuracies of size, inclination, and shading are very closely criticised, and in a very few days the blocks of five become symmetrical, and an accurate shorthand chirography and a fair degree of speed are acquired before the pupil is through the principles and ready for dictation.

The sentences selected from my "Graded Sentence Book," to illustrate this subject, are as follows:

### Key.

No. 93. You must *awake* early and leave for *Owego*, where your son *awaits* you. (Illustrating the use of the Way stroke when preceded by a vowel.)

No. 155. The two large *rear* offices of the city hall are occupied by Samuel *Thayer*, the *miserly* mayor. (The use of the upward Ray at the end of words when preceded by Ith, Em, or Ray.)

No. 364. The skillful *physician* made the necessary *incision* with *precision* while engaged in *conversation* with the sick man. (Eshon hook.)

No. 512. His *self-conceit* was *self-evident* and enabled him to retain his *self-possession* under the most trying circumstances. (Self and self-con.)

It is my usual practice to have the pupils vocalize at least the first two sentences and to permit no practice for speed until a high degree of accuracy has been acquired.

I WILL be pleased to answer all communications sent to me, either by letter or in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

I AM in receipt of a letter from a physician in New York State, who is also a stenographer. He wishes to know if there is any extended demand for expert medical reporters. I have answered him as fully and as far as my experience goes. If any one can give him further information, I will be pleased to forward to him any communications sent to me.

### Medical Reporting.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 17, 1895.

A. D. M., M. D., P., N. Y.,

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of October 7th. I hardly know how to answer you, at least in an advisory manner. I should think with your medical education, that you have a grand groundwork for medical reporting, providing you have verbatim speed. I have been interested more or less in medical reporting, for a number of years, and at the present time, in addition to being the official reporter of the Allegheny County Medical Society, I guess I do all of the medical reporting in this section of the country. I drifted into it without intention, and have gradually acquired a sufficient knowledge of medical nomenclature, to successfully report technicalities of this profession. I might say that not having time to read the voluminous text-books of medicine, and yet desiring to obtain a command of the nomenclature, I have read and practiced through a large number of quiz compends. I found these little books especially valuable, as they gave me a vocabulary and a knowledge of the various departments of medicine. If you desire, I could send you a copy of the *Pittsburgh Medical Review*, together with my notes, if you are a Graham writer.

I can hardly give you any information regarding the status of medical reporting in any other city but Pittsburgh. There is not enough of it here to keep me busy, but what I do report I charge double the rates of ordinary work, and probably add about \$400.00 a year to my income, without interfering with my regular business.

I am not sure that P—— would furnish you a large enough field, and I am not informed as to the demand for this class of work in other cities, nor whether there are already men in the field who make a specialty of it.

I might say incidentally, however, that it requires a very high rate of speed to report medical matter, on account of the length of so many of the outlines. It does not require much of an effort on my part, to report the average run of speakers in an ordinary public utterance, but when reporting medical matter, I have to strain every nerve, in order to get it down in such a manner as to be able to read it accurately.

I am afraid I have not been able, even in this rather lengthy communication, to give you much satisfactory information, but at the same time if I have fallen short, it was from lack of knowledge and not from lack of inclination.

Yours truly,  
H. L. ANDREWS.



## "Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

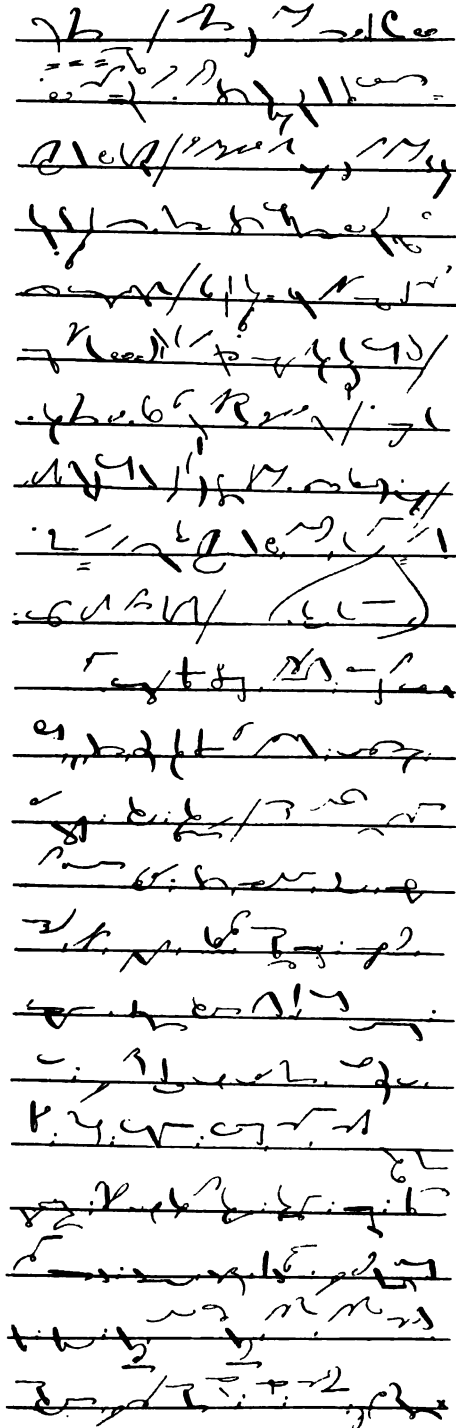
(Copyrighted).

## Further German Examples.

In German, as in English, when words contain several consonants, the consonant outline—especially if an initial vowel be definitely established, by position or otherwise—will generally be sufficient for legibility. It is in the shorter words in that language, as it is in English, that the advantage of being able to *choose* whether a prominent vowel or a prominent consonant shall be expressed, is most clearly perceived. This opportunity for choosing—of not being rigidly confined to an outline composed entirely of consonants, was commented on in the *Popular Science Monthly* review of the "Exact," already mentioned. A few German words and phrases are appended, in which some of the shorter words appear. The question of relative brevity has already been touched on as applying to English, and somewhat for other languages. The stroke *l*, it may be observed, will generally be sufficient, initially, for *ich*, and, finally, for *ê*, *ï* being closely related in sound to the latter.

Ich glaubte dass sie spielten; ich wurde Sie loben; sie hatten ihn gelobt; soldat; held; bauen; zahl; du; die; Stadt, Rauber; nicht einmal; sich einbilden; wohl; was machen sie? einst, einmal; am Morgen; im voljen Jahre; blau; gar nicht; zeitung; gelert, unwahr; reizen; erbittern; wissen; um das Haus gehen; Kunstschul, Kunstwerk; die Damen folken leben! oben angegeben; ohr; er ist hinter den ohren noch nicht trocken: Ost zu Nord; Ostwartz; ordinär; Olberg; Olgarten; eintrag; ein-treten; Epos; Epoche; Epicarpium; Das ist noch weit im Felde; Feldgericht; guten Abend! Das Haus liegt gegen Abend; Abendgung, Abendlander; die Abendvolker; er ist schon abgeführt worden; abeuf; abeufen; Abschlagen; einen stoss abschlagen; imlauf; imlaufen; umtreiben; unbeholken; er ist mir unbekannt; unstet; unstat; unterschlag; es ist alles vorbei.

[NOTE—Putting the above in Roman letters, may render comparison of shorthand and key easier, for some readers.]



For specimen pages and circulars containing opinions of well-known expert stenographers concerning "Exact Phonography," address, Geo. R. Bishop, N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. City.

[illegible]

## Mr. Bishops' Reply to Mr. North.

Concerning Mr. North's letter of August 19th, I say, briefly :

I. I quoted him as saying that his specimens in August number were "practically pure Graham." He says—as if correcting me—that his words were : "I write Graham's *style* of phonography." My quotation of him was correct. I trust he is not seeking to induce the reader to believe that I misquoted him. His reference to writing "form" Fer-em, does not militate with my assertion that there was nothing distinctly Graham about his specimens. Graham's own distinctive outline for *form* is *fer*.<sup>1</sup>

II. He implies that I claimed use of V-stroke in German "*was*," as an *Exact* principle. My intention was to claim that the rest of his sign, *following* V, was such a principle ; being a *stroke vowel*, distinguished as such by *preceding circle*, as per the *Exact*, and *precisely like my form for another sound of a*. I feel as though he must have understood this to be my meaning, and that he is not quite ingenuous in his answer.

III. I was familiar with final tick for *ed* as used by Scott-Browne, before Mr. Browne published any text-book. I referred in my letter to Mr. North's use of arbitrary tick for final *e* on plurals (as described by him), and said that *that* was not Graham. Mr. North now substantially admits it was not ; and I accept his admission.

IV. I did not object to use of arbitraries for German words or particles, and do not now. They should, of course, be used discreetly, *especially for equivalents in meaning in different languages where the sounds are entirely unlike* ; e. g., if one were to say, "I did not say *und*, but *and*," or, "I did not say *to*, I said *zu*"—and were in each case to use the same sign for the contrasted but equivalent words, confusion would ensue, and his notes would be uncertain—unless he remembered the words and the order in which they came.

V. Mr. North refers to an amanuensis, or supposed writer of the *Exact*, who could not readily read his notes. I think I know to whom he refers. The gentleman had started with Pitman, and failed with it ; then, taking up the *Exact*, had studied that, acquiring some facility in use of it. But whenever he called on me, *he had expedients and excep-*

*tions of his own to exhibit—things he was practising on and experimenting with.* If, with his original Pitman, and something of the *Exact*, and his own additions to both, he had not got confused and found difficulty in, reading, it would have been matter for surprise. It was contrary to my principles to suggest to him that he had better stick to one thing : I have never asked a person to buy a copy of my book, or a teacher to introduce it ; have simply advertised, and illustrated it, and presented arguments, and then let people take it, or let it alone—hence, I did not advise him. But I will make a suggestion to Mr. North. I have in my office a large pile of notes taken by a young man who was for more than three years my assistant, taking my dictations—some of the dictations rapid—a man who is now with one of our largest banking houses, with whom I got him the situation. The notes referred to are in the *Exact*, pure and simple ; the young man never studied a Pitman work. I can myself take those notes, anywhere—not going back to get context—and read them rapidly, and almost anywhere I can readily read them *backwards*. I invite Mr. North to call, and in this way find out whether the *Exact* is legible, or not.

VI. Mr. North criticises my phonology in "*near*," no doubt, being of the opinion that I should have used *ê*-stroke, not *l*. Well, phonologists recognize that these two sounds are very closely related. Prof. W. D. Whitney (in *Oriental and Linguistic Studies*) shows that *l* is the most frequently occurring vowel sound in English, and my *l*-sign is the easiest form I could think of ; so, as the sounds are so close, and especially as most people pronounce the vowel *l* and not *ê*, I used sign for *l*, the *approximate* sound. But how astonishing for Mr. North to make this criticism ! *He* uses a light dot for one sound, a heavy one for the other, both in the same position ; and same "position" in "position" writing, not only for both these, but also to indicate four other preceding, and same number of succeeding, vowel sounds, and writing *near*, *honor*, *inner*, *nor*, all alike ; so, what right has *he* to complain of the slight comparative ambiguity of representing, for greater facility, *two* closely related sounds, by same sign ? Students of the *Exact* know that for the securing of this facility, signs for *approximate*

male sounds are often used; as, that for *ö* for *ä* (*ö* in *nöt*, *ä* in *fär*); *ä*-sign for *aw*; and, in German, where mere *ü*-form is easiest and no doubt will arise, I use it in place of sign for another and more exact sound of *u*. He also refers to my "making use of different signs for the same sound, and the same sign for different sounds." I have answered the latter point—that I *do* use same sign, occasionally, for two *closely related* sounds, and have referred to *his* use of *same first position* to indicate *six preceding and six succeeding* sounds—twelve in all! On the other point—that on use of two signs for same sound—I do, for facility, use more than one sign, in some cases. But what a well-known precedent I have, in his boasted "Graham!" What about *its* two strokes for R, two for L, two for SH, two for W, two for Y, and an additional representation, by hook, of L, R, N, V, F? And what about representing *every* vowel, first by a sign, secondly by position—*two ways for each*? Mr. North represents R and L, each in *three* ways; two strokes for each, and a hook for each. This, of course, is for facility; it is legitimate, and is the principle on which the *Exact* in less degree proceeds. But how remarkably Mr. North's "Damascus blade" cuts both ways!

VII. Mr. North uses an expression that surprises me. He says he is not president of a shorthand society "run in the interest of any particular system of shorthand." Does he think I am? I am not president of any, now; but have been, twice, of the New York State Association. I should like to have him ask Mr. Thornton, now our president, author of the so-called "Light Line," if *he* thinks that Association has ever been run in that way; or Mr. Osgoodby, who has been twice president, and who is the author of a whole series of text-books. The court stenographers of this State, a very large number of whom are members (and Mr. Graham and Mr. Munson have both been honorary members of the Association), write various adaptations; and any one of them would spurn the suggestion that the Association favors any one system. Even a slight acquaintance with the prominent well-known practitioners of the art in this State, might be of advantage to Mr. North in enabling him to apprehend a larger way of looking at the art—a way that omits favoring "systems"—than he now has.

VIII. As to the curiosities in the way of devices which he finds in the *Exact*—referring, I suppose, to certain irregular and ungeometrical forms not found in phonography generally—I will say, that there are a few such—which do not conflict with anything else, which are added for greater facility, and which work in well—concerning which, the head of the stenographic corps of both houses of the British Parliament has recently written me thus:

"Considering how much your system has in common with the great German systems, which write their vowels in the outline, I wonder that you do not refer to them by way of confirmation."

I think the reader will appreciate this, though it be left without note or comment. But now, let me add another, from the same letter:

"From the first, I have always been greatly interested in your system, and have again and again recommended it as worthy of study because it seemed to me to be an attempt, and, so far as I could judge from a cursory examination, a very promising attempt, to strengthen phonography in its weakest point."

This "weakest point," of which the stenographer to the two Houses of Parliament speaks, is, of course, the *vowel* part—which Mr. North thinks needs no strengthening! These words, written by one of the most distinguished practitioners of the art, the one holding the most important official stenographic position that is held anywhere (for Mr. Murphy, at Washington, is stenographer to *only one* of our houses of Congress), weigh more heavily with me than does Mr. North's criticism. The writer of the quoted words is the one of whom Lord Rosebery spoke when he said that when he, Rosebery, went into the House of Lords and into committees of that house, he felt himself fairly "paralyzed" by the manner in which this expert reporter almost anticipated his utterances before they fell from his lips.

GEO. R. BISHOP.

THE *Los Angeles Express*, of September 24th, announces that Elias Longley's American Manual of Phonography, Reporter's Guide and Phonographic Dictionary, will probably be selected as the text-books in the Los Angeles high school. A letter from Mr. Longley, states that his book has been introduced into the Stanislaus county high school, at Yreka, Cal.

## THE STENOGRAPHER

### Letter from Dr. Tombo.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,  
Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Kindly allow me to make a few remarks in reply to Mr. North's letter in the October issue of THE STENOGRAPHER.

1. Mr. North holds that the writer of any one Pitmanic style, no matter which, would be acting against his best interests if he were to set to work to learn either Bishop's or Gabelsberger for German. In this respect I fully agree with Mr. North, and emphatically expressed the same opinion in a paper I read before the World's Congress of Stenographers, in Chicago, on "Shorthand and the Study of Foreign Languages" (*National Stenographer*, Official Report of the World's Congress of Stenographers, p. 249) in the following passage: "However, I am so convinced of the advantage of using the adaptation of the same system in the foreign language, that I would advise all writers of a geometric system to use an adaptation of their own system, if one exists, even if it be much inferior to the system principally used in that country." Had Mr. North confined himself to this statement in his initial article, I should not have found occasion to bring up this discussion. But when this gentleman claims that a Pitmanic system is better adapted to German than Gabelsberger, I am of the opinion that he knows not whereof he speaks, for he unhesitatingly admits his very poor knowledge of the system.

2. The fact that Mr. North has met with but one Gabelsberger writer in his life, must be regarded as his own misfortune. I have a list of several hundred writers of the Gabelsberger system residing in every State of the Union, many of whom employ the system both for German and English, and of whom quite a number were once writers of Pitmanic systems. It is not at all surprising that the Gabelsberger writer to whom Mr. North has reference, employed the Gabelsberger system for German, while he used Pitman for English, when we consider that our English adaptation (Richter's) has only been published for seven years. Before that time the only adaptation in existence was that of Geiger, which was rather a

theoretical treatise of the system, and not a text-book based on long practical experience, not to speak of a thorough knowledge of the English language. It will be difficult to find a Gabelsberger writer acquainted with Richter's excellent adaptation either in this country or in England, who would prefer a Pitmanic system to the Gabelsberger adaptation.

3. Mr. North's quotation of Mr. Fred Irland's remark regarding the tenacity with which the Teutonic race hold fast to their own, is entirely irrelevant. It is not the Teutonic race, but rather the Anglo-Saxon race, that, in the case in point is holding fast to its own. It is the Graphic systems that represent progress in the art of shorthand, for they were invented after the Geometric systems had long been in use.

4. The question whether a vertical script answers better to the laws of hygiene than a slant script, has by no means been definitely settled, but Mr. North completely misunderstands the nature of the Graphic systems, when he calls them slanting systems. Slanting is just as little characteristic of a script or graphic system, as it is of longhand. The Graphic systems are not slanting systems at all, but one-slope systems, and may just as well be written in a vertical as in a sloping manner. The writer of a Graphic system employs the same slope therein as he uses in longhand, in which respect the Graphic systems justly claim to be far superior to the Geometric systems, calling, as the latter do, for a constant change of slope.

Yours very truly,

DR. RUDOLF TOMBO.

### Burnz Fonic Shorthand.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: Please tell readers of THE STENOGRAPHER, who are clamoring for their page of Burnz notes, that I am so busy in preparing the copy for shorthand pages of new and additional law and business matter for my forthcoming edition of "Selections," that I have not time to get out Burnz notes for THE STENOGRAPHER. "Selections" is my advanced Reader for students of Burnz Fonic shorthand.

Respectfully,

ELIZA B. BURNZ.



# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1895.

NUMBER 6.

## The Bold Singer.

From the German—by JOHN WATSON.

"What hear I, out beyond the walls?  
What on the bridge is nearing?  
Let the glad song within these walls  
Re-echo in our hearing."

The king commands, the page retires,  
The boy returns, the king requires  
The old man's instant entrance.

"God bless the noble men you are;  
The ladies, fair, I greet them;  
What brilliant heaven, star by star,  
Your names, who could repeat them.  
In hall so full of wealth and taste  
Let eyes be closed, no time to waste  
In rapturous admiration."

The singer pressed his eyelids fast  
And sang in tones inspiring;  
The knights looked bold; with eyes downcast  
The ladies list'—admiring.  
The king, well pleased with what he heard,  
In token of his high regard,  
A golden chain presented.

"The golden chain I envy not,  
Give rather to your true men,  
Who, bold of mien, in charges hot  
Break lances with the foemen.  
Give to the chancellor that thou hast;  
Let him with other burdens vast,  
A golden burden carry.

*Like bird in leafy bower that sings,  
Nor thought of gain regardeth,  
The song that from my bosom springs  
Is sound that rich rewardeth.*  
Yet grant a single wish of mine;  
A goblet of the richest wine  
In purest gold I'd welcome."

He raise his arm, the cup he quaffed.  
"O wine, I love thee dearly;  
Happy the home where such a draught  
Is deemed a trifle merely.  
Go'st well with you, then think on me  
And thank the Lord as warm as we  
For this high favor thank you."

## Several Subjects.

By JOHN WATSON.

**A**MID the ever-recurring wreck of shorthand magazines, we have THE STENOGRAPHER, a good example of the survival of the fittest; readers and contributors should therefore vie with each other in sustaining it and making it even more attractive than it hitherto has been.

*Just "hip!"*—The subject was hypnotism, and I asked the reporter what outlines he had used for the word and its derivatives. "Just hip," was the reply. The incident shows with what ease a medical man can report in his own sphere, as compared with the hard task of H. L. Andrews, for instance, who has to use long outlines, and presumably many vowels, in order to enable him to read with accuracy. And the longer the words the faster the general reporter must write. With the other it is just the reverse. Recently I saved from the waste-basket some verbatim reports by two medical men for the purpose of showing them to pupils. They are neatly written, with no indication of haste or that any but simple words were met, although the subjects discussed—"Etiology of Idiopathic Hypertrophy of the Heart," for example—show just what was to be expected at any moment. As for vowels, they seem to be all but superfluous in this branch of reporting.

*No cramped writing.*—My (school) notebooks are used in the manner described by Mr. Andrews (page 156), and the lines are one-half inch apart. No double-ruled or narrow-ruled paper for me. Now, if Mr. Andrews will give more freedom laterally, writing *inter*, for example, instead of *int* he

will do still more towards emancipating pupils from the thralldom of an old-time fallacy, viz., that brevity is the soul of shorthand.

*Correcting the transcript.* Around every superfluous letter or comma I run a thin line of red ink, and around every *mischievous* comma I lay it on pretty thick, and like as not scold the pupil for the waste of so much valuable ink. Nothing like the ruby red for scaring the pupil into making a clean transcript.

The three styles of Pitman make a very telling object lesson for my advanced pupils. I have specimens of all three pasted on a card, and a specimen of my own *one* style—the "Reporting"—in close proximity. Pupils are thus enabled to realize at a glance the slow torture they have escaped by learning reporting at once and for all.

So Mr. Scott-Browne's adaptation of the Pitman is doomed. A system founded on an *ed*-tick, and that the property of other people, never had much excuse for a separate existence. The tick will survive, however.

### A Few Words About Typewriters.

By GEORGE H. THORNTON.

**I**T HAS often been said that Yankee ingenuity will invent anything for which there is a demand. Past experience in reference to nearly all machinery attachments and appliances goes far toward verifying this rule. The invention of the linotype and the improvements to the printing press, all along its evolution from a simple bed and platen, to that triumph of human genius, the modern web perfecting press, show clearly that this has been the rule, where the printer's ink is involved. In view of these facts, it seems strange that some of the floating ingenuity of our countrymen has not alighted on the typewriter and made it a creature to do our bidding, instead of the unruly servant we now find it to be. No doubt there are many minds at work on the machine, but either they are not of the right sort or they are not being directed in the proper channels to accomplish the needed result. It is evident that the work that has been done of late in the way of invention has been in the line of small improvements on old

devices, and many of such supposed improvements have not turned out to be of value. Probably there are few persons who use typewriters to any considerable extent who have not experienced disappointment, as one number after another of improved Caligraphs or Remingtons or other machines, have come upon the market only to be pronounced, after trial, as inferior to the earlier makes. Old No. 8 was said to have been the first Remington sold. It was, of course, a machine which wrote all caps and had a treadle attachment for bringing back the carriage. That instrument was said by those who used it to have worked better, and stood the wear and tear better, than any machine that has since been made. It is certain that in the speed contests in Buffalo, which used to be quite frequent, the operator considered that getting No. 8 to work with was like getting at the outset a good many yards start in the race. These facts would seem to indicate that the process of evolution has not been going on in reference to typewriters. It is an important fact that no great invention in reference to them has come to light since the original one. There do not seem to be anything like the number of mechanical difficulties to be overcome that there are in the construction of such a machine as the linotype. To an ordinary observer it seems that they are but simple problems, and those of an easy solution. When we consider what results the expert pianist can accomplish in the use of the keyboard, the number of keys that can be struck in a minute, and realize that the same number of letters printed on a typewriter would enable the operator to report the fastest speaker who ever occupied a rostrum or examined a witness, it seems discouraging to find that more is not done to make the use of keys effective for rapid writing.

Is it because the attention of inventors has not been called to the necessity of a proper kind of device, or is it that a sufficient demand has not been made apparent, and it has not been shown that there would be any great profit arising? Whatever the reason, it seems evident that inventors are behind the times, in this respect. This communication would modestly call their attention to the fact that the world needs a typewriter which can be operated with the rapidity of spoken words, and it is time the ingenious mechanic began its construction.

## The Written Expression of Thought.

By BATES TORREY.

**T**O OUR thinking, one of the most striking recommendations of the Committee of Ten, referred to some months ago, was that in the high school the subject of English should have as much time allotted to it as Latin, and that incidental to the study of literature there should be training in the expression of thought. Training in the *expression of thought*. This last is of importance in typewriting, when the writing machine is made an agency for the transcription of shorthand notes.

A much larger proportion of people can talk entertainingly or convincingly upon a subject than express the thought in writing. Writing and composition are more in the nature of a literary accomplishment which few possess. Conversation, or the power of argumentative speech, is unconsciously cultivated from youth upward; literary art is held to be only the proper bent of a few, and left to develop of itself—or such is commonly the case. If not easy to bring to the surface, it is left to lie dormant, and the few become the scribes of the world.

Is not that about so? It is *scribo*, to write, and the word *describe* has a clear paternity; but where a hundred observers can describe with all the vividness of fluent utterance a thrilling accident, probably not more than one or two could *write* a logical and interesting account of the happening. The ability to describe an event on paper, or to express our thoughts in writing, is regarded as a special gift, and more often considered of miraculous origin or a blessing of heredity, than the result of cultivation.

But what may be said of the tendencies of the child of reading parents, who has early the amateur printing outfit, who has access to a well selected library and current periodicals, who has always been encouraged to write letters and keep a diary, and when abroad expected to write home reports of his observations? What will be a distinguishing characteristic of such a young person, with that undercurrent of training in the "expression of thought?" We reply that the ability to write developed all along will manifest itself. Companions may wonder

at the "gift," as they enviously term it, but it is not a matter for wonder to those who see in it the results of an education. "Training in the expression of thought" will, we believe, lead to better descriptive powers in our young people when called upon to write.

Pass to the shorthand school, and begin with the stenographic department. Note the uneven qualities of the student. Those from homes of culture and refinement soon separate from the rest, and yet by extraordinary effort the teacher is enabled to carry all along to a certain stage in the study. What is the distinguishing mark of that stage? That the time has arrived for a correct "expression of thought." The need for this would not necessarily be disclosed in the study of shorthand—at least, not glaringly; for after a dictation the student will rise in his place and ordinarily give a passable rendering of his notes. At the same time, such a demonstration is very deceptive, as every teacher will admit.

Continue on to the typewriting department, and witness the full disclosure. Here expressive writing has to be made, and the student stands or falls by the outcome. How frequently he falls—and why? Because his powers of literary expression have not been sufficiently educated; an essential branch of English training has been neglected, namely, the practical application of the rules of grammar, the demands of diction, or the many requirements of spelling and punctuation.

The Committee of Ten doubtless have other ends in view than the happiness of the shorthand teacher, but the consummation of their recommendation will be hailed with delight by us, because we deal with the product of the schools. If only the English—practicable for writing as well as reading—of our students could be relied upon, how much better would be their progress, and how much more definite could be the promises of results. Why, in a free evening school just ended, we know that the entry number was eighty, forty fell out, and eleven secured the certificate of efficiency. A much larger number could stand up and read (or ramble) through a dictation, but only eleven could write a story of it. By all means let us have training in the expression of thought, and speed the day!

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

### Literal Reporting.

By GRIGSBY.

#### II. STUDY—PART FIRST.

**T**O become an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, Study and Practice.—*Aristotle.*

Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch.*

Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon.*

Let patience have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, lacking in nothing.—*St. James.*

Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect.—*Jesus.*

Perfection is the only worthy ideal in the mind's eye. It is a duty, because even it is possible to man. Of course, the way is long and hard; but is straight traveling on a hard road. Just keep out of the mud! Avoid, as you would leprosy, such "soft things" in illimitable shorthand growth and habit as the promise of perfection in a few months of "study" under those dead-weight professors—"Blind leaders of the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch."

My task is to establish conditions unfavorable to the spread of such bacteria (with incidental cauterizing) and to knock out their occupation by argument; and "great authorities are arguments," said Daniel Webster. "Apt quotations carry convictions," echoes Gladstone. Besides, they give a harmonizing prelude to the notes I would play—minor chords only as jesting suggestions of sober thought to keep the attention, which is the first command of all disciplinary tactics. Indeed, as Wilmott says: "Attention makes the genius; all learning, fancy and science depend upon it." Even digressions, when sustained, are like the wider range of round-ups on the plains—what prepared Roosevelt to finish the fight as with the beasts at Ephesus. But the freshest way to hold the attention of able men in any profession is to quote the Old Masters of study—thought. As Pascal said: "Those we call the ancients were really new in everything." It was Terentius, that immaculate Latin tragic comedian, B. C., 200, who ex-

claimed: "May the gods help me—but tell me, where was I (at)?"

No course of study is better for a candidate of literal reporting than to imbibe the spirit of Horace:

"As for myself, I feel a thirst inbred,  
To drink these maxims at the fountain-head."

Get the pure seed-thoughts; plant them in simple soil, not in artificial theory, and then train them into solid growth under the electric light method of the twentieth century. For our poet Holmes held, that "many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than in the one where they sprung up." Certainly the comparison must be intense, and intensity is the spirit of literal reporting. But as for myself, I shall humbly quote the grand originals to do myself the better justice, naming them in due honor to be honest.

Under caption of Nature, in THE STENOGRAPHER for April last, I designated *reporting sense* as the specific qualification for literal reporting; pointed the road to success by giving the right of way to Nature; showed seven sources of genius, the fountain in a word of that sense, and raised the question, "How to Study another source?" In now speaking to that point, I shall not anticipate the theme of teaching, which quite frequently, under the professors, involves the very antipode of study—"The soul talking with itself" (Plato), or what Dr. Channing calls it: "Secret study, silent thought, which is, after all, the mightiest agent in human affairs."

Verily, we shall not be inconsiderate in considering certain usually slighted but manifestly important points, showing: 1. What is Study? (a) Its Essence; (b) Sphere and Relations. 2. Wherefore Study. 3. Study What? 4. How Study? (a) Not under the Letter that Killeth, but (b) In the Spirit that giveth Life; (c) On the Lines of one's own Individuality, and (d) How best to Help one's self.

1. **What is Study?**—1. It is not a cramming of the mind with useless stuff, as a garret or cellar. It is *not* a conning over and over of rules, like the pitiable mutterings of the demented. (We'll see that under "The Letter that Killeth.")

2. **It is silent thought.**—Noiseless as the very planets, yet it marks at a glance

their spheres and orbits throughout the universe. Nature bows to it. "The Still Small Voice" above the thunder and the earthquake. The breath of life—the seal of a soul—*cogito ergo sum*. (I think, therefore I am.)—*Destartes*.) "He most lives who thinks the most."—*Bailey*.

It determines even the moral world. As Milton says, in effect, in our own minds we make our heavens and hells. "There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so."—*Shakespeare*.

I invoke special attention to the fact that more than all else it develops individuality—the farthest from the ape of imitation and gibberish. Nothing else gives "self-control that leads to sovereign power" (*Tennyson*), still holding its own control. For in the end, our thoughts make us, and not we our thoughts. We do then what we are inspired to do. The will, the key of power, becomes automatic—acts unconsciously, and then even literally we have the deed for the thought. Consequently literal reporting.

But how well does Emerson say: "We are awkward for want of *extremities*." Hence the lunar graduate of a few moon's course of "study" strikes at the words, and recoils like a blue racer—no, a garter-snake blinded in dog-days; or like a setting hen in a hay-loft in the night pecking at rats all around her. Accordingly his notes look like the contents of a bursted macaroni box, strung along the street in a runaway!

3. Study is clear sightedness. This is the herald of thought; a John the Baptist, crying, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord!" But it controls by "position." Of course, wisdom is the test of study. It is that fruit by which the tree is known, "But that is wisdom without studies and above them, won by observation."—(*Bacon*.) Only the truly wise man sees—others gape. But no man can have insight that does not first have oversight; clearly seeing the *limitations and relations of things*, especially of study itself, (to be considered next, and later the idealizing of the real). Even literal vision is a fine symbol—so suggestive of talk. Ah! "hundreds of people can talk for one who can think; but thousands can think for one who can see. "To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion, all in one."—(*Ruskin*.) And who else is a better authority on art than he is? Do you say, Angelo? Well, he says,

to wit: "An artist must have his measuring tools, not in his hands, but in his eye." (Our Hill set on a city, that cannot be hid, will make a note of it—"on the eye!")

Notwithstanding our own mastery or Mascot of shorthand (*Brown*) puts a diamond point on the truth, that "Agility of hand cannot be developed until the mind, by prompt conceptions, urges the hand to its best."

Yes, only by clear thinking—quick as a glance, exact as a sharpshooter—does one know that he knows that his studies have taken root. And know as you go is the chief motto of the able reporter. Only thereby, to the extent of his own mental vision, does his mind become clear; and well does a Japanese proverb state that, "if the mind be clear, even in a dark room there will be radiance; but if the thought be dark, at noonday there will be demons." What then is there at past midnight in transcribing? Then, verily, "oft the eye mistakes, the brain being troubled."—(*Shakespeare*). And only thereby reflectively comes that power and habit of attention which makes the genius," whose originality, says Higginson, "is simply a fresh pair of eyes"; and only thus comes that rare ability of seeing a form (as I said in my last), as well as looking at it—and having to guess at it in the bitter by and by.

Then stop, I pray, studying befogging theories. You can't see through a barn door, or if you could the sight would be straw and such! Look right before you. Never mind about hind sights. God put your eyes in front, not as in Hafed's Dream. Don't swap them off for ye professor's Milky Way compound—and confound—telescope. *What could you ever see without your own eyes?* The live game is always within easy range, for it is the most skilful hunter that does not overlook his game—so he looks it over. The skill is in the ready and accurate eye, not in the patent-double-action-self-cocking-automatic shooting utensil.

And ere he can point his apparatus to kill,  
The buck that has scared him is over the hill.

Plainly shown—cast off the chains of darkness, forged by rules—when they are not exceptions!—and see for yourselves: lo, as new heavens and new earths! Hail the success of your own thinking and the inspiration of spirit that comes by it alone. That

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

is the way to "do yourself justice." As Beecher said: "God's providence is on the side of clear heads," and, said Plato, "Justice, self-command, and true thought are our salvation," (as we shall see).

4. **Study is the habit of reflection.** By clear seeing, the way of true thought is found and kept; but reflection is as the place or destination. Or, we may say, that mere thinking, even, is like eating; but meditation alone gives the strength of the food. Very unfortunately the graduates of crammeries (not true schools) disfigure the highways of life with the sour faults of their weakness. For such the advent admonition is: "Read, mark, learn, and *inwardly digest*." At best, their knowledge is stored away like their potatoes and cabbages. Then if they forget—as anon they are sure to—the combinations or keys of their locks, they are clear out of stock and trade.

"They only babble that practice not reflection."—(*Sheridan*). "In order to improve the mind, we ought less to learn than to contemplate."—(*Descartes*.) "Thinking leads to knowledge. He may see and hear and read and learn whatever he pleases, and as much as he pleases, he will never *know* anything of it except that which he has thought over, that which by thinking he has made THE PROPERTY OF HIS OWN MIND."—(*Pestalozzi*.)

There—I keep silent when it thunders.

So the study that Aristotle meant as necessary to make an able professional man,—or woman, too, thank God!—is that silent thinking, clearly seeing, personally embodying of truth that makes one *wise*. And wisdom is manifested chiefly in the individual application of principles, and not in the cold-storage of what is called "learning" (as will be seen). Enough, perhaps, here to emphasize that only by reflection, in essence study, can one become wise, as mere learning, at best, is quite another thing. Let me humbly add to my motto from Plutarch: "Learning, without wisdom, is like a man of straw—a dummy, a scarecrow!"

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one. Have oft times no connection. Knowledge dwells

In heads replete with thoughts of other men;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."—*Cowper*.

5. **Study must have the Up-to-date Spirit.** It must necessarily deal with live things, not with fossils. In short, the art of

reflection must not degenerate into the artifice of reverie-shams. But inevitably reflection, like the grand arc electric light, sings the wings of spectral bugs (some of them a spectacle) that want to see, but don't know how; and so knock out the place where their brains should be in trying to get a special light before the sun is up for all and for everything.

I touch this point once for all, and "lift it up tenderly, fashioned so slenderly." To quote Cowper again:

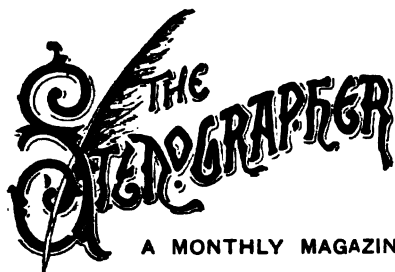
"I would not enter in my list of friends . . . the  
man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

much less a book-worm, (only the more on the worm of the still.) They are harmless and luckily rare as gnats in a North Pole expedition. One species is the rattled "system" makers—except in being systematic. The anonyms dream powerfully as the ass does, lifting up their voice in the night time—only of thistles, "nothing but leaves" (stereotyped) never changed, infallible. If I may paraphrase St. Paul: They are ever learning word signs, but never coming to a knowledge of the truth of *the signs of the times*—the signs which the Saviour of the world declared should be discerned. But they will not hear Moses and the prophets—for they are naturally looking for their man to come from the dead. They are expecting the valley of Dry Bones to get up and dust again. They look to ghosts of Ancient Mariners to sail the seas as bold, bold pirate braves! They dream and talk in their sleep, that they have cornered (and corned like beef) all the material and methods which should constitute and govern the construction of a system of shorthand ADAPTED, if possible, to GENERAL USE. Such the great shorthand society of London is still holding as its "*object*." But alas, for lo, these many years they have sought in despair for a "charm of powerful trouble! As my dear poet Cowper appealed:

"Defend me, common sense, say I,  
From reveries so airy; from the toil  
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1895.

THE Fisher Typewriter factory is in process of building, at Athens, Tenn.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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### Teachers' Department.

WE open a teachers' department this month, with an article from the pen of Mr. Platt, who has had an extensive experience in teaching.

We have in store an interesting communication from Mr. Bates Torrey, addressed to the teachers, which will appear next month.

We invite the teachers to send suggestions which they think will be of service to their fellow teachers, without regard to the particular shorthand system which they are using.

### Be Brief.

WE have been receiving quite a number of communications from correspondents in whose judgment we have great confidence, to the effect that very many of the articles in THE STENOGRAPHER are of too great length. It would seem that shorthand writers should learn to practice the art of brevity in their essays. We desire to please everybody, as far as possible, but it will be necessary for

us, in the future, to make the attempt to keep down the length of articles. We, therefore, ask our kind and valued contributors to bear this thought in mind, in their future communications.

### Our Thanks.

WE continue to receive words of cheer from subscribers from all quarters. While we cannot make personal mention of all who send us their kind words of appreciation, we desire to have you all feel that your words are gratefully received. In fact the only compensation we get or expect to get, is recognition of this sort. If, however, with the kind word, each subscriber would also send in the name and subscription money of another one, we should be doubly pleased, and feel like saying, "Well done, good and faithful subscriber, go and do so some more."

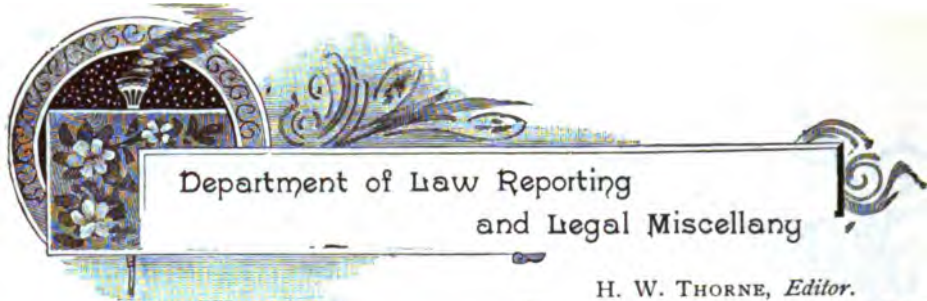
### "With Charity for All."

IT IS a very easy thing to find fault with our neighbors. None of us are perfect, but, on the whole, we believe that more good will be done by the effort to promote what we see to be good than by the effort to overthrow what we believe to be bad.

We have no doubt but that everything which has appeared in THE STENOGRAPHER in the direction of criticism has been written with honest motives and we feel that very many shortcomings have been truly pointed out, but still the question arises, and we desire to give it fair and honest consideration, "Is it useful to write articles in which the feelings of partisanship are likely to be stimulated and strengthened?"

We are trying to open the door wider and wider to the admission of whatsoever things are good and true and useful in the broad domain of our noble profession. We are striving to make even the lion and the lamb lie down together in such a way that the lamb maybe visible outside of the lion, and we hope that our aim will be ably seconded by all our friends.

Therefore, friends, let us strive to be charitable and kind, as the Lord says He is, even to the "unthankful and the evil."



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.

I HAVE been importuned by readers of this magazine, and practicing law reporters, residing at widely separated places, to devote attention to the above subject. The request, coming from different classes, and from different places, indicates the existence of peculiarly difficult and confusing circumstances connected with the reporting of these phases of a trial. In fact, the topic is one of much importance to stenographic and legal practitioners; because its proper treatment in the taking and in the transcription of stenographic notes concern not alone the law reporter, but also the reputation of attorneys engaged in trials as well as the proper administration of justice.

In view of such requests from law reporters, and considering that, as long ago as the year 1878, the courts of New York State, in the case of *Nelson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.* (reported in 1 *Law Bulletin*, 15) decided that the transcript of stenographic notes is controlling upon a dispute as to words, urgent necessity for examination of this subject must exist.

#### DEFINITIONS.—OBJECTIONS.

The objections with which law reporters usually have to deal, occur in the taking of testimony, both oral and documentary.\*

They are generally directed against questions put to witnesses, or to the offering in evidence of documents, such as letters and written instruments of various kinds. Objections consist of the statement of the grounds

or reasons of one party to a legal proceeding why the opposite party should be prohibited, by the court before which, or judge by whom, such proceeding is being heard, from taking some proposed step therein, or from obtaining some relief asked for. For instance, the asking of a question of a witness is a proposed step to be taken to which the opposite party may object. So is the making of a motion to have a complaint or answer amended. Although, strictly speaking, it is not necessary to object to the granting of certain motions, the rights of the opposite party being usually sufficiently preserved by an exception, yet in practice it is done.

Practically, objections may be made to all conceivable proposition and based upon a great diversity of grounds, and urged for innumerable reasons. In fact, some attorneys have a penchant for objecting to almost every question (being unable to distinguish between the good and the bad) hoping, it may be, that, by a multitude, they may occasionally interpose one which the court will sustain. The judges, after a time, learn of this weakness of certain members of the bar, and these objecting specimens of an honorable profession often lose the benefit of a really good objection by being unable to get proper consideration, for the reason given. It is needless to say that such attorneys were long ago very properly denominated "pettifoggers."\*\*

Objections may be divided into two general classes, for the purpose of convenience, viz.: Regular and irregular.

\**Oral testimony.*—Statements made under oath by living witnesses in a legal proceeding.

*Documentary testimony.*—The introduction in a legal proceeding of the contents of writings, papers or other instruments, the authenticity of which has been previously legally established.

\*\**Pettifogger.*—A lawyer who seeks by petty (petti) means to confuse (fog) court or jury, or to thereby accomplish some object in the course of legal business.

(This definition, and all others in this article, are original with the writer, and framed without consulting authorities.)



## A REGULAR OBJECTION

is one wherein the grounds upon which, and the reasons for which, it is made, are systematically recited and often consecutively numbered.

## AN IRREGULAR OBJECTION

is one the grounds whereof, and the reasons therefor, are usually stated by way of argument to the court, or in some other way, so that such grounds and reasons are not classified formally or numerically.

As appears from what has been stated,

### THE OFFICE OF THESE OBJECTIONS,

when made to testimony, proposed or offered orally, or by documents, is to exhibit to the court the reasons of the objector that such testimony should not be received. An objecting attorney (interposing objections in good faith, *i. e.*, not pettifogging) usually has

### TWO MOTIVES FOR OBJECTING, VIZ :

First—to keep from the consideration of the court and jury testimony which, if admitted, may be detrimental to his case as a whole, or to some feature of it ; and

Second—if in his opinion, the testimony may not be detrimental, yet, if admissible, and the court should happen to rule against him and admit the testimony, he would have that point upon which, if preserved by a proper exception, and if beaten on the trial, he might, on appeal reverse the judgment obtained against his client.

Objections may be made

### TO THE COMPETENCY OR QUALIFICATIONS OF A WITNESS

to testify at all, as well as to questions propounded to witnesses and to documentary testimony. Such objections proceed upon the theory that, for the reasons stated in them, growing out of the personality of the proposed witness, or out of his relationship to the subject-matter of the controversy, or his relation with either, or both, of the parties to the proceeding, or to the parties from, by or through whom they derived their title or interest, forming the basis of the legal proceeding, the witness is precluded from giving testimony. This kind of an objection is not to questions. It is directed against the witness, after sufficient testimony has been elicited from him to show the disqualification. The questions proposed to be asked may not of themselves

be improper or inadmissible, if asked of another witness not burdened with the disability complained of.

## MOTIONS.

The term "motion," in its general legal signification is defined to be an application to the court, or a judge thereof. In its more limited sense, it means a request, by an attorney, of the court, during a legal proceeding, that the court direct that something be, or be not done, in reference to the proceeding. For instance—a request that the party making the motion be permitted to amend certain papers in the case ; that certain testimony be stricken out ; that the plaintiff be non-suited ; that the jury be directed to render a verdict for the plaintiff, or the defendant as the may be, etc., etc. Each of these applications or requests is a motion.

It must be understood that the meaning here given to the word "motion" is applicable to that part of the procedure upon legal proceedings (trials, etc.), embracing the stage of taking testimony and the submission thereof to the tribunal by which the decision of the questions raised by the testimony is to be made.

Innumerable motions, with which the court stenographer has nothing to do, may be, and often are, made prior and subsequent to the hearing of the testimony and the verdict, report or decision made thereon.

Before temporarily dismissing this branch of the subject, it may be well to call attention to the habit, or custom (in either case disagreeable to the reporter) of some lawyers, of always moving to strike out an answer which has been permitted under their objection. That is to say, a question having been asked by plaintiff's counsel, defendant's attorney (possibly of the pettifogging variety) promptly objects to it ; the court overrules the objection ; defendant's counsel takes an exception and the glib witness, at the rate of 250 per minute (as shown by the crier's silver-plated chronometer) fires the answer into the left ear of the wondering scribe. Then, ere the w. s. hath reached the "three-quarter post on the home-stretch" of the answer, this villainous pettifogging, "see-sawing," nerve-killing defendant's attorney shoots into the right ear of the w. s., at the rate of four hundred

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

and fifty words a minute (altogether too fast for the crier's sup. chronometer) "I move to strike out the last answer of the witness on the same grounds stated in the objection to the question." All of which the court promptly denies, and to which denial the defendant's counsel promptly excepts. Now, by the time the aforesaid wondering scribe hath duly scribbled to, and including, the end of the exception, the plaintiff's counsel hath duly, properly and with malice aforethought, to say nothing of "blood in his eye," put another question to the witness, and Mr. Pettifogging Attorney, hath unduly, improperly, imprudently, and with no thought of malice, either fore or aft (but with an opaque consciousness of his inability to distinguish between good and bad questions) launched another objection upon the objection-laden atmosphere of the court room. This gives Mr. Stenographer a pretty "stiff" race, and one that is very exhausting. It not only makes extraordinary demands upon his nimble fingers and active wits, but loads him down with the burden of carrying a lot of matter in his mind, and at the same time paying attention to what is transpiring. This is probably the hardest on the nervous system of any work the law reporter is called upon to perform. It is invariably caused by the pettifogging variety of attorney; and it usually occurs in connection with some such useless procedure as disclosed above by the motion to strike out. As I understand the practice, the objection and exception save the rights of the objecting attorney, and that, in such case, a motion to strike out need not be made, unless something occurs after the making of the objection which renders a motion necessary to preserve the rights of the attorney making the objection.

This class of motions (to strike our answers) must, of course, be taken with the ruling thereon and exception thereto, if any. These rulings are made and exceptions taken, ordinarily, with as much rapidity as the motions are made. Still another embarrassing feature is, that they are usually made in an undertone—as is also the ruling and exception—somewhat in the nature of a little by-play, between the attorney and the court, to keep the stenographer busy while the witness is answering the questions, and, incidentally to make him earn his salary. "The stenographer," it may be explained,

is the timid appearing gentleman, seated at the little table of whom the judge and counsel are wont to assure a very fast-talking witness, in pleasant tones, "talk right along, Mr. Witness, he can take it as fast as you can give it." In other words, "the stenographer" is he who, when such reassuring confidences are exchanged, shows his teeth (when he has any) and pleasantly contemplates the consequences should he explode a dynamite bomb among the exaggerators of his chirographic ability. The term

### RULINGS

is almost synonymous with the word "decision." Both mean, technically, a judicial determination of a controverted proposition, the former being used generally in reference to objections and motions.

Rulings, as the above definition implies, may be made upon almost any matter which may arise in the course of a judicial proceeding—upon objections of all kinds and for all reasons, upon motions, offers to prove certain facts or to give certain testimony, etc., etc.

A ruling by the court may consist of the fewest possible words capable of expressing the granting or denial of a motion, or an offer, or of the overruling or sustaining of an objection; or, it may consist of an extended discussion of the question presented to be ruled upon, supplemented by a detailed exposition of the reasons in support of the ruling. The first kind of ruling may not consume a minute in its announcement, while the latter may be prolonged into hours. No matter how long or short it may be, the record should show it. The word

### EXCEPTION

signifies the step to be taken by the party against whom a ruling is made. For instance, if the court overrules an objection to a question, or denies a motion, the attorney against whom the ruling is made may evidence his dissent thereto by "excepting" or "taking" an exception.

The office of an exception is to enable an attorney to expressly show, by a proper entry on the record, that he "takes exception (which, if reference be had to the dictionaries, will be found to be almost synonymous with "takes objection") to the ruling of the court, thereby placing beyond the

possibility of doubt that he does not, by silence acquiesce in the opinion and ruling of the court.

The failure to take an exception upon the trial prevents (unless afterward permitted to be taken) the review of the ruling on an appeal to a higher court.

It seems to be a useless piece of legal machinery that is thought, by many, should be cast aside in the attic of the law.

(To be continued.)

## Market Value of Stenographic Notes.

I do not recollect to have ever seen or heard, reference to the money value of untranscribed stenographic notes. And yet this question may, at any time, confront the prudent stenographer who protects himself against loss and damage by fire by means of an insurance policy; and, even after a prudent stenographer shall have passed away—and even prudent shorthanders are liable to so pass—an interesting question may stare his administrator or executor in the face, as to whether he shall exhibit the stenographic notes to the appraisers of the estate for appraisal as a part of the assets of the deceased scribe. I think untranscribed notes are the subject of insurance, and that, upon their destruction by fire, if covered by a policy, payment of loss could be enforced. Acting upon that theory, I have, for a number of years, had inserted in the policy covering my office property the following clause: “§——. — on his law library, miscellaneous printed books, blanks, stationery, manuscripts, including stenographic minutes of law cases, and on office fixtures and furniture, etc., etc.” Probably an insurance adjuster, and the appraisers of the assets of a decedent, might meet difficulty in arriving at the value of such property. While appraisers, and the representative of a deceased person, might return in the inventory that such property possessed no ascertainable value (which in this State would be permissible), yet an insurance company could not escape liability, if the notes could be shown to have a market value. If the stenographic notes were not in process of transcription, and no order therefor had been given, it appears to the writer now, that their only value would depend upon a

contingency, viz: the possible future necessity for their use, either untranscribed or transcribed, under the following circumstances: (1) if in the former condition, as a record to refresh the recollection of a witness (the writer of the notes) in legal proceedings called to contradict statements made by a witness in the course of the proceeding of which the notes are a record; and (2) as a means, (a record) of furnishing a transcript of the proceeding reported for use therein in some future stage thereof, or, in other and different proceedings wherein the proceeding, of which the notes are a record, may be brought into question collaterally.

Perhaps this subject is of more value as a curious speculation than of practicable utility. However, it will be wise for the law stenographer to have his insurance policy specially cover his notes, as, ordinarily, it will not materially, if at all, increase the amount of the premium, and may be of pecuniary value to him.

Under the standard fire insurance policy of this State, in conformity with which all fire risks within the State must be written, it is provided (see lines 38, 39 of your policies) that the insurer (the company) “shall not be liable unless liability is specifically assumed hereon, for loss to \* \* \* manuscripts,” etc., etc. This provision of the contract would, undoubtedly, be held by the courts to cover stenographic notes. For that reason, it is wise to have the underwriter make the necessary endorsement and attach it to the policy.

\* \* \*

SUPPOSE the plaintiff in an action reported by an official stenographer, since deceased, should demand of his administrator or executor, a transcript of the notes of the trial of such action, and tender payment of the amount of fees therefor; that the representative of the estate of such deceased official stenographer, having theretofore confined his attention to the cultivation of hops, the propagation of the busy bee and the marketing of the fruits of its industry, was unable, personally, to make a transcript of the dead shorthanders' notes; that his successor in office could not make the transcript and that nobody else would do — could the plaintiff maintain an action against the estate of the deceased official stenographer, or against anyone else, upon

the foregoing state of facts, to recover whatever damages such plaintiff could prove? If this question be resolved in the affirmative, would it not be prudent for law stenographers to die insolvent, or be sure to "leave a competent amanuensis him or her surviving," who could grind out the decedent's notes in longhand?

### The Every-day Irishman.

The following communication from a newspaper reporter and stenographer, located in one of the large Western cities, sufficiently explains itself:

"MY DEAR MR. THORNE :—In the November STENOGRAPHER, page 148, Mr. Wheaton, of Dansville, N. Y., reports a Mrs. Dolan calling her husband 'an every-day Irishman.' The *Buffalo Catholic Union and Times*, edited by Father Patrick Cronin, replied to the question of the commercial man, who asked: 'What is an every-day Irishman, also a Sunday Irishman?'

"Father Cronin replied, in effect, that 'An every day Irishman was an honest, God-fearing man, who paid his honest debts, who worked hard for his daily bread, who was neither a bank president nor head of some large corporation, who had never had a chance to grind down his fellowman in the matter of wages, and that he was a credit to his race, religion and country. A Sunday Irishman was the same person, only that he gave more time to the service of God, had a better suit of clothes, perhaps, and more time with his family.'

I am sorry I have not the original editorial to send you, but this will give you an idea of what Mrs. Dolan meant by calling her better half "an everyday Irishman."

I am glad to report this, but please do not mention my name in connection with the matter, if you should choose to use any part of this. I merely do this through race-pride, being Irish myself—Irish descent at least—I am an American born, and applauded the reply Father Cronin gave the commercial man.

"Have been reading THE STENOGRAPHER for a couple of years and have all the numbers for that time. Frequently I take them all in my hands and say 'they are worth their weight in gold.'

\* \* \* \* \*

"I am not a stenographer, but a telegrapher; but I am quite well informed on shorthand matter, and can write quite rapidly, but it is not in me to become an expert. There seems to be some weak spot in my make-up that will not permit me to write rapidly and accurately, at the same time. However, I love shorthand and would be lost were I to drop it altogether, and hope never to.

"I work for the Associated Press—you know what that is—a news-gathering concern.

"I admire a court reporter, and his skill seems almost something unattainable, except by a few. I believe that, like great artists or sculptors—they are born, and not made.

"With my good wishes to yourself and THE STENOGRAPHER, I remain."

### Notes,

MISS ELIZABETH F. MORAN, occupies the responsible position of stenographer, at the State Homeopathic Hospital, at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

ERNST M. MYERS, 404 South Washington Street, Crawfordsville, Ind., is stenographer for the Ballard Publishing Co., a large law-publishing concern of that place.

It is stated that John W. Young, private secretary and stenographer for the manager of Swarzschild & Sulzberger's packing house, in Armourdale, near Kansas City, Mo., has but one arm. He is said to be also a telegraph operator. He has held these positions four years. He runs a typewriter as a part of his duty. Mr. Young is said to be an enthusiastic nimrod, and the loss of his left arm does not bar him from the pleasures of hunting. He is twenty-four years old and unmarried.

AMONG the rapidly rising stenographers of Fulton county is Mr. Wade Miller, official stenographer to the grand jury of that county. Mr. Miller also occupies the position of stenographic amanuensis to the county judge, of the same county, and is located at Johnstown, N. Y. Since Mr. Miller's appointment he has had to report the testimony given before the grand jury in two unusually brutal murder cases, and has acquitted himself with credit. He is also studying law.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, of Watertown, N. Y., official stenographer of the Jefferson county courts, will probably have assumed, by the time this paragraph reaches the public eye, the responsibilities of married life. Brother Martin will please accept congratulations.

I ALWAYS knew that the hard worked court stenographers were among the most obliging and complacent of humans. In proof of which, it is discovered that county court stenographer John H. Wilson, of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently procured a tandem bicycle with which he gives his court associates regular outings. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson recently made a tour of a part of Massachusetts on the tandem.

ANOTHER lady, in the person of Miss Marion Patton, of Olympia, Wash., has become an official court stenographer, having been appointed such in one of the departments of the Supreme Court of the above city. Miss Patton graduated at the University of Michigan, last year, and is said to be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office of which she is now the incumbent.

THE following excerpt, from the New York *World*, respecting the stenographership to the court of Special Sessions, of that city, speaks for itself:

"When the present Justices of Special Sessions took office they insisted that before reappointing Charles Veitch, who for twenty-five years had been stenographer to the court, he must come out first in a free-for-all civil service examination. Half a dozen expert stenographers, including Veitch, were severely examined.

"Veitch was one of the first to give up, claiming that he was not in condition to pass through such an ordeal. Charles A. Morrison, stenographer in the United States Courts, came out ahead. George Strassner, secretary to Sheriff Tamsen, was second. Lucius W. Howe, stenographer to the Lexow Committee, and S. H. Inge, also passed the necessary 70 per cent. mark.

"Morrison was appointed and held the position just one hour. Then he resigned and Veitch was appointed. The action of the Justices was explained yesterday by a gentleman who stated that the former had considered it unfair to remove Veitch after such long and faithful service, and had

availed themselves of the privilege of reappointing him, first compelling him to pass an examination. Veitch has passed the later examination, but not a competitive one."

AMONG the competent stenographers of the nutmeg State, is Mr. Walter E. Spicer, located at New London, Conn. Mr. Spicer makes a specialty of law reporting. In connection with that branch of the business he also conducts a copying office, having, as I am informed, ample facilities for properly, expeditiously and neatly duplicating documents of all kinds.

CLAUDE J. WILKINSON, formerly a resident of the city of Johnstown, N. Y., at which time he was a stenographic amanuensis in the law office of R. P. Anibal, is now one of the official stenographers of the northern part of this State, being the stenographer to the grand jury of Franklin county, and also stenographer in the office of the district attorney of that county, and located at Malone, N. Y. Mr. Wilkinson is a very clever gentleman, always ready to perform an act of kindness, and withal a careful, conscientious shorthand. The following extract from a recent issue of *The Malone Farmer*, throws a side-light on Mr. Wilkinson's work:

"A fair idea of the vast amount of work done by the last grand jury and of the onerous duties of the district attorney may be gained from the fact that the testimony taken by Mr. Wilkinson, the grand jury stenographer, covered 808 pages and aggregated 161,600 words, an average of over 20,000 words per day, counting two half days of the grand jury's sitting as whole days."

I ALSO clip the following from the same journal: "Judge Kellogg, shortly before adjourning court last week, made an order for changes in the court room which his experience in holding courts there had convinced him were immediately necessary. The room has always been very poorly ventilated and after a few hours session of court becomes almost stifling and its acoustic properties have been so bad that it was extremely difficult for the jury to hear the judge or the witness or for any stenographer to keep correct minute without frequently asking for a repetition of a question or answer."

Although Judge Kellogg may incur the enmity of the taxpayers of Franklin county, for the expense which these court room changes may entail, yet he deserves the commendation of the thinking portion of his constituents, for bringing about conditions which may promote the ends of justice, preserve the health of judges, lawyers, stenographers and jurors from the insidious attack of that skulking enemy, foul air. Probably the most important idea in the last clipping is that, it has become publicly recognized that the stenographer should *hear* the proceedings as they transpire, in order to keep correct minutes thereof. This is a cheering symptom. It demonstrates that, at last, the great American public, or at least, that small section of it for which *The Malone Farmer* speaks, has discovered that some intellectual exertion is a factor of the work of the law stenographer.

Judge Kellogg should now devote attention to reform in the handsome and luxurious court room of his own beloved town (Plattsburgh, N. Y.) The witness chair, in that hall of justice, should be placed at the side of, and within hearing distance by, the stenographer. Many of the witnesses in that county (Clinton) speak the most unintelligible apology for language that has ever tickled my tympanum, consisting of a mixture of buzz-saw sounds, pigeon-English and French-Canadian, or Canuck. Such an aggregation of vocables shot with unerring certainty into even a law stenographer's ear might put him "on the fence" as to their exact import and value in English; but, when thrown forth from the quivering lips of an excited Canuck sitting several yards in front of you and below you, and with the back of his coal black head towards you, I defy any stenographer who has ever lived, now lives or ever shall live, to make an honest report of testimony given under such conditions.

THIS is the way it is done in Texas, according to the *Houston Age*:

"When the civil district court was opened this morning, the stenographer, I. H. Weiner, who had been employed to report an important case which had been gone into, was found to be absent and inquiry developed the fact that he was out of the city, where-upon Judge Brashear assessed a fine of fifty

dollars against him, and a decree that he should furthermore serve three days in jail."

\* \* \*

MISS CONSTANCE M. MAGUIRE, stenographer in the city law department, St. Louis, Mo., was recently married to Mr. Thomas E. Barrett, ex-clerk of the House of Delegates, and a well-known Democratic politician of that city. The lady is spoken off as the embodiment of grace, good nature and unfailing courtesy, which won for her the friendship of everyone in the city building, which was the scene of her work as a stenographer. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will reside at 2733 Dickson Street, St. Louis, Mo.

\* \* \*

STENOGRAPHERS Misses Edith Petrie, Grace G. Chapman and Maude M. Baker, employed respectively in the county clerk's office, assistant register of probate, and the sheriff's office, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, have recently been agreeably surprised by an increase of salary from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per week. The raise was due to the action of the Board of Supervisors, which also allowed the prosecuting attorney \$5.00 a week for a stenographer's services.

H. W. THORNE.

### A Pun Unintentional.

The secretary of a manufacturing company had received a letter inquiring as to the price of a certain machine built by the company, and was dictating a reply. The substitute stenographer was taking down the same. He dictated: "We know that other parties are offering machines of this class at a lower price, but we think they are worth less." A pause. He looked up from his letter, and she looked up from her notebook. Both spoke at once.

She said, "Two words?" He said, "Less money."

The dictation went on.

EDITOR STENOGRAPHER: Would be pleased to be informed through the magazine what is the significance of the claim, "Awarded World's Fair Medal and Diploma," made by the publisher of the Pernin system, and a statement of how it came about.

JOHN WATSON.

## Teachers' Department.

### METHOD IN INSTRUCTION—GENERALIZATIONS.

In the September STENOGRAPHER, I referred in a general way to method in teaching. I will endeavor to illustrate more definitely my idea. I thoroughly believe in crystallizing the salient points of any study in a scientific nomenclature. I am a crank on that point. An apt word or well-turned phrase is often worth more than an hour's discourse, inasmuch as it tends to induce in the students' mind intellectual activity and research; and the desire to know being created and maintained, the difficult part of a teachers' task is accomplished. Instruction aptly formulated is easily assimilated and permanently retained.

In connection with the "Circle" lesson, for instance, I use the term "compliance" and "violation." What do they refer to? The circle rules as follows:

Rule 1. On straight stems, turn the circle by the "Left" motion (i. e., contrary to the hands of a clock.)

Rule 2. Between repeated straight stems (pees-pee, rays-ray, etc.) turn it by the Left motion.

Rule 3. Between two straight stems joined at an angle, turn it on the outside of the angle.

Rule 4. Between a straight and curved stem, turn it by the same motion required for the curve.

The term "violation" is the keynote, and the thought to be impressed is that "deliberate violation of a circle-rule implies a hook-sound with the circle." The hook to be read can always be determined by opening the circle. It is not desirable to complicate instruction by anticipating the hook-lessons; nor is it necessary, as sufficient means of illustration at this stage is found in the Benn Pitman and Graham "Hay" stem, as evidence by the following words:

Sarah, s-Ra; Soho, s-Ha; Sorrier, s-R-R; Sahara, s-Ha-Ha.

The thoughtful student naturally asks, "What is the utility of implying hooks? Why not always write the circle clearly inside and *show* both?" It is sufficient to demonstrate by the above examples that ordinarily the *implied* hooks are more rapid, and to state that *between* stems, it is

not always practicable to *show* both hook and circle in combination. Further explanation may be relegated to the hook lessons. The student has been placed on the alert; "Compliance" *vs.* "Violation" is in his mind in connection with every circle he writes or reads, and critical habits are fostered. The result is a thorough familiarity with circle joinings, and a comparatively easy and intelligent mastery of the circle feature of the hook lessons when reached.

This "Violation" idea applies also to loops. Where, between crossing stems, the joining causes the circle of necessity to assume the appearance of a loop (as in "nicely"), it is read for simple S or Z; but if, between crossing stems, the *loop* is formed when the *circle* is more feasible, then a hook is implied. Compare outlines of "gospel," "gasp"; "whisker," "whiskey"; "basket," "bask," etc.

The critical comparisons enforced by these generalizations banish timidity. Learners often experience an undefinable misgiving that a recommended outline "will conflict with something else,"—they can't state what, but with something! Comparisons like those given show the possible conflict, as well as how it is to be avoided, and confer confidence.

In closing, if the expert Benn Pitman or Graham writer wishes to extend this idea of "Compliance" *vs.* "Violation," let him write the following words and phrases: This roast, this haste; messop, misapply; Beasley, Bissell, Boswell; this room, this frame; this case, this cross.

I will defer other generalizations for subsequent articles. CHAS. T. PLATT.

MR. A. H. BROCKELHURST, stenographer to the school Board of Duluth, Minn., recently had his salary fixed at \$1,000 a year with thirty cents per hour allowance for overtime.

At a meeting of the Gabelsberger Society it was decided to continue the Richter-Gabelsberger shorthand department in THE STENOGRAPHER, under the supervision of Dr. Tombo, for another year.

MRS. PERNIN says that the Pernin shorthand is now taught in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., where over four or five hundred pupils are studying it. The teacher is Prof. H. O. Bernhardt, formerly of the High school, of Harrisburg, Pa.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

## BUSINESS LETTERS.

57.

MESSRS. A. & S. BAIN & CO.,  
Levent, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: We enclose you statement for invoice of February 20th, amounting to \$14.40. We have made several drafts on you for this invoice, and you have returned same each time with the statement that you intend shipping the goods back to us, but as we have received no communication from you as to your having shipped these goods, we fail to understand why you so often make this excuse or do not fulfil your promises.

We have no doubt but that if you had a customer who had goods which you had shipped him, and he refused to pay, with promises of returning same, that you would insist upon his doing one thing or the other. Now we ask you if you will be kind enough to acknowledge if you intend paying for these goods, or returning them to us.

Very truly yours.

58.

MESSRS. THOMAS GOODWIN & SONS,  
Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: This company has been recently organized for the purpose of transporting coal and similar material, and discharging same by a new patent process, with great rapidity and economy; for example, we expect to be able to discharge coal at the rate of 100 to 500 tons per hour; this you will naturally see is a great advantage in enabling the vessels to carry a greater number of tons than they would otherwise, and also in the loading of steamers and discharging the cargoes elsewhere, and it would seem to their advantage to adopt it. We will require boats built with a carrying capacity of from 500 to 1,500 tons. The principle has been recently introduced into a canal boat; this is now lying at the wharf

of the Consumers' Coal Company, foot of 43d Street and East River, this city, where we propose to give an exhibition of its working at an early date.

Yours very respectfully.

59.

MESSRS. J. MOORE & SON,  
Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 1st received, and we thank you for your prompt reply. The price you name for your tallow is a little above the present market, but we are glad to hear from you, and assure you that if you will kindly let us know if ever you have any stock to offer, with the lowest prices you will authorize to sell at, we will make a strenuous effort to do some business with you.

We do not expect to receive your stock unless we can serve you as well as others, but, in the event of our doing so, we hope you will give us a share of your trade.

Yours truly.

\* \* \*

In spite of the fact, says the *N. Y. School Journal*, that multitudes have taken up the study of shorthand lately, there is always a demand for competent stenographers. As Daniel Webster once said, "There is plenty of room at the top." A bright young man or woman who is a competent stenographer is on the sure road to business success. The oldest system (Isaac Pitman's), and the one that has been tried and not found wanting, is taught at the Metropolitan school of shorthand and typewriting, 156 Fifth avenue, N. Y., of which Mr. W. L. Mason is principal.

\* \* \*

THE following letter will be read with interest in regard to the successful teaching of the Isaac Pitman system in the above schools:

Mr. Robert J. Frost, second assistant Grammar school No. 2, writes: "The work has been made so interesting, and the methods used by the teacher are so comprehensive, that the pupils have entered on their work, heart and soul. I think the teacher and system a great success."



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### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

## BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible][illegible]

\*.Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

MESSRS. J. PARSONS & Co.,

Nottingham.

GENTLEMEN: When I had the pleasure of seeing your Mr. John Parsons here, in October last, I made him a promise that I would, in the spring, give your house an order for bobbin-net. Accordingly, I will thank you to send me 5000 pieces of various widths and qualities, as noted at foot, and with all possible expedition. The invoice amount shall be duly remitted in good London bills. If I find your goods not dearer than those of other Nottingham houses for similar qualities, and you evince a desire to oblige and accommodate, I will with pleasure give you the preference in future. I am, etc.,

JOHN ADAMS.

## Reporting Style.

Conclusion of the District Attorney's address to the Jury in the Holmes' murder trial.

"As I told you in the opening of this case, while I explained to you the different degrees, there could be but one of two verdicts—either guilty of murder in the first degree or acquittal; there is no middle degree, for this man was poisoned to death, there was an intent to kill, and it was a wilful, premeditated killing.

"It is not a pleasant duty to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if you find the evidence warrants it, but you are here, gentlemen, as the representatives of justice, and must perform your duty. I can readily understand how you shirk from finding such a verdict as this, but I appeal to your manhood, your sense of right and justice. I ask you to do what the crier of the court asked you to do, 'Stand together, good men and true.'

"I ask you to complete the work the law has passed upon your manfully, honestly and well, declaring the result of your judgment, no matter what the consequence may be to this man or to the Commonwealth. It requires courage, I know, to do this, but I trust to your honor as men. It requires justice to be done here, and to carry out this justice it requires just as much courage as it

does upon the battle field—just as much courage as it does to face the cannon's mouth or charging regiments.

"Yes, it requires a higher courage to sit in the jury box as the representatives of law and discharge your duty. I ask you to stand together as men, and if you find the prisoner is guilty be true to your conscience, true to your God, true to yourselves, and discharge your duty faithfully in sight of God and in the sight of man, remembering that you are not responsible for his fate; remembering that his fate was sealed in the silence of that Sunday at No. 1,316 Callowhill street.

"He began the work, he wrought the fetters and created the circumstances that put him in this dock to-day on trial for his life. You are not responsible for his position here on this trial on the charge of murder, but you are responsible as citizens, as men good and true, to find from the evidence a righteous and just verdict, and I ask you, however repulsive it may seem to you, not to falter in your duty, not to be afraid to carry out the evidence that has been presented to you, even though it involve upon you the repugnant duty of rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

"You are asked here to do no more than you would sitting in your homes, with this evidence before you—your duty is the same wherever you may be—that of rendering a just verdict, such as is warranted by the evidence that has been presented during this trial. You are sworn as jurors, and you are given no higher power of discrimination than other men.

"You are simply to perform your duty as God fearing men in determining from the evidence whether this man is guilty or not. If you feel there is a doubt, then the prisoner must have the benefit of that doubt, but you must not let that doubt arise from any repugnant feeling you have to rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. The evidence has been presented before you, and it stands unchallenged, uncontradicted, and to my mind there can be but one conclusion that of guilty, in the manner and form in which he has been indicted.

## Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.

Corresponding Style. j. p. n. m. h. a. g. p. e. 2. p. r. e. v. d. b. u. p.  
 e. o. d. y. f. t. z. n. a. u. l. n. e. s. s. p. 5. p. 10. d. 2. e. n. d. y. i. o.  
 G. G. o. z. o. 2. r. e. v. d. e. v. e. f. p. e. 4. l. e. a. n. g. m. z. p. r. e. v.  
 i. s. d. e. o. u. l. r. e. u. i. o. p. t. e. p. l. i. f. a. l. l. o. s.

Reporting Style. s. l. e. a. y. u. n. v. p. e. p. q. e. n. e. u. b. e. e. z. p. d.  
 q. u. z. q. z. q. p. a. u. e. e. i. n. e. i. l. u. d. i. g. l. a. p. u. n. e. z. q. b. e. y.  
 p. e. l. l. i. n. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. e. s. e. p. p. r. i. o. r. i. t. y. s. e. v. e. n. d. i. f. f.  
 e. n. c. o. u. r. a. g. e. s. p. r. e. v. i. d. e. n. t. e. s. p. e. c. i. a. l. i. t. y. s. u. b. i. c.  
 e. o. o. f. h. i. s. u. n. i. v. e. r. s. i. t. y. i. n. t. e. n. t. i. o. n. s. i. n. t. e. n. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. o. f. h. i. s. s. t. u. d. e. n. t. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. z. i. l. l. i. n. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. d. i. f. f. e. r. e. n. c. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 d. i. f. f. e. r. e. n. c. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. z. i. l. l. i. n. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. d. i. f. f. e. r. e. n. c. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. z. i. l. l. i. n. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.  
 e. d. i. f. f. e. r. e. n. c. e. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s. p. e. s. t. i. o. n. s.

## Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and authorized by the Century and Standard Dictionaries.

**"Selections"—Revised and  
Enlarged Edition.**

I feel that I owe the writers of Burnz Fonic Shorthand, who ar subscribers to THE STENOGRAPHER, an apology for omitting for two months, to write the page of Burnz notes they so eagerly look for and read. Says our very accomplished and efficient teacher, Miss Theresa Aub, "I hav missed that page greatly, for I use it as an exercise for my advanced pupils." Miss Brewer, teacher of one of the branches of the New York School of Phonography, says: "Tho THE STENOGRAPHER is rich all thro in suggestion and information connected with shorthand and typewriting, I naturally turn first to the page of Burnz notes, for I hav the advanced students make lists of all the special forms and frases it contains."

The apology I make for the omission of the Burnz' page is, that I hav been very busy with preparing shorthand plates for the new edition of "Selections." This is a reader in the reporting style of Fonic shorthand. My work on the plates has been greatly hindered by various causes, but the book is now redy for the printer and wil be for sale in less than a month.

This edition of "Selections" is in reality a new book. It wil contain a large amount of added legal matter and business letters, beside much instruction to students as to how to make the most of the advantages offered to shorthand writers by the peculiarities of the Burnz system. The special adaptability of our method for fraz writing is fully exemplified, as wel as the licenses that may be taken by an expert, in both contraction and frazing, when writing for particular professions and businesses. In the preparation of this reader, I hav had the valuabl assistance of my son, Mr. Channing Burnz, who has been for many years stenografer and private secretary in a large banking firm. This establishment has dealings with many branches of trade, commerce, railroading,

etc., so that Mr. Burnz has used Fonic shorthand in its briefest form and in correspondence of various kinds. Sum of the noticabl features of his shorthand—ar a liberal use of the initial vowel tick for frazing "a"; frazing "and" by striking the slanting tick initially, either up or down, as it joins best; the use of the "The-tick" in final proximity, to denote "to the" as wel as "ing the"; also employing the vowel sign *ew* for "you" in place of the Yay stem. This extended application of sum of the special material of Fonic shorthand is here exemplified as wel as proximity for "of the", which in business writing and legal documents is often of considerabl advantage when the writer is pressed for time.

The price of "Selections" is fifty cents, post paid. I especially desire that members of the Fonic Shorthand Corresponding Club shal provide themselves with a copy, and uze it as a basis for mutual criticism in their stenografic epistls.

\* \* \*

FONIC CATECHISM.—While teaching pure fonics in the vacation scools of New York, last summer, I constructed a catechism for drill, on the elementary sounds of English. I think it would be useful to teachers of any shorthand system that is based on sounds rather than letters, when giving first lessons in the art. This catechism has nothing whatever to do with the fonografic characters; it deals only with the sounds of speech and their production. In the haste to get at the stenografic forms which represent the elements of speech, these elementary sounds ar often imperfectly taught and not practised on orally to a sufficient extent. The catechism of pure Fonics wil enabl a student to gain a clear conception of them, and to produce them at wil. I wil send it, with a chart of sound denoted by the ordinary letters, diacritically markt according to Webster's dictionary, to any teacher or student on receipt of ten cents.

ELIZA B. BURNZ.

## Burnz Shorthand.

"Selections" - Revised & Enlarged

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1895, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

THERE are but few old villages in the United States that contain ancient churches so picturesque in situation and in appearance as that which stands in the centre of our town, the most conspicuous of its buildings. The churchyard is filled with graves, for the people still cling to that kindly usage which places the sacred dust of the departed in holy ground. And so here, beneath the trees, and close to the shadow of the sanctuary walls, villagers of all ages and generations lie reposing in their final slumber, while from among them the snow-white spire rises heavenward, to point the way their souls have gone. There are many of us who were not born here, and who are, as it were, almost strangers in the town, who can wander down the narrow paths of the yard, to out-of-the-way corners, where the headstones are gray with age and sometimes covered with a film of moss, and read in the quaint characters with which the marble is inscribed our own family names. Here lies the mortal part of men and women who were dear to our grandsires; of little children, too, sometimes, whose departure brought sorrow to the hearts of those who joined

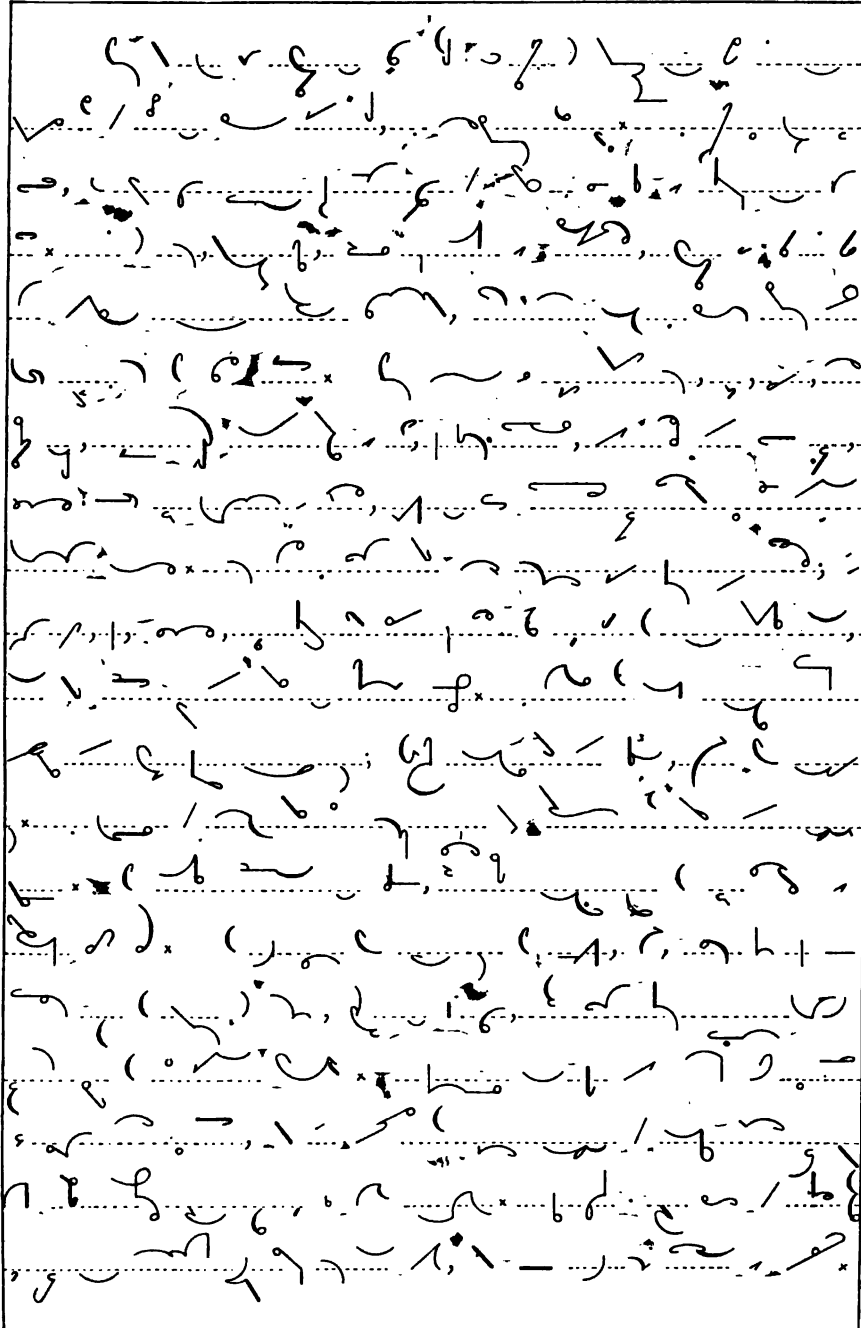
them in Paradise long, long before we began to play our parts in the drama of existence. The lives that ended in this quiet resting-place are full of the deepest interest to us; they have a controlling influence upon our destiny, and yet they are very unreal to us. The figures which move by us as we try to summon up the panorama of that past are indistinct and obscure. They are shadows walking in the dusk, and we strive in vain to vest them with a semblance of the personality which once was theirs. They should seem very near to us their kindred, and yet, as we attempt to come closer to them they appear so remote, so far away in the dead years, that we hardly dare to claim fellowship with them, or to speak of them as of our own flesh and blood. It makes no difference where the empty shell is cast when the spiritual man is gone, but I reverence that human instinct which induces a man to wish to be laid by the side of his ancestors and near to those whom he has loved in life. It is at least a beautiful sentiment which demands that those who are with each other in immortality should not be separated here on earth, but together should await the morning of the resurrection.

### The New Orleans Stenographers' Association.

At the annual meeting, October 12th, the following officers were elected: President, Nat. L. Marks; vice-president, Joseph Lalande; recording secretary, A. C. Phelps; assistant secretary, J. W. Smith; financial secretary, John E. Huffman; treasurer, A. R. Peary; librarian, Miss Eva C. Wright. Mrs. Chas. Nathan was unanimously re-elected to the position of honorary president. A. J. Peters, chairman of the committee of examination and employment, reported having placed about twenty members in positions during the year. A balance of \$115.26 was reported in the hands of the treasurer. Present membership, 129.

THE Hammond Typewriter Company, under date of October 9th, make the following interesting statement: "We have, during the past few days, received a communication from the Board of Education, of Boston, Mass., announcing their decision to adopt the No. 2 Hammond in the public schools of that city, at the same time placing with us a first order for fifty machines and tables. This order, like that of the Chicago Board of Education who adopted the Hammond exclusively, and was an order for one hundred machines, was given us after a careful and exhaustive examination of all the leading machines on the market." We congratulate the Hammond Typewriter Company upon this liberal and positive recognition of the merits of their machine.

Munson Shorthand.



**Benn Pitman and John Watson.**

On the opposite page are shown two of the *three* styles taught by Benn Pitman, and the *one* style taught by John Watson.

**Benn Pitman Corresponding Style.**

*Key.*—"over and over in close juxtaposition. The plates shown at the Royal Society were divided to a fineness of 200 lines to the inch. This is not sufficiently fine to obviate in some cases the linear texture visible on a near inspection of the picture ultimately extended. A fineness of 300 lines to the inch practically accomplishes this, as was demonstrated by a photograph of a group of wall-flowers. The plate which has been exposed under this screen is developed in the usual manner."—*Boston Transcript*.

\* \* \*

**Benn Pitman Brief Reporting Style.**

"3. I am grateful because it is unspeakably better for our children and our children's children. It is better for them in a thousand ways. I have not time for discussion in detail now. But this, if nothing else, proves the truth of my position; there are more white children at work in the South to-day than ever before. And this goes far to account for the six million bales of cotton. Our children are growing up to believe that idleness is vagabondage. One other thing I wish to say before leaving this point. We hear much about the disadvantages to our children of leaving them among several millions of freedmen. I recognize them, and feel them; but I would rather leave my children among several millions of free negroes than among several millions of negroes in slavery.

But, leaving out of view at this time all discussion of the various benefits that may come through the enfranchisement of the negroes. I am thankful on the broad and unqualified ground that there is now no slavery in all our land.

Does any one say to me this day: "You have got new light; you have changed the opinions you entertained twenty years ago." I answer humbly, but gratefully, and without qualification: "I have got new light. I do now believe many things that I did not believe twenty years ago. Moreover, if it please God to spare me in this world twenty year longer, I hope to have, on many diffi-

cult problems, more new light. I expect, if I see the dawn of 1900, to believe some things that I now reject, and to reject some things that I now believe. And I shall not be alone."

\* \* \*

The two columns of shorthand on the opposite page are here shown with a view to calling renewed attention to the erroneous method of teaching the Pitman system, which prevails both here and in England.

In the evolution of shorthand teaching there was first as I remember, a simple style, with long-drawn-out and vowel besprinkled outlines, to be followed up by the Corresponding, the Easy Reporting, and the Brief Reporting Styles. The first of these happily died young, and all but one of the others should long ago have been gathered to their fathers. In place of them modern teaching requires that in each of the variations of Pitman one good style shall be evolved, suitable for all purposes, and taught in an absolutely direct manner. Teachers should realize the fact—for it is a fact—that each and every needless vowel used in the sentence is bad practice, fraught with evil consequences to the pupil, and that any modification of an outline once learned is almost equally wrong. If a vowel be written to a word when there is no necessity for it, the pupil will depend on that vowel when reading, and will change to reporting outlines with great difficulty; and, if the outlines to which he has been accustomed be curtailed or altered, the difficulty will be still further increased.

I remember it took at least two years to learn to read the B. P. reporting style, with fluency; mine is often read in three months; correspondence sometimes in two. I do not think that the form of phonography taught by me is quite so brief as the briefest styles of the brothers Pitman, although it would be an easy matter to make it so. Those who use it in reporting say they don't want it any briefer. For reasons given in this magazine, from time to time, I am convinced that it is the most legible of the many forms of Pitman, although Munson's is not far behind it. The legibility claimed is due chiefly to my manner of using position and the constant writing of *ing* and *ed*.

JOHN WATSON.



## Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a personal manuscript.

## Watson Shorthand.

*(Handwritten practice script showing various cursive letter combinations and flourishes.)*

Our one style ;  
good for all purposes. — John Watson.

## Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

## Key to Shorthand Part.

A PRONUNCIATION TEST.—"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient, and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope, and a necklace of chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then despatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refusing to consider herself as sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal; receiving which he procured a carbine and bowieknife, saying that he would now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

\* \* \*

## Selections.

"Everything yields before the strong and earnest will. It grows by exercise, it excites confidence in others, while it takes the lead to itself. Difficulties before which mere cleverness fails, and which leave the irresolute prostrate and helpless, vanish before it. They not only do not impede its progress, but it often makes of them stepping-stones to a higher and more enduring triumph."

"The exercise of civility costs one nothing. It calls for no sacrifice of time, money, or interest. There is nothing to consume or fatigue one in this delightful exercise. It is the spontaneous flow of good affections, and consists in those little offices of kindness which can be discharged without trouble, and leave no loss or inconvenience behind them."

"Beware of prejudices; they are rats, and men's minds are like traps. Prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out."

"Prejudices are like the imperfections in the glass of our windows. They alter the shape of everything that we choose to look at through them; they make straight things crooked and everything indistinct."

"Sympathy produces harmony; it smoothes off the rough edges of conflicting characters; it brings the cheeriness of the hopeful to chase away the fears of the desponding; it draws reinforcement for the weakness or the want of some, from the strength or wealth of others."

\* \* \*

IN writing the shorthand script for the "Pronunciation Test," I inserted either the accented vowel or the one in regard to which a mistake would be likely to occur. My authority was the New Standard Dictionary.

\* \* \*

It is a very difficult matter to talk to an audience month after month without knowing the individuals personally, without knowing how many there are, and without knowing what their desires are. In conducting the Graham Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, it is my earnest desire to provide something each month which is practical and instructive, but I freely admit I have never tried to make it humorous. I have many times announced through the columns of this department that I would be pleased to receive suggestions and criticisms, and that I held myself ready and willing at all times to answer all communications, either through the department or by mail, as requested, or as seemed most expedient. Of course, within the limited space at my disposal, I cannot provide a very great variety, but such space as I have is most certainly at the disposal of my readers, if they will only make suggestions.

For several months I provided business letters, but, as this kind of matter was running in another department, I decided to make a change. Being requested by a correspondent to give an idea of medical reporting, I did so. I was also in receipt of a

## Graham Shorthand.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a sample of calligraphy or a letter, written on lined paper. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

WRITTEN WITH A  
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

WRITTEN WITH A  
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

Graham Department.—Continued.

request to give a phonographic illustration of my "blocks of five" method of teaching. I did so.

I am now in receipt of the following good-natured "roast," which I publish in full:

"MY DEAR SIR: The substance of the matter which has composed your department of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, in its last two numbers, forces me to request that you follow the example of our friend Kimball, of the Munson persuasion. His article this month is such as you might furnish us, and it certainly would be appreciated more than difficult medical testimony one month, followed by a sample page of your instruction book next; for, you must remember, that here are a good many of your readers who are neither teachers, anxious to learn the best methods of instruction, nor medical reporters. Most of the readers are probably, like myself, amanuenses who are employed during the day and who, while they wish to improve themselves, still are too tired when evening comes to wade through medical technicalities, which are not at all likely to ever be of any material use to them.

"Being a Graham writer, I, of course, take a great interest in the appearance of your division of the magazine, and trust you will kindly furnish something in the December number which will not only be interesting and amusing, but instructive and of real practical value to the ordinary amanuensis.

"Trusting that you will forgive this complaint, and that you will recognize it as a sincere request from an ambitious stenographer, I beg leave to subscribe myself."

I have endeavored to follow the suggestions contained in this communication in this, December number of *THE STENOGRAPHER*. I have thanked my correspondent, personally, by mail, and will heartily wel-

come all suggestions from any one who may be inclined to do me the kindness to make them.

\* \* \*

ALTHOUGH not a humorist myself, I append a portion of a pupil's transcript which was handed to me some months ago. The matter was contained in a sermon of a noted divine which I was dictating to the class. If the reader will insert the name *Solomon* where *Sullivan* occurs, he will then be reading the excerpt as it was dictated.

"And yet I say unto you that Sullivan in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," etc.

"Sullivan, undoubtedly, was one of the greatest men of his times and indeed was several centuries in advance of his age," etc.

"And when the queen of Sheba had seen all Sullivan's wisdom and the house that he had built," etc.

Throughout the entire sermon the name of the ex-pugilistic champion of the world appeared, and the general effect was certainly very ludicrous. Upon questioning the girl, who, it is unnecessary to say, was of Hibernian extraction, the information was vouchsafed that she had written only the first syllable of the oft-recurring proper name; and when transcribing, the *Sol.* was so suggestive of *Sullivan* that she unthinkingly inserted the latter name. I might add that she was greatly chagrined when she saw the absurdity of the error and never again was guilty of any serious misreading. She is now filling a good position and I publish this with her consent.

### Letters from Stenographers.

MISS ABIGAL J. WINCHEL, of N. Yakima, Washington, says: "I came here about a month ago to accept a position with the firm of Whitson & Parker, who are considered the best lawyers in this part of the State. My duties include the preparation of all kinds of legal documents, as well as letter writing, routine office work, etc., and later I will get some practice in court work, as there is no official reporter for the Superior Court of this county. Stenographers' salaries, as well as all others, are very low in this State, at present, although in a few cases salaries are good. With best wishes for the continued success of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and assuring you of my appreciation of the benefits derived from reading shorthand literature, I am,

Fraternally yours.

MR. JAMES H. EMERY, the well-known and thoroughly competent court stenographer, of Toledo, Ohio, was recently admitted to practice at the bar of that State.

THE New Orleans *Times Democrat*, of October 11th, referring to the Atlanta Exposition, says: "There are several negro stenographers in the building, and figures which show that they number about 1000 in the United States. The negro stenographers of the United States are attempting to effect national organization. A call for this purpose has been issued by two young negroes of Chicago, Pearl B. Jones and H. J. Bowers, and it is expected that 200 negro shorthand writers will respond. One of the leading law firms of Richmond, Va., employs a negro stenographer, and there are said to be 100 in Chicago alone, mainly women."

## "Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

(Copyrighted).

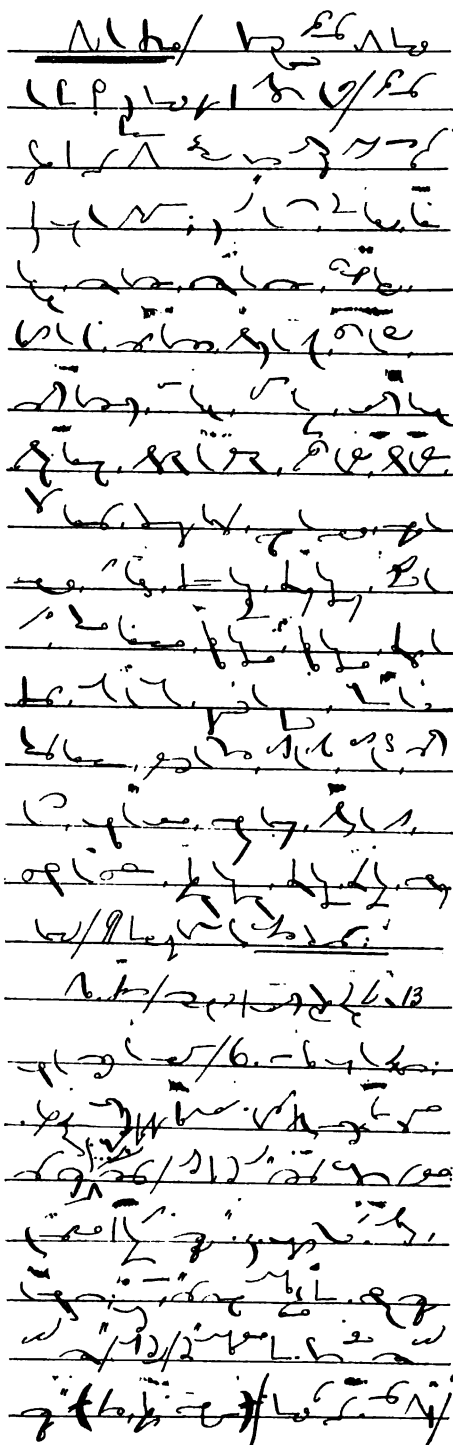
### Representation of Dialects.

By the common phonography it is not easy to represent peculiarities of dialect, consisting—as dialectal peculiarities largely do—in vowel variations. It is not easy, for instance, to accurately represent, with the ordinary Pitman, Hibernicized English even slowly, to say nothing of rapid work; as, *oi* for *I*, *ock!* for *Oh!* *fut* for *foot*, *mate* for *meat*, *swate* for *sweet*, *ould* or *oold* for *old*, *thim* for *them*, *moind* for *mind*, *rayther* for *rather*, *sowl* for *soul*, *mither* for *mother*, *wud* for *would* or *wood*, *ilegant* for *elegant*, *niver* for *never*, *haythen* for *heathen*, *raisonable* for *reasonable*, *hould* for *hold*, *ra'al* for *real*, *aisy* for *easy*, *purty* for *pretty*, *acräss* for *across*, *coorse* for *coarse* or *course*, *ind* for *end*, *tuk* for *took*, *taicher* for *teacher*, *instrook-shun* for *instruction*, *aigles* for *eagles*, *pays* for *peas*, *pace* for *peace* (*piece*), *daycent* for *decent*, *aff* for *off*, *eddication* for *education*, *wake* for *week* (*weak*), *oogly* for *ugly*, *arrums* for *arms*, *widin* for *within*, *sint* for *sent* (*scent*, *cent*), *howiver* for *however*, *knays* for *knees*, *groodge* for *grudge*, *rooshed* for *rushed*, *squail* for *squeal*, *toomble* for *tumble*, *tay* for *tea*, *chale* for *cheat*, *craythur* for *creature*.

Take also the following from "The Irishman's Panorama":

*Ladies and ginlemen:* We have no' arroived at anither bootiful shpot, situwated about thirteen an' a half mioles from Caark. This is a great place, noted for shpoortsmen; an' phwile shtoppin' over there at the Hotel deFinney, the followin' tilt av a conversay-shun occurred betwixt Mr. Muldoony, the waiter, and mesel: I says to him, says I, "Mully, old bie, will yees 'ave the koindness to fetch me in the mooshtard?" and he was a long toime bringin' it, an' I op-porchuned him for kaipin' me; an' says he: "Mr. McCune, I notice that yees taik a graydale of mooshtard wid yer mate." "I do," says I. Says he, "I notice yees take a blame soight av mate wid yer mooshtard." (James, toorn the crank.)

The peculiarities are accurately and easily represented.



## Gregg's Shorthand Department.

Edited by FRANK RUTHERFORD.

Principal Rutherford's Reporting School of Gregg's Shorthand, 106 East 23d Street, New York City, and Sole Agent for New York and Brooklyn of Gregg's Shorthand. Formerly a teacher of Isaac Pitman's Phonography.

DEAR SIR: On the 4th inst. I wrote, asking you to give me the present standing of the estate of J. A., deceased; but presume you have not received the letter. It is absolutely necessary that the estate should be settled within the next two weeks, and I can not settle the same without obtaining the necessary information from you. Please give this your immediate attention.

Yours truly,

\*\*\*

DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 10th inst., regarding my client's claim against the estate of J. S., and in reply beg to say that under the circumstances, I think the best thing for you to do would be to hold the claim until next fall, when you say Mrs. R. will be able to settle it. In view of the fact that it is impossible at present to advantageously dispose of the real estate in your locality, my clients have no wish to unduly press the matter, so you may just hold the papers, and make the collection as soon as possible.

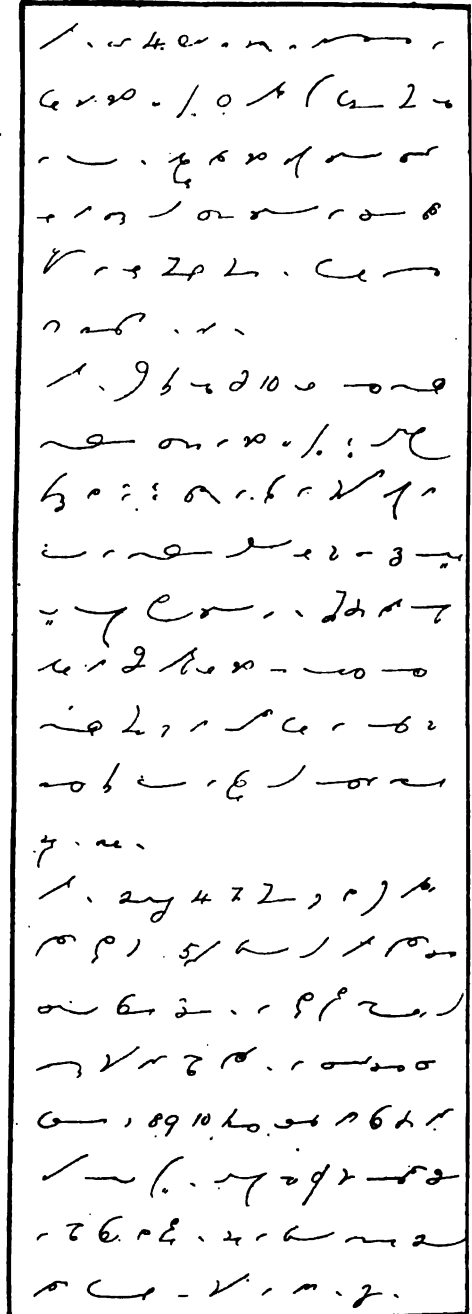
Yours respectfully,

\*\*\*

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., in which you inform us that you have decided to make application for a \$5,000 policy, and desire to make semi-annual payments under same. The application has been completed and goes forward to the company to-night. The amount of the semi-annual premium is \$89.10, which you may remit to us by check to the order of Mr. B. There will be no charge for the medical examination, the company bearing that expense. As soon as the policy comes we will take pleasure in forwarding it to you: Yours faithfully.

JOHN F. CROWL, JR., of Lorain, Ohio, writes as follows: "What do you think of the Pernin system of Phonography, and did it really capture the World's Fair medal and diploma?" We shall be glad to have Mrs. Pernin answer this correspondent through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

EDITOR.





### Letters From the Workers.

#### The Degree Mark, Etc.

The standard keyboard furnishes two characters, the apostrophe and the quotation mark, which stand slightly above the line of writing, but there are also others which it is sometimes desirable to place in that position,—for instance, the small *o* to signify "degree"; letters used as algebraic exponents, as *xn*, *ym*, etc.; index letters in descriptions of machinery, as 6a, 6b, 6c; sometimes, also, in reproducing old-fashioned print, the *e* in *ye*, and a few similar instances.

There is, of course, no difficulty in shifting the platen one notch and replacing it after printing the character required; but this leaves the letter too far above the line,—that is, if special nicety of work is desired. If making only one or two copies, the operator may draw the paper down a fraction of a line-space, and afterward return it to position in the same way, but this involves considerable delay, and, even at that, is not practicable in manifold work.

With the Remington, however, it will be found feasible to draw the platen slightly forward and hold it in that position with one hand while printing the character with the other. As a general thing, it will, as soon as released, fall back into position of itself, but it is well to make sure by pressing lightly upon it.

The same thing may be done on the Smith Premier by holding open the detent; but the platen is more liable to slip out of position, making the work imperfect,

E. G. F.

### More About Salaries.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: I noticed a letter in the September number of THE STENOGRAPHER, signed "E. E. H." I agree with the remark that if all teachers and stenographers would adopt the plan spoken of it would be better for all stenographers. I have had some experience in teaching shorthand in New Bedford, Mass., and also in obtaining positions for my pupils. I know of several competent stenographers holding positions in the very best law offices here, and their salary will not exceed \$8.00 a week. If, after working in such an office, you should speak of the work as increasing and you

think your salary should be increased to correspond with the extra amount of work, you will invariably receive the reply, "I can get plenty of stenographers for \$6.00 a week." If teachers here should adhere to the plan spoken of in the letter, not a single pupil would secure a position, neither would those who had had considerable experience receive more than \$8.00 a week.

I think if a business man would undertake the study of shorthand so that he could realize the hard work and hard study one is obliged to give it, perhaps he would have some sympathy for us and we should receive better salaries. I do not think business men understand it at all.

EMMA D. CASWELL.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17th, 1895.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: A few words about rubber caps for protection of the fingers, in operating the typewriter. I have experienced them some time ago, but without success. The India rubber envelope hinders the free work of perspiration. The fingers become cold, the tops aching, and I am sure that if one should use the rubber tops too much, he would expose himself to have the sensitiveness organs disturbed.

Fraternally yours,

VIC. BLOCKHUYTS.

THE few copies of Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand which we obtained by a special trade and which we offered at \$1.00 each, have been disposed of. The regular price is \$2.00 and the book is well worth that money. We can, however, for a short time furnish the book and one year's subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, paid in advance, for \$2.25.

THE Duplex Typewriter Co. will, it is announced, remove from Des Moines, Iowa to Cleveland, Ohio.

DO YOU want a position as Stenographer or Teacher, in the South? If so, write, enclosing stamp, to  
WILLAMETTE'S EXCHANGE,  
Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED.—Shorthand correspondents in the Bishop system, for mutual improvement. Address,

OTIS BAKER,  
No. 82 E. Seventh St.,  
Peru, Ind.



THE  
*S*TENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interest of the Shorthand  
Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge  
and practice of Shorthand as a part of an  
English Education.

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VOLUME IX.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*  
STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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1896.

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# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1896.

NUMBER 1.

[From the German, by JOHN WATSON.]

## Ebb and Flow.

By ocean strand, with heart so glad,  
A maiden walked—so glad, so sad;  
Said she: "Thou wide and billowy sea,  
Unsteady, aye, what alleth thee,  
That now in ebb and now in full  
Thy bosom heaves—is never still?"

Whereat the sea in answer sings:  
"The silver moon doth give me wings;  
When on her pathway she comes near  
Then soar I heavenward with a cheer;  
But, flees she, slowly sink my waves  
With longing, sighing, to their caves."

The maiden whispered: "Well, I trow,  
O heart, my heart, I know thee now;  
Thou'rt also moved by lustrous star,  
For ever near, for ever far;  
With high resolve to him aspire,  
Now, trembling, timidly retire.

Ebb on, my heart, let ocean flow!  
Alike so glad, so full of woe!  
If LOVE no more the world should sway,  
What else were left to cheer our way?  
Come harsh delight and torture sweet,  
Alternate bring repose complete.

## An Address to Shorthand Teachers.

**M**Y FELLOW WORKERS, wherever you may be, listen to a view of the situation which comes to one of the craft. We, as teachers, are worth discussing, if the subject we treat is entitled to so much attention. We have become factors in the world's work, and therefore why not arrogate to ourselves some importance, at least measure ourselves as we deserve to be estimated.

Time was when shorthand did not have to be taught. It was learned, but seldom taught. In those halcyon days, the manual of a system figured as the gospel of its short-

hand creed, and woe to him who sh'd gain say its dictum. Such a book merely spread upon its pages the elements of the system, and the learner approached the work in whatever way seemed best, and with all the faith he could command. There was no instruction meriting the name; the pedagogics of shorthand had not been conceived.

And yet that far-off time, with its feeble beginnings, its inadequacies, gave birth to influences which may be feebly felt to-day. I regret to make the admission, it is such a confession of weakness and incongruity—but, alas, the influences of that primeval time, so to speak, are active to-day, when truly the weaknesses of those early meanderings ought to be swallowed up and overwhelmed by the era of better things.

For in those days there were back-bittings and bickerings among the system-makers, criminations and recriminations without stint—to the end that prophets fell from the dignity of their high estate, and the sons of prophets gloried in continuing the warfare on and on. So that to-day even, when we in turn should all be priests and prophets, alas again, we are become but partisans!—partisans with heads averted from the good that may be seen on the other side—with eyes closed to the virtues of another man's ideas—with minds deadened to the convictions which might be stimulated by the interchange of healthy thoughts and feelings.

Fellow teachers, that is about where we are to-day. We are a peculiar people, brought to such a pass by the exigencies of our training. "Training," did I say? No, not that, for we have had no training to speak of, except in the petty warfare of which a hint has been given. Has there been any Normal schools for making us what we ought to be? Not that I know of. Experience has been our principal teacher, and the only school that of shorthand scan-

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

dal, of which the doubtful amenities between Cincinnati and New York is but a slight example.

No, we are most of us self-taught—and mighty rough hewn material, some of us are, judged by conventional standards—and if we w'd look each other squarely in the face. But we won't, you see, and that is the pity of it. We think we are "the salt of the earth." The cobbler sayeth: "Every man to his last," but with us it is every man to his system, and the gods pity him of other nourishment! Such has been our heritage. We have watched the battles of the giants so long that at last we venture to become camp-followers, and next we stoop to become offensive partisans (such being the glamour of this wordy warfare)—blunting our nobler convictions, and employing our God-given talents at the beck and bid of masters whose aim is not our welfare but wholly their own emolument.

Are these pleasant things to say? No; of course not. Then, why speak them? Because they ought to be uttered; because to-day the shorthand teacher is brought perforce into the goodly company of educators, and may at any moment be accorded a dignity he will scarce deserve if he identifies himself too much with the traditions of his calling.

Let me explain, if explanation be necessary. Perhaps during the formative period it was necessary that the systems should clash, and perhaps it was then natural that every writer should wear the combative "chip" on his shoulder. So mote it be; but has it not been conclusively demonstrated by the eternal mixed-up-ness of things stenographic in this country that such warfare has been prolific only of discord perpetuated, and never of beneficence at last; has it not been made clear that the continuance of such tactics will but still further complicate the situation, and if persisted in will leave it for the teachers to work themselves free from such untoward circumstances? So it seems to me. The breach between the teacher and the book is all too wide to-day, and another half century—or less time—like the last, will complete the disunion.

Another thing. When we were writers we exulted in our advocacy of this or that system, but now when we almost see a new profession looming upon the horizon, and

the aim of that profession standing forth to bring into being a high order of practitioners—it looks to me to be the part of wisdom to cease battling over non-essentials, and exert our energies toward formulating methods of teaching that shall magnify our office.

Of this man or that I would ask: Are you doing your best work? If self-taught, do you believe that you are efficient. If a disciple of the mighty one, is your training of the right sort?

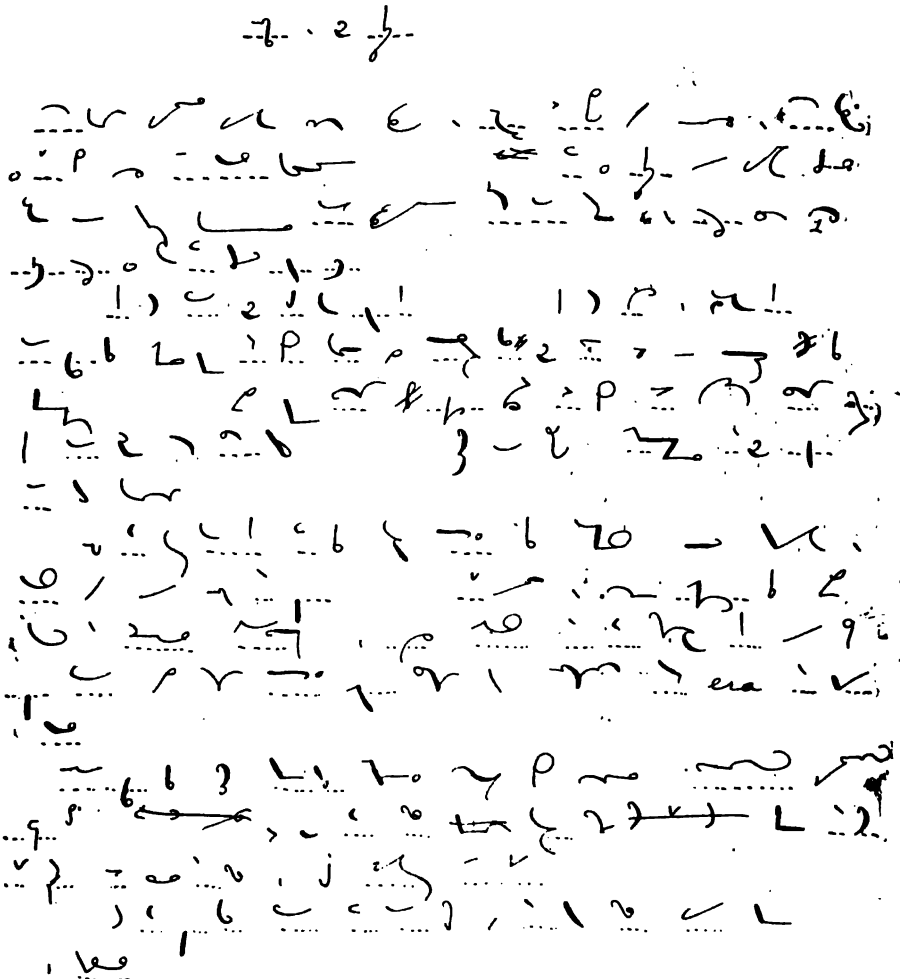
The shorthand teacher of this country addresses a large following. He not only speaks to the young aspirant for phonographic honors, but parents look on interestedly, and the business man pauses in his career to hazard comment or opinion. There is no time for quibbling over this or that "system"; the great and burning question is, how shall I best teach shorthand of whatever system. How shall I bring the salient features of this great labor-saving and commerce-quickenning idea to the attention of the learner so that he will leap to the inquiry with enthusiasm—how shall the matter be presented so that he will come each day with added eagerness, "as the hart panteth after the water-brooks."

Fellow teachers, I submit to you that *how we shall do* our work is a more vital question than whose work shall we present. To express it still more bluntly, what we have done thus far in the teaching of large bodies of students has come out of our own vitality, ingenuity, enthusiasm, quite as much as from any book of instruction. If we have done well, the merit is ours, and the system makers are but subsidiary. If we have done poorly, the fault is ours, and cannot be laid at their door; simply for the reason that the best of us depend but a little upon the old-style books because they have been so conspicuously unresponsive to the needs of the class-room. Therefore I address you from this standpoint, namely, that we have been largely self-taught, and having by force of circumstances been obliged to depend upon ourselves for the elements of instruction every teacher should display—why is it not meet that we should combine to still further perfect our calling? Of course, we are thankful for our beginnings; of course, we grant all the credit due to the great originals, but having long since outgrown our swaddling clothes, and earnestly attained

the maturity of powers which currently pass for efficiency in our work—why, I ask you again, is it not appropriate that we should now strive to help each other, in order that the pedagogics of shorthand may reach as high a plane as teaching methods in other branches have attained? We should no longer teach by accident or by misguided direction—we should lead by tried example as well as precept, we should **LEAD** by promotion of interest and enthusiasm under

who may be termed the complement of the home, the nurturer of the nation. It never seems as though such a characterization has any fitness for the work I do; and very likely it has no pertinency.

Yet the general proposition should not be thus. Do not shorthand teachers work hard? Do they not lead young minds in the pleasant paths of literature, and bring them forth upon the traveled (eftsoons) highways of business? And if we blush when



legitimate means; we should **LEAD**—always **LEAD**—by stress of methods that will be effective over the entire scope of shorthand endeavor, thereby making our profession honored among instructors everywhere.

I make this confession, that whenever I am called a teacher in the presence of educators generally, I feel a guilty twinge, and next the impulse to wave away—repudiate the ascription of such dignity. The same is true when I listen to praises of the teacher,

real (?) teachers are in dispute, do we not glow with pride when we meet the rising young man who made his start with us, or the happy young woman whose business career opened at the dash of her shorthand pencil? If we are not actual teachers, there are compensatory virtues in our pretensions.

But I would that we might be regarded as real teachers—prepared for such, and carrying out our mission under the right standards. I would that every school under our tutelage

looked upon us as worthy of the position, and not blatant humbugs, lifted to the place because of some fabled skill of fingers with which the head might have no sympathy.

Let us be teachers in fact as well as in name! Let us be well grounded in the lessons of life, and trained to express as ably the convictions gained outside of books as those which must have a foundation there. Let us help each other in methods, in material, in fostering the good and condemning the bad; and while we may be specialists in a sense, because of natural limitations, let us bring to the duty as wide an education as may be compassed, invest the work with distinctive attributes, so that we shall not be ashamed when the teacher is mentioned, or remain in servile subservience to the idea of book-makers that do not receive the commendation of our whole body.

BATES TORREY.

### Mr. Underhill's Letter.

**E**ARLY last Summer we wrote to Mr. Underhill for the privilege of presenting his portrait, notes and a short personal sketch in THE STENOGRAPHER. This did appear later, but Mr. Underhill sent us such a characteristic letter in reply to our request that we begged of him the privilege of reproducing it for the benefit of our readers so many of whom know and admire him for what he is and has been. The letter follows and explains itself.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1895.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

Excuse my seeming discourtesy in not acknowledging your favor before this. I am a very busy man. I have to be to keep myself out of mischief. I don't always succeed. Six days must I labor and do my work, and on the seventh and holidays I make over-time, but I don't get any pay for it. There is no rest for the wicked, not even for me.

Now as to your request to furnish a sketch of my life. I never learned the trade of an autobiographer. I am too old to begin now. Away back in the seventies Scott-Browne asked me to do myself up for him. I begged off. He got a friend of mine who knew all the points, to do the business. I knew he was a friend because he let up easy on all the bad things that could be said about me, and he spread it on thick when anything good was to be told. I offered to pay him for his service. He scorned the suggestion. If he hadn't been a scornor it would have been money in my pocket. As a borrower of small sums he is a success.

Then two or three years ago Miner went at me to write my life. I told him that I was a pessimist; that my life wasn't worth living, and much less worth writing. At any rate, I told him plump out that I wasn't going to celebrate myself. Then last year, Jerome B. Howard deployed into a hollow square and surrounded me. He fired at me in front, and flank and rear. He thought he could frighten me into chronicling my Mr., Mrs. and misdeeds. He didn't know me. I was like unto adamant. So he pulled himself together an enlarged upon the efforts of his predecessors. I send you by this day's mail what has been previously written.

But what in thunder have I done as a stenographer that anybody should want to read of my career. I never wrote 250 words a minute for five minutes. I couldn't conscientiously swear that I have ever written 249. As to my picture, the only utility in displaying it in the rogue's gallery of THE STENOGRAPHER, that I know of, would be to show the demoralizing effects of a persistent practice of shorthand on one's features, and a possible warning to young stenographers to flee from the wrath to come.

I don't deserve any special credit for getting the law enacted for the appointment of official stenographers in this city, which was the beginning of a system, that spread like the measles until it broke out in nearly all American courts. But that is a back number. A generation of lawyers and stenographers have passed in their checks since David Dudley Field, one of our boss lawyers in 1860 suggested to me at Albany that stenographers ought to be given official standing in our courts. I did not lose any time in seconding the motion. He wrote the amendment to the Code and I secured favorable reports from the judiciary committees of both houses of legislature. We happened to be there together and that is the way it came about. The legislation was an accident—you might call it a kodak-cident. Mr. Field pressed the button; I did the rest.

In the three magazines you will find all the data for a sketch. If you want to pepper and salt it with something to make it spicy, I know a first-class liar in this city, who will invent points. But make a contract. If he does it by the day's work, you will have to issue a double number. He is out of a job and hard up.

I have a half-tone plate  $2\frac{3}{4}$  x  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, taken from the same photograph from which Miner had the portrait he printed drawn. You can have the plate if you wish.

I will give you a sample of my shorthand notes as requested. They will be taken from the preferred, and not out of the common stock.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD T. UNDERHILL.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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## A Happy New Year.

[By the Editor of the Law Reporters' Department.]

TO ITS readers and friends, wherever resident—whether dwelling in the old or in the new world, on New England's bleak and storm swept coast, in the sunny Southland, on Pacific's golden shore, or among the beautiful lakes and majestic rivers of our northern neighbor—THE STENOGRAPHER sends greeting and tenders, to all, the compliments of this season of merry-making and festivity.

It is proper that public acknowledgment should be made to those kind friends who, during the year just closed, have, by word and deed, given material assistance to the editor of this department in imparting to it whatever of merit it may possess. The messages of confidence, encouragement and suggestion, of which he has been the happy recipient from all quarters, have, in no little degree, enabled him to discharge the duty imposed upon him of guiding the uninitiated among the intricacies of law reporting and kindred work, and of upholding and furthering the interests of the profession of stenographic reporting.

At this time one inclines to retrospection, which, naturally, begets a reflective condition of mind. While the stenographic student and fledgling shorthand grow introspective, considering the question of self-development, the veteran practitioner turns his attention to the investigation of his bank and bond account, and, perchance, may thus soliloquize: "Just one more year of this grinding and I shall reach the \$50,000 mark, and then, good bye to hen tracks!" Ah, that one more year! How difficult for the hand that has gripped Dame Fortune's throat so long to loose its hold!

To the young men and women who, looking backward upon the past twelve months, fail to discover marked progress in the stenographic art, let me say: be not discouraged. Skill in any art is attained, even by the most gifted, only by persistent and prolonged application and industry. And this is especially true of stenography. The ability to use shorthand properly, and in such manner as shall command a market price beyond that of the ordinary manual worker, is developed slowly. With constant daily practice, extending throughout a year, the increase of proficiency of the average person, is slight. How little development then, may be expected in him or her whom Nature has not endowed with tenacious will and capacity for continuous, hard and aggressive study, practice and work! And beside (as has been often asserted in this department) the acquisition of stenographic speed is but one element of the constitution of a capable stenographer; that general all-around knowledge and information of many subjects is indispensable, and, in many branches of reporting, special technical knowledge is essential. Hence, my young friends, consider well these matters before concluding that you are not progressing in your chosen vocation, and give them proper value when on January 1st, 1896, you balance your stenographic profit and loss account.

The attention of the professional stenographer and amanuensis is drawn to the rapid diffusion of general knowledge of the phonographic art. In almost every hamlet may now be found young men and women who write shorthand, some of whom become proficient in the most difficult forms of its application. A shorthand writer is no longer the curiosity of a decade and a half ago. In

all the cities, and in many of the large towns and villages, "colleges" devoted to instruction in stenography, have been established. These training schools annually send forth myriads of so called stenographers who must, in most instances, seek the positions already occupied by others. The unavoidable result is sharp and ever sharpening competition. This must, eventually terminate in weakening the tenure of official and unofficial positions: in the creation of a standard of merit as a criterion of appointment and the destruction of favoritism, and in the regulation of compensation according to the skill and attainment of the individual.

It may be urged by those who differ with these views, that the field of stenographic labor is practically unlimited; that new and unexpected avenues of stenographic employment are ever opening and that these are sufficient to receive the entire output of graduates. It must be conceded that the territorial boundaries of the stenographer's utility are remarkably elastic (and for this the stenographer and the college principal should be indeed grateful). It must also be admitted, that many there be who seek employment and find it not, and many there be who find it, and, finding it, eagerly embrace it at ridiculously small compensation.

The pernicious effect of the political "pull" has shown its black visage during 1895 more openly than ever before. It has not been confined to any particular locality. The careful observer of passing events, as chronicled monthly in this department under the head of "notes" must have perceived its deadly work in all parts of the United States. When the power of appointment of official stenographers is postituted to the vile purposes of politics, it is time for honest men to array themselves against it.

I would urge upon the practitioners in the Federal courts the advisability of concerted movement looking to the enactment of legislation creating the position of official stenographer in those courts. It is a much needed reform in the administration of justice in those jurisdictions, and, if it were to be inaugurated, would receive the cordial support of the judges who preside and the lawyers who practice in them.

In conclusion, THE STENOGRAPHER renews its vow of fealty to the student, amanuensis and professional stenographer, and

pledges itself to co-operation with them along every legitimate and honorable line that may be helpful to them, asking in return a continuation of their confidence and support in making this a magazine to which ever one, in any way identified with stenography, may not only come for assistance, but one which shall be known and recognized throughout the English speaking world as *par excellence*, the organ of the shorthand writer.

### The Pernin.

THE publisher of *Pernin's Monthly Stenographer*, writes to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, referring to the Isaac Pitman department of July, 1895, in THE STENOGRAPHER, in which appears a communication from Rev. E. Barker, of Toronto, Canada, concerning the Pernin system, and calling my attention to the fact that a reply to the same was printed in the August-September number of the *Pernin Stenographer*, in which it was shown that the school referred to by Mr. Barker as having discontinued the Pernin system, had ordered text books of the Pernin system on dates named, and that no intimation had been received that the school had discontinued teaching the system. Also that the *Kingston Daily News*, of August 31st, 1895, contains the announcement that Mr. J. R. Tandy has been secured as instructor in Pernin shorthand in the Kingston Business college. Mrs. Pernin says, in the *Pernin Stenographer*:

"There is something peculiarly despicable about this species of warfare in a gentleman, and especially in a gentleman calling himself 'Reverend,' owing to the fact that the amount of harm done is incalculable. An attack on the intrinsic merits of the system does far less injury, since the reader, if he be a Pernin writer, can readily disprove it from personal experience, but a charge of such a nature as Mr. Barker has chosen to make, casts a slur on the author, and his work, and the probabilities are that nine out of ten who read the original article will never see this reply."

The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER begs to assure the editor of *The Pernin Stenographer* that the editor of the Isaac Pitman department assumes the entire responsibility for everything which appears in his department, and that we especially disclaim any intimation of improper motives or unkind



feelings towards the author of the Pernin system who has always been kind and friendly toward us. We deeply regret that such attacks should be made upon other systems by the representatives of any system appearing in THE STENOGRAPHER, and we now take this occasion to say that in the future we shall do our best to keep such statements and charges out of the magazine, *whether they be true or not*. We are coming more and more to believe that it is the business of every one to attend to the work of advancing his own interests, and that this cannot be properly done by saying evil things about his neighbor, even if they are true. Gentlemen and ladies: Say as much that is good about yourselves as you conscientiously can; then say as much that is good about your neighbors as you can, and then, so far as the weaknesses of others are concerned, remember your own shortcomings, and, as you hope to be forgiven, so also forgive and say nothing.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all!

THE editor of THE STENOGRAPHER extends his hearty congratulations and warmest wishes for prosperity to all its readers.

RESOLVE to make improvements in knowledge, in skill, in actual, effective usefulness, during the year to come.

WE cordially invite every subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER to make an effort to secure at least one new subscriber.

WE take pleasure in saying that we have received a card which reads as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick C. Hill announce the birth of a daughter, November 30th, 1895."

May she live to grow up as handsome as her mother and as brilliant as her father.

MR. DEMENT sends us his valuable little shorthand magazine called "Dictation," in a somewhat new form, furnishing a longhand key to the shorthand matter, and adding editorial notes. We trust to have the pleasure of presenting Mr. Dement's shorthand notes to our readers at an early day.

LITTLE SIOUX, IA.,  
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR: Seeing that you take a great interest in the "young ones" of the shorthand profession, and being a "young one" myself, I write you for advice.

I am a "Graham" writer and use the Remington typewriter. My shorthand speed is from 90 to 100 words, and my typewriting from 40 to 45 words, per minute. As I have nothing to do this winter but study, and can have two hours dictation each day, what would be the best course to pursue in order to increase my shorthand speed to 125 words per minute?

For acquiring a more general knowledge, what books would you advise me to read.

I am thinking of purchasing a fountain pen. What make would you advise me to get? I have always used a fine steel pen (Spencerian No. 1).

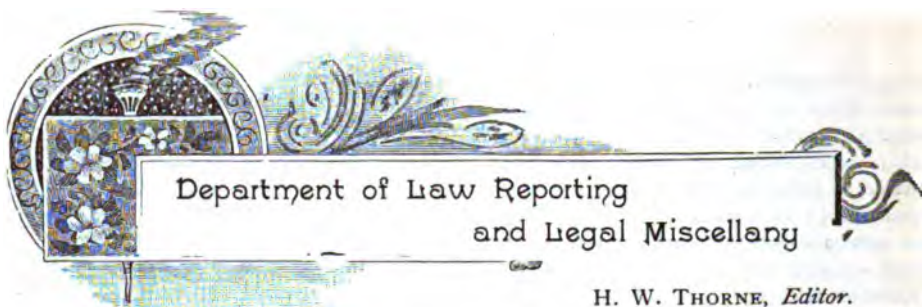
What is your opinion as to the arrangement, grammar, punctuation, etc., of this letter? Yours truly, S. S. E.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 22d just received. The arrangement, grammar, punctuation, etc., of your typewritten letter are entirely satisfactory. We can send you a first-class fountain pen, similar to the one I use, for \$1.50. For enlarging general knowledge, read history, elementary textbooks on the natural sciences and the leading magazines. To increase shorthand speed, get some one to read to you for the time which you can secure, taking pains to write no faster than you are sure you can read your notes. Practice reading a part of these notes, selecting such portions as you feel you have written the poorest.

Make a memorandum of all words you have trouble with and drill upon them.

I think there is no doubt you will succeed in your undertaking if you follow it up faithfully. Very truly yours.—EDITOR.

THE Columbus Stenographers' Association was started on Monday, November 4th, at the Board of Trade rooms, in Columbus, Ohio, with about 100 ladies and gentlemen present. Initiation fee, fifty cents; no dues, assessments levied as required; the second Monday evening in each month for regular meetings. Schedule of prices for work agreed upon: Reporting, \$5 a session, forenoon, afternoon and evening each being a session; copying, 5 cents a hundred words; taking a dictation and transcribing, 8 cents a hundred. The officers elected at the meeting were as follows: President, Mrs. Frank Kalb; vice-president, Mr. Frank L. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Chas. C. Snyder.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.

[Continued from December No.]

HAVING discussed the nature and office of these steps in a legal proceeding, it remains now to exemplify the manner in which they are to be treated by the stenographic law reporter.

To do that in detail would necessitate consideration of the stenographer's implements. I shall assume the stenographer to be competent—regardless of the system of shorthand used; that he uses pen and ink—I do not care whether the new fountain-pen or the old dip-pen; that he uses loose sheets of paper; it being immaterial, for my present purpose, whether, they be ruled or unruled, or with or without marginal lines.

The reader will better comprehend what follows, if reference be made to the last number of this magazine, when it will be observed that the topics herein below treated are taken up in the same order as they appeared in the last number.

\* \* \*

The December term of the Squedunck Judicial Circuit, of the State of Fortune is now in session, with Judge Knowsittall presiding. The case on trial before "His Honor" and the jury is that of Everlasting Persistency *versus* (1) Slow Pay, as executor [2] of the last will and testament of Plum Duff, deceased.

Stenographer Proficiency, of Goldville, in the county of Quick Time and State aforesaid, is the attending official stenographer. It is noticed by the sympathetic court crier

that Proficiency is radiant with smiles and gorgeous with a button-hole bouquet, which frivolity turns out to be a continuation of Proficiency's wedding tour. He has brought his brand new "better-half" to this term of court, and she is now at their hotel calculating how long a period must elapse ere her "brand new hubby" shall return, and thinks "its just horrid that he should be torn from her society by those dry old law courts."

Mr. Spectacles appears as attorney for the plaintiff, while Mr. Longhair represents the defendant.

The action is brought by Persistency, plaintiff, to recover of the estate of Duff, deceased, \$200, which the plaintiff alleges is due to him for work, labor and services performed for the defendant's testator [1] in his lifetime. Mr. Longhair, the attorney for the estate, [2] has learned in some way that the plaintiff will probably be offered (or produced) as a witness in his own behalf to prove some of the facts, upon the establishing of which the right to recover will depend.

A principle of law, in force generally in the United States, and which, in this State, has been incorporated into what is known as the "Code of Civil Procedure," inhibits certain classes of persons from testifying [3] upon a legal proceeding, when interested in the event thereof, to personal transactions had with a deceased person, when such testimony is offered against the personal

[1] Testator.—A deceased male person who has left a last will and testament.

[2] Estate.—In case of a person leaving a will, all the property, real and personal, given, devised and bequeathed by it, and all personal property, goods, chattels and credits not given or bequeathed. In case of one dying without a will, all the personal estate, goods, chattels and credits of the deceased.

[3] Testifying.—Oral statements made by a witness under oath in a legal proceeding.

[1] *Versus*.—A Latin word meaning against—opposed to.

[2] Executor.—A male person appointed in and by a will to carry out and execute its provisions.

representative of the decedent<sup>[1]</sup>, or against certain other persons claiming rights through such decedent. Section 829 of the Code, which contains this inhibition, is, no doubt, a specimen of about as complex legal phraseology as can be produced, and has, probably, created more litigation in the Empire State, than any similar number of words ever caused. I give it in full, not only as a curiosity, but because it is liable to stare the stenographer in the face, at any time :

"Sec. 829. WHEN PARTY, ETC., CANNOT BE EXAMINED.—Upon the trial of an action or the hearing upon the merits of a special proceeding, a party or a person interested in the event, or a person from, through or under whom such a party or interested person derives his interest or title, by assignment or otherwise, shall not be examined as a witness, in his own behalf or interest, or in behalf of the party succeeding to the title or interest, against the executor, administrator or survivor of a deceased person or the committee of a lunatic, or a person deriving his title or interest from, through or under a deceased person or lunatic, by assignment or otherwise ; concerning a personal transaction or communication between the witness and a deceased person or lunatic ; except where the executor, administrator, survivor, committee or person so deriving title or interest, is examined in his own behalf, or the testimony of a lunatic or deceased person is given in evidence, concerning the same transaction or communication. A person shall not be deemed interested for the purposes of this section by reason of being a stockholder or officer of any banking corporation which is a party to the action or proceeding, or interested in the event thereof."

Attorney Longhair understands that this rule of law will prevent Mr. Persistency testifying to any personal communications or transactions had with the decedent Plum Duff. So that, when Persistency takes the witness stand, Longhair is on "his taps" to object to anything that savors<sup>[2]</sup> of such transaction or communication.

Persistency, having been duly sworn by the clerk of the court, is questioned by his attorney, young Mr. Spectacles, to whom he answers, that he is the plaintiff in this case, that he is thirty-three years of age and re-

sides in the city of Hope<sup>[1]</sup>, in the county of Despair, in the State of Fortune ; that he knows Mr. Slow Pay, the defendant.

"Q. Did you know Mr. Plum Duff, in his life time?"

As quick as a flash, Mr. Attorney Longhair objects as follows, and by the form of his objection furnishes an example of an

IRREGULAR OBJECTION.

"'Object.' Witness, don't answer that question ! If your Honor please, I object to this question on the ground that the witness is incompetent, under Sec. 829 of the Code. Besides, the question is immaterial, anyway, because it must be assumed that the witness can't testify to any personal communication had with the defendant's testator ; and therefore, it would follow that it is immaterial whether he knew the deceased or not."

As above suggested, this is the statement of an irregular objection—not as distinctively irregular, however, as some that will appear below.

Instead of making the objection in that form, suppose the attorney had stated it in the style of a regular objection, say in this form :

"Objected to upon the following grounds :

1. That the witness is the plaintiff in this action and is interested in the event thereof, that he is incompetent under Sec. 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure to testify in this action, against the defendant, to any personal communication or transaction had with the deceased.
2. That the question is immaterial ; or if it be material, then his knowledge of the deceased must be derived from personal transactions or communications with him, and if so derived, witness is incompetent under Sec. 829 of the Code to testify to the result of such personal transactions and communications ; that, if otherwise derived, the knowledge of witness must be based on hearsay, which renders his conclusion incompetent."

It will be observed that the distinction, which is attempted to be drawn between regular and irregular objections, is not one of substance but rather of statement.

[1] Decedent.—A deceased person. Not of such frequent use as the word "deceased."

[2] Savor.—This term is frequently used in law books and occasionally in proceedings in court. Its legal meaning is almost if not identical with its ordinary import, taste, odor, smell, relish. Notice that it is a stronger term than resemble. To savor is to be of the very nature of a substance ; while to resemble is to be like unto anything.

[1] NOTE.—There is a township of this name in Hamilton County, this State, bordering upon the famed Adirondack wilderness.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

The reader will readily perceive the cause of an irregular objection. Questions are put rapidly and witnesses are too often anxious to answer. The opposing attorney, desiring to get his objection on the record before the witness can answer, sacrifices form to substance, and, so long as he brings the pith of his objection before the court, he cares nothing for the informality of his phraseology. This, however, is not so with many attorneys, who, no matter how much time be given them to frame objections, never do it formally *i. e.*, in the form of a regular objection.

The student will observe that the court is now called upon to decide whether the question propounded by Attorney Spectacles, and objected to by Attorney Longhair, should be allowed to be answered. If the court decides that the question is a proper one and should be answered and that the reasons stated in the objection are not applicable, he will

### OVERRULE THE OBJECTION,

and, in that case, the witness will answer the question. If he decides that it is not a proper question, for the reasons stated in the objection, he will

### SUSTAIN THE OBJECTION.

In this instance, the court rules that the question is competent, *i. e.*, it may be answered by the witness, and makes his ruling in this form :

"I think, Mr. Longhair, that, while the courts have placed a very elastic construction upon this section of the Code, yet I do not think they have gone to the extent of holding that the mere statement of the fact by an interested party, of knowing a decedent, comes within the inhibition of this section. I think it would be a very injurious interpretation to give to that section, to hold as you request. I shall, therefore, overrule the objection and give the defendant an exception."

Now, if the reader will carefully peruse the language of the court in ruling upon this objection, he will notice, that, beyond the bare overruling of the objection, there is nothing in it worth preservation on the record. The remark that an elastic construction has been placed upon the section of the Code under consideration, is but one way of referring to the reported decisions of

the appellant courts. Judges and lawyers are supposed to be familiar with those. It is no reason that the objection should be overruled or sustained. The remaining remarks of the court, referring to the construction and interpretation of the section of the Code, are subject to the same criticism. So that, from my point of view, the only remark of the court that needs to go upon the record is that overruling the objection and granting an exception to the defendant. That being my conclusion, I should make the record in this form :

"Objection overruled; exception to defendant."

The objection having been overruled the witness answers :

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Did you ever see Mr. Plum Duff at the house of George B. Hairlip?"

Mr. Longhair objects to this question, on the same grounds as before. That is, he does not repeat the language of the former objection, but makes the statement that he objects the same as before. Ordinarily it is done in this way :

"Same objection as before."

If the court thinks the question is proper, he will announce, usually :

"Same ruling,"

and the attorney against whom the ruling is made will state,

"Same exception."

This is all disposed of in the stenographer's minutes in this form :

"Objected to upon the same ground as before.

Same ruling and exception."

Sometime the objecting attorney merely says, "same objection"; the court rules by saying, "same ruling"; and the attorney ruled against states "same exception," which the stenographer would note as follows :

"Same objection, ruling and exception."  
(To be continued.)

\* \* \*

### Transcript of H. W. Thorne's Shorthand Writing.

(See pages 12-13 for Notes.)

In compliance with a request therefor, I herewith present a specimen of my shorthand writing. Whatever I may put forth in that line at this time ought not to be under-

stood as a sample of a style or adaptation of any system of shorthand. I neither understand nor do I use any style of brief writing, except such as flows from the end of my pen upon the impulse of the moment. The component parts of the shorthand written by me may not be in accordance with the principles of Graham, of either of the Pitmans, or of any other author or adapter of shorthand. Such as I write is the residuum of experience and practical work in the court room and at my desk, in the dual capacity of lawyer and phonographer. The strokes may be too long; the distinction between heavy and light lines may, or may not, be observed; the circles and loops may be imperfectly formed; the half-lengths may approximate full-lengths, and outlines, which on principle, should be struck through the line of writing (did I use ruled paper) may be above or on the line. But, whatever criticism shall be directed against it, the stubborn fact will remain, that, such stenography as it is, has, during the past years served the writer for all practical purposes.

I must confess that I have been unable thus far, to discover any artistic beauty in the "hen-tracks" which I have used in recording judicial proceedings. Neither do they appear to possess the essential elements which produce a speed of three hundred to four hundred words per minute.

So, "gentle reader," you will understand that I am not putting out this "specimen" as an authoritative example for your guidance or emulation.

I make this explanation to dispel the possible delusion that I am placing my "style" of phonography on exhibition.

\* \* \*

In my experience as a stenographer, I have contracted some habits of writing, which others may do well to avoid. To a few of these I ask your attention, viz., of sometimes omitting, and at other times inserting, the diphthongs, as well as the long and short dash vowels. For instance, in the words "writing," "out," "time," "struck," "through," etc., I invariably insert the former. I find that in writing unusual words the outlines selected are not uniform at all times for the same word. The latter characteristic is probably the result of carelessness. I think the student should accustom himself to the practice of

looking up the approved outline for a new word as soon after it occurs as possible, and of fixing it firmly in his memory, and endeavoring to always use it for the particular word. Understand that my remarks now have reference to infrequent words, and not to those which make the warp and woof of ordinary subject-matter.

In my opinion, speed of writing and accuracy of reading shorthand may be enhanced by means other than the development of mental dexterity. The lessening of necessity for attention to the act of writing, and cultivating spontaneity of writing and reading, are conducive to ease and accuracy of stenographic work.

I think, too, that shorthand, when written for publication (as this is) discloses a restriction of movement and absence of ease and freedom of execution which are not present in rapidly written notes in actual work.

\* \* \*

## Notes.

It is stated that Judge Coxe, of the United States court will have a bill introduced at the present session of Congress which, among other things, will provide for official stenographers in that court.

MR. STEPHEN POTTER, of Sacramento, Cal., stenographers of the Railroad Commissioners has been denied payment of a claim of \$541. It seems the legislature of that State allowed the commissioners \$500 for a stenographer, and the Secretary of State contends that there are plenty of stenographers willing to do all the work of the commissioners for \$500.

STENOGRAPHER N. B. Burge, of Topeka, Kan., is the vice-president of a bimetallic league, of his State, and is engaged in extending that organization.

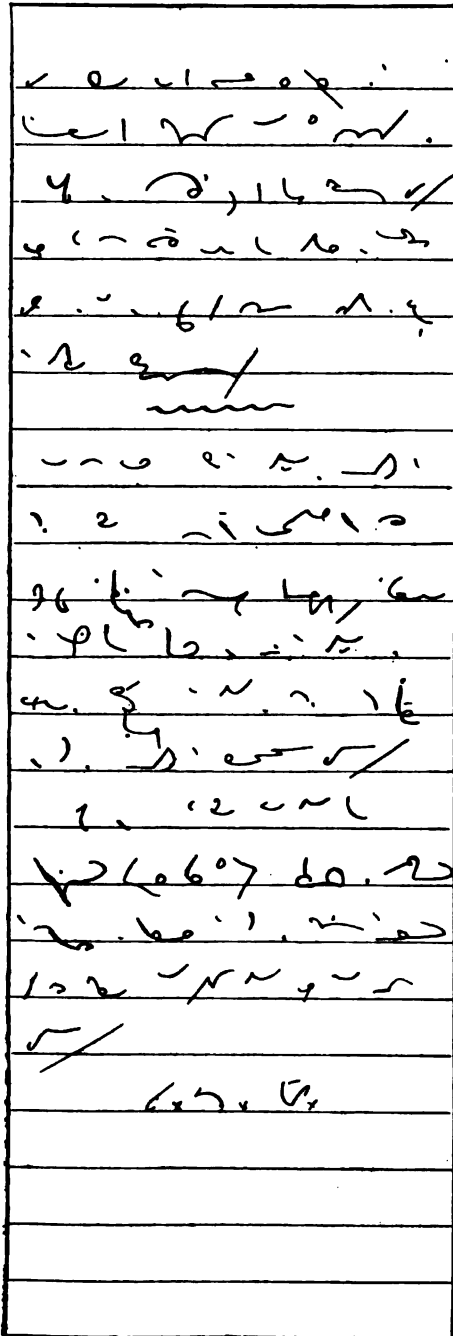
MR. LEWIS W. SMITH, formerly stenographer with the Clinton and Steel Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., has received the appointment of official stenographer of the courts of Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was appointed by Judge Doty, of Greensburg, Pa.

AN exchange says that a prisoner, who was found guilty in one of the courts of India, appealed, on the novel ground that, instead of listening to the evidence, the judge whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument. The fact was the judge wrote the evidence himself on a typewriter!

H. W. THORNE.



Shorthand Notes by  
H. W. Thorne.



Punctuation Under Excitement.

By E. G. FOWLER.

In a certain inland city of New England, some years ago, it came about that changes were made in the management of one department of the High school. There were two sides to the question, and feeling ran high in the community.

Naturally, the school was watched with critical eyes, especially when the time came for the Yale entrance examinations to test the proficiency of the first class trained by the new teacher. The average standing—as indicated by the number of candidates conditioned, etc., fell somewhat short of that of previous classes. One of the local papers took up the matter and gave an article relating to it, which article, as published, contained the following sentence:

"The responsibility then the parents of the boy, who was making such excellent progress formerly, will argue is not with the boy but somewhere else—with the teacher with those who recommend the teacher, and with those who hired him."

Has Reached the Thirty-third  
Degree.

Lieutenant Edward Weston Nichols, an expert stenographer, of Medford, Mass., was recently elected to receive the thirty-third degree of Sovereign Grand Inspector General, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Lieutenant Nichols is a Knight Templar and a member of the Massachusetts Consistory. It is understood that he will be the official stenographer of the Supreme Council. He has recently published a "Gunnery Drill Book, compiled by him for the use of the naval militia of the United States. We congratulate our subscriber upon the honors he has received, for we feel sure that he has fully merited them.

Mr. C. M. BROUGH, of Jackson, Miss., in his correspondence, uses shorthand and encloses a slip like the following. It may be well if others would follow his example:

"KIND FRIEND: Believing in the use of shorthand, in both business and private correspondence, as a labor-saving and practical method of writing, you are respectfully requested to answer this and all future communications to the undersigned in shorthand. Quite truly."

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

THE Brooklyn (N. Y.) Evening High School has recently adopted the Isaac Pitman system, in place of one of the "modifications" previously taught. Mr. Henry S. Waldron has charge of the class, numbering about fifty, and under his efficient direction it will undoubtedly make good progress.

\* \* \*

WE are glad to hear that the new "Abridged Shorthand Dictionary," published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, has already achieved a great success, the first supply being sold out a few days after arrival. From every point of view the work is excellent, and at the moderate price of 85 cents, should be in the hands of all stenographers.

\* \* \*

"MISS MARY E. BEAL, principal of the shorthand and typewriting departments of the Bangor Business College, Bangor, Me., is one of the best and most successful instructors in the United States," remarks the *Phonographic World*. We may add that she is a writer and teacher of the Isaac Pitman system.

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

## BUSINESS LETTERS.

60.

MESSRS. J. W. WHITE & CO.,  
James Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN: Some time in December last we shipped a bill of goods on order of Mr. J. White, to Messrs. J. W. White & Co., of Gavelston. The writer had the assurance of Mr. White that we should receive prompt remittance, as the former bill remained unpaid until you sent us your check. Included in the last bill is an item of nearly \$15 advanced by us to prepay freight so that if you can in any way facilitate a settlement, we should feel obliged.

Respectfully yours.

61.

MR. E. L. LEV,  
Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR: Referring to yours of the 22d and other correspondence attached herewith, we beg to say that if every package was filled to its utmost capacity, and the weight reckoned at the outside figure, which is ten pounds per gallon, package included, the total could not have exceeded 25,738 lbs., to this we should be willing to make an affidavit, but we think that 25,400 lbs., which is 2,000 less than your bill calls for, would simply cover it, and that a refund should be made in accordance.

Yours truly,

62.

MR. G. F. ALLEN,  
Springfield, Illinois.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., which came to hand to-day, we would say that the goods ordered by you were sent as requested, to your address, on the day mentioned by you in your letter. Perhaps they have been delayed by some accident, and you might be able to find out something about them by inquiring at the freight office of the railway company there. At any rate, we cannot be held responsible for the loss of the goods, in case you should not find them, as we hold the receipt of the company here, and believe that they will yet reach you.

As to further orders from you, we trust we shall be favored with same, as we do everything in our power to please our customers, and make shipments as promptly as possible. Yours respectfully,

63.

MR. R. JACKSON,  
New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly favor us with settlement of your account. It would be especially acceptable at this time, as we are under unusually heavy expenses, having had to make a considerable addition to our factory recently. This balance has been accumulating for several months, as you will notice by referring to your books, and we doubt not that you will comply with our request in this instance.

Very truly yours,



# THE STENOGRAPHER

## Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

## BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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\*.Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

J. CORNISH, ESQ.,

New York.

SIR: Desirous of establishing in the city of Baltimore a branch of my business, I beg to acquaint you that I have committed the management of that department to Mr. Newman, a gentleman on whose zeal, ability, and integrity, I place the utmost reliance. Mr. N., having been managing clerk in my counting-house here for several years, is perfectly conversant with every kind of commercial operation, and with all the routine of business. I shall feel much obliged by any arrangement you may make with him, as he will visit your city prior to his departure for Baltimore, for the purpose of forming connections; and I undertake to guarantee the due execution of any orders with which you may be pleased to favor him, as he will be furnished with full powers to act in my name, and on my behalf. Not doubting that you will find Mr. Newman as agreeable in social intercourse, as he is intelligent in matters of business, I strongly recommend him to your kind attentions; and I remain, very truly yours,  
W. MONSON.

\* \* \*

## Reporting Style.

Extract from the President's annual message, delivered to the Congress of the United States, on December 2d, 1895:

"Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

"Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect.

Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two Governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

"The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

"The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached."

## 17

[illegible]

**Graham Department.**

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography," Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

I think the closing week of the year should be spent, not alone in the recreation attendant upon the holiday festivities, but in a thoughtful retrospect of the past twelve months, and in the endeavor to gain from your successes or failures some inspiration for the future. It is said that the ladder of success is composed of rounds of mistakes held together by two uprights of strong determination. To make mistakes is human. It is the duty of the ambitious to profit by the errors of the past, using them as stepping-stones to future success.

The practice of making resolutions the first of the year has been greatly ridiculed; but I believe in good resolutions whether you make them on New Year's Day or any other day. If you never resolve to do better, or to make advances of any kind, the chances are very much in favor of your never amounting to much.

One of the most notable and noble examples of the self-made man, in my opinion, is Benjamin Franklin, and one might almost say that he was a man who was always resolving. I think I have obtained more inspiration and hope for the future from the reading of his autobiography, than from all other sources combined. Knowing what a great stimulation the reading of this book has been to me, I take advantage of every occasion to recommend it to the young and ambitious student of phonography. And not to the young only is the book of benefit, but to all, and if any of my readers do not own this work, a better investment could not be made than the brief autobiography, edited by Bigelow, or the larger biography written by the same gentleman.

As intimated above, this is a season of resolutions, and in the shorthand script will be found a few of the wise precepts of the great American philosopher. I will only add that he was about thirty years of age at the time he aimed to become morally perfect.

**Key to Shorthand.**

"It was about this time I conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving moral perfection. I wished to live without committing any fault at any time; I would conquer all that either natural inclination, custom, or company might lead me into. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong, I did not see why I might not always do the one and avoid the other. But I soon found I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined.

"I included under thirteen names of virtues all that at that time occurred to me as necessary or desirable, and annexed to each a short precept, which fully expressed the extent I gave to its meaning.

"These names of virtues, with their precepts, were:

"1. Temperance. Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.

"2. Silence. Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

"3. Order. Let all your things have their place; let each part of your business have its time.

"4. Resolution. Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

"5. Frugality. Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; i. e., waste nothing.

"6. Industry. Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

"7. Sincerity. Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

"8. Justice. Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

"9. Moderation. Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

19

Graham Shorthand.

Handwritten shorthand notes, likely representing a paragraph of text, written in a cursive style using various symbols and strokes.

WRITTEN WITH A  
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

# THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Shorthand.

[Continued from page 18.]

"10. Cleanliness. Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes, or habitation.

"11. Tranquillity. Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

"My intention being to acquire the *habitude* of all these virtues, I judged it would be well not to distract my attention by attempting the whole at once, but to fix it on one of them at a time; and, when I should be master of that, then to proceed to another, and so on, till I should have gone through the thirteen.

"I determined to give a week's strict attention to each of the virtues successively. Thus, in the first week, my great guard was to avoid even the least offense against temperance, leaving the other virtues to their ordinary chance, only marking every evening the faults of the day.

"On the whole though I never arrived at the perfection I had been so ambitious of obtaining, but fell far short of it, yet I was, by the endeavor, a better and a happier man than I otherwise should have if I had not attempted it."

\* \* \*

By request of Mr. Elias Longley, I publish the following letter. It will be seen that Mr. Longley questions my claim to originality in the "Blocks of Five" teaching.

He states that his book was copyrighted in 1884, and that he had used it for some time prior. My book was not copyrighted until 1892, but I was working along this same line at the same time to which he refers, and have used the "Blocks of Five" method for a number of years. I did not intend to claim priority, because I simply plagiarized from the old style copy book; but I thought I was the first one to apply this plan to shorthand. If I am not, I will be very pleased to credit Mr. Longley with whatever honor there may be in it. But whether the idea originated with myself, with Mr. Longley, or with the authors of the old style copy book, the method is certainly a good one and well worthy of adoption by all.

H. L. ANDREWS,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR: I have just been reading your illustrations and description of your "Blocks of Five," and see you claim originality in the scheme, and not only originality but precedence. I will send you a copy of my Writing Exercises, in which you will see very much the same method set forth, and almost exactly in some portions. I begin with "blocks of three" and extend to four and five, for the purpose of securing sufficient exercise in repetitions after the pupil has learned enough to practice for speed. You will notice that my book was copyrighted in the year 1884, eleven or twelve years ago, and the method was used some time before being incorporated into a book. Were you teaching that long ago?

I think my book has an advantage over yours, in having the words and sentences printed in lines with blanks under them for the pupil to transcribe into, thus saving the necessity of the teacher or pupil turning to another book for his copy. What do you think of that? I believe I can oversee the writing of twenty or thirty pupils, with my book, better than in any other way.

Yours for the truth and right,  
ELIAS LONGLEY.

In a letter from the venerable Thomas Towndrow, 56 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., renewing his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, he expresses his personal opposition to the certificate of competency, proposed by the New York State Stenographers' Association, in examination of court reporters.

MISS IDA E. TURNER writes that the New Century Stenographic Association, of Philadelphia, went out of existence in October last. The primary cause of dissolution was lack of interest. The Association seemed to have outlived its usefulness; new members could not be obtained and those of long standing had so many other interests that the "N. C. S. A." gradually became of little importance. It had an existence of seven years.

## Shorthand Talks By The Editor.

Nobody enjoys a good story more than the clergy, and they don't mind, occasionally, if one is at the expense of the cloth.

A certain dominie from beyond the canal—I won't give any names or even mention his denomination—called on one of our most expert stenographers a short time ago with a view of engaging him to report a coming sermon in which his people were more than ordinarily interested. But first he wanted to get an idea of the cost.

"Well," the stenographer replied, "it will depend on the length of the sermon. We charge so much a folio, having to pay typewriters for transcribing. Probably it will give you a better idea if I tell you that the recent speech of Governor-elect Griggs, at Taylor Opera House, cost \$14 to report. That lasted about one hour."

The figure quoted took the minister's breath away. He finally concluded that he would think the matter over. In the course of a day or two he hit on an economic plan which he believed would "do" the stenographer. He engaged one of them accordingly and when the time for the sermon arrived, he started off at a speed which quite startled his devoted congregation. They expected him to settle down to his usual easy-going style in a few minutes, but instead he went faster as he proceeded. The stenographer in a convenient pew was noticed to be making occasional frantic efforts to keep up with the discourse, but every now and then he would throw himself back in his seat unable to follow the speaker. The sermon, which would ordinarily occupy an hour, was over in half that time. After service, the dominie found the stenographer waiting for him. The latter looked rattled.

"Oh, I see I got the best of you this time," said the clergyman, with a victorious laugh, "you don't charge me for an hour's work when we can get it through in half an hour."

It was now the stenographer's turn to laugh. Being on familiar terms with the minister, he felt at liberty to rejoin, "you've warmed up for nothing, dominie, it isn't by the hour we charge, but by the amount of transcribing there is to do. You spoke more in that half hour than Griggs would in two, and your bill will be higher than his was."

This is as far as the story goes, and I haven't learned whether the dominie fought out a compromise or not.

The moral to be derived from the tale is that stenographer's fees, like plumber's charges, are something no man has ever yet succeeded in eluding.

Handwritten shorthand notes, likely representing the stenographer's report of the sermon, written in a cursive shorthand style.

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1895, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

As we turned the corner to the churchyard the tolling bell began, and when we reached the church Dad got down and, with trembling hands, led the wagon to the very steps, and only then was he able, at the foot of the little Greek cross, to give her into other hands.

To the solemn words: "I am the resurrection and the life," we entered the church. Surely, I think, "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding," is there. The last rays of sunlight had touched the stained glass windows, and the beautiful little edifice was all aglow with crimson and gold light. It touches tenderly the poor little white coffin until it was poor no longer. Dad, it clothed in royal purple, and as he stood with folded arms and uplifted eyes, the figures of "Faith" and "Hope," in a memorial window seemed to say: "Only be thou strong and very courageous, for the Lord, thy God, is with thee." Was it prophecy or fancy, who can say? The golden crown from an opposite window descended upon the silvered head of the white-robed priest, saint-like, with a very glory of light around him. The

choir softly sings: "Art thou weary," but at the fifth stanza:

"If I still hold closely to Him,  
What hath He at last?  
Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,  
Jordan passed,"

the notes of the little soprano died away in a sob, and we left the flower-decked church and the golden lights, and Sis was laid to rest in the peaceful little churchyard. Dad broke down once, and Symanthy, Dad's oldest gal, forgot all save her great sympathy for him, and raising herself on tiptoe kissed him, and as the last words of the benediction were pronounced, a mocking-bird, as if to assure us that death is only seemingly sad, sang the wildest, gladdest song I ever heard from the throat of a bird; and so we left Sis with the music of the birds, the soft sighing of the sweet old pines and the sound of the sobbing waves on the white, white beach, while Dad and his sad little band of mourners went away on their eight weary miles home in the darkening, lonely night.—E. H.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

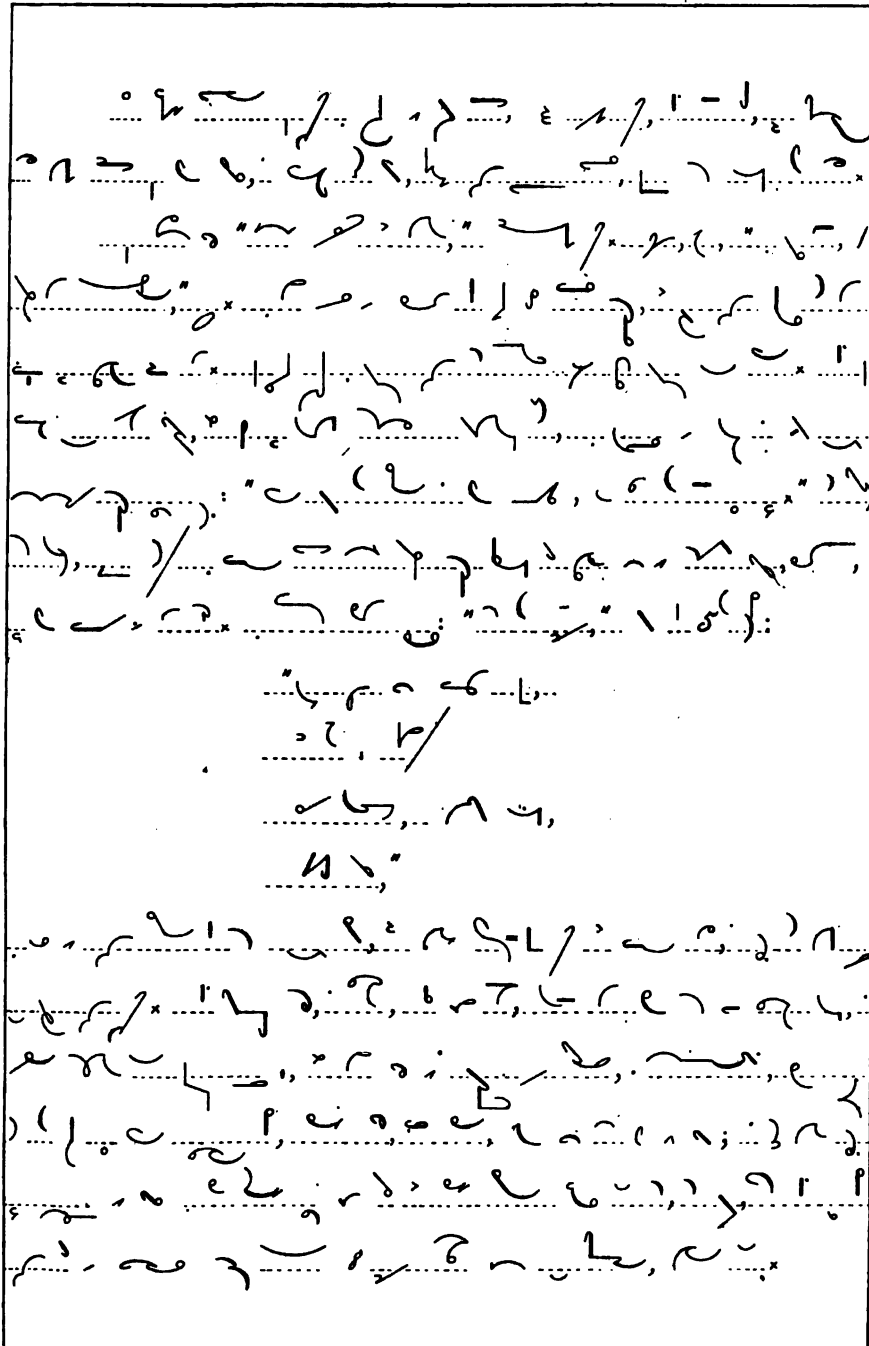
MRS. S. LOUISE PATTESON, principal, Amanuenses' Training School, 1010 Society for Savings, Cleveland, O., has published a manual of Pitmanic phonography, which is the result of many years' experience in practical amanuensis and reporting work. Mrs. Patteson is well-known in the West, and we recommend her text-book as one of value. She uses the Isaac Pitman consonants for W, Y, and H, writing the American Y for *ler* and the American W for *rel*. She shades the hook on the English W for *Wh*, and enlarges the hook for *Wr*, and shades the enlarged hook for *Whr*. She also uses the initial large loop, joined at an angle, to represent *sw*; she enlarges the brief W signs, after the manner of Graham, and she also uses the Graham *tiv* hook. She en-

larges the R hook on the straight down and horizontal strokes to add L, after the manner of Graham, while she uses the large initial hook on the l-hook side of the consonants, T, D, K, and G, to represent a following w, after the manner of Isaac Pitman. She also teaches the use of the initial and final hook on the tick vowel word-signs, as practiced by the Graham writers. The book is prepared with very many illustrations and with test exercises, and also contains a Phonographic Reader.

MR. TEDNY WEBER, 37 Clifton Street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass., desires shorthand correspondents, who write "Graham," or "Torrey."



Munson Shorthand.



## Key to Watson Phonography.

For years I have been trying to make expert stenographers out of all comers, regardless of their educational qualification; to try to do so is, generally speaking, a great mistake. The Business Colleges, as a rule, do not (and many of them cannot) teach anything beyond the ability to take down business correspondence, and that, I think, is a still greater mistake; for, if the average pupil, trained in the ways of the general stenographer, fails, as he must, of the highest success, he has yet received, in the abundance and variety of dictation, much of what has been called "an education in itself," and will be all the better fitted for commercial work; while even the brightest pupil, restricted to correspondence, dubbed a stenographer and given a diploma, will, when he essays a flight beyond his little sphere, have cause to wonder what is the matter with his shorthand. It is true that the majority of pupils have no higher object in view than the ability to fill a position in a business house, and this fact should be taken into account and tuition charges reduced proportionally; but, in every first-class school, young people of education should have the opportunity, and should be encouraged and persuaded in their own interest, as well as for the honor of the school, to take an advanced course. This last is the only feature in which the better class of schools can compete with the 'letterary' more especially with those in which inferior systems are used. I hardly think there is any system so poorly constructed that it cannot be made to answer for commercial work. The principles are taught, together with a few hundred words supposed to be much used in business, while words in general are left to be written according to each writer's own sweet will. The jumble may be imagined. Pupils cannot read each other's writing and soon come to regard such a thing as an impossibility; but that is no obstacle to success so long as each can read his own notes. It is, however, an exemplification of shorthand gone to seed.

Wherever shorthand is properly taught, as all good teachers know, each graduate

can read the writing of any other, provided it is fairly well written and the subject within his comprehension, and this should be accounted one of the distinctive marks of a first-class school.

\* \* \*

MR. MCCREERY, an experienced Pitman teacher, in giving his views as to an ideal school, placed the length of the term at eight or nine months, in order that learners should get sufficient variety in dictation. That would be about equivalent to six months of the kind of teaching to which I referred in the December STENOGRAPHER. I have here now a most remarkable instance of the rapidity with which a young person of good capacity may learn when unhindered by vowels, styles, etc. Miss G. has been at school, deducting a week of absences, just three months, and I have stopped in the midst of these remarks to see just what she could do; I find that she makes perfect notes on ordinary matter at a rate of 124 words, as shown by a single test of one minute. Her transcripts are excellent.

\* \* \*

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for December there is a difficult though excellent article by Miss Lucy C. Bull, an expert stenographer. I wish that here and there a teacher would test his best five months' pupil on it and afterwards tell us how it came out in the transcript. I had the cruelty to read to my pupil from that, for sixty-eight minutes. Readers know how it feels on a first formal test—some of them have enough ado to hit the note-book, to say nothing of making distinct marks—but Miss G. managed to get down 4,140 words, or fully sixty to the minute, the bulk of the writing being very good, with here and there some amusing perversions of very simple words as was to have been expected. Miss G. did not handle the magazine; I told her nothing but the paragraphs and the spelling of a French phrase, apparently where Miss Bull's English played her false. Concerning the transcript more anon.

JOHN WATSON.

## Watson Shorthand.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or philosophical treatise, written on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

## "Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

(Copyrighted).

## Dialects.

(Continued.)

It is easy to add to the illustrations of the December number exemplifying this subject. Whether it be broken German, Irish, or French, or the talk of the colored man of the plantation, it is representable, readily and certainly, by the "Exact." These words, while more or less closely resembling the correct English words, show well-marked variations—in vowel, consonant, or both; and the forms for the correct words cannot be used for them, and the variation shown; additional elements must be introduced, to show such variations. We now exhibit a few additional examples; first, from the examination of a German witness:

"Of what country are you a native?"

"Oh, I pe no native; I's a Doochman."

"But, what was your mother tongue?"

"Oh, fader says she pe all tongue."

"But what language did you speak in the cradle?"

"Oh, I speak no language in der gradle; I only gried in Dooch!"

And the following:

"Vell, vell, olt man! vat vor you makes such a row? Vat vas der matter mit you?"

"Ach, weh! I vash shnaikpit!"

"Vare vash you shnaikpit!"

"Oop mein lek; oop mein drowsis."

"Daik me to der houses; pring der gart; poot me on, kvick!"

[He is taken home; on examination a thistle is found up, found up his trowsers leg, and "Youkob," who has helped him home, takes the blame for the old man's cowardice.]

"Ach, Youkob, yot a note vas dis? You prings me to der hous' mit a gart pekaws I vas shnaikpit, ven I vas not shnaikpit! Old vomans to and hang around here! Kirls, go to vork! Youkob, vat a tam vool you vas to say I vas shnaikpit!"

And the following:

"Und so, dis tox-i-cation

Vitch hardens de onter me;

Uber stein and schwein de weine,

Shdill harps ond a melodie.

Boot deeper de Ur-lied ringet

Ober stein und wein und swines,

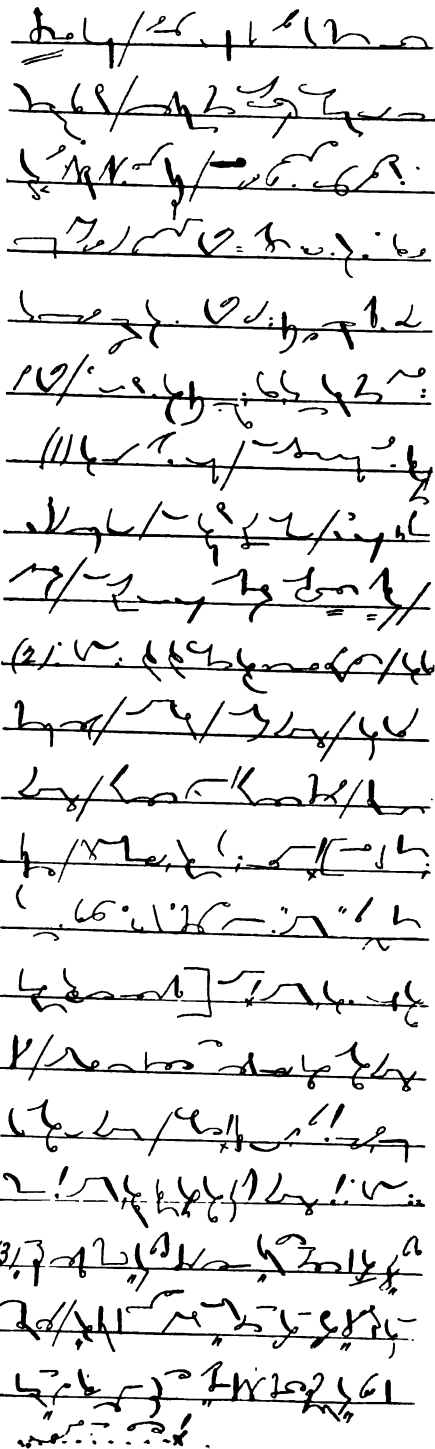
Dill it endets vhere all pegianot,

Und alles wird ewigzn eins

In te dipsy treamless sloomper

Which units de Nichts und Seyns!"

For specimen pages and circulars containing opinions of well-known expert stenographers concerning "Exact Phonography," address, Geo. R. Bishop, N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. City.



**MRS. EMMA D. CASWELL.**

In a letter to the editor, received from Mrs. Emma D. Caswell, in answer to our request for a brief sketch of her shorthand experience, she writes as follows :

"NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 4, 1895.

"FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor.

"DEAR SIR : I commenced about fifteen years ago the study of shorthand, trying to learn by myself, but I soon found that I could not get a thorough knowledge of the

one. I started with a very small office and for two years I did very well indeed. My former employers assured me they knew I would succeed.

My knowledge of shorthand is not due to the teaching I received. It is due to constant study of everything relating to the art. Papers of all kinds, and among them, but not the least by any means, are the magazines I have read thoroughly and profited



art without some instruction. I heard of a young lady here in New Bedford who had some knowledge of shorthand, and I went to her and in four months I had fairly mastered the principles. I then practiced by myself for a time. I finally accepted a position in one of the largest law firms in this city, and remained there two years.

Finding that there was need of a shorthand school here, I thought I would open

by. I intend never to stop acquiring whatever I can about shorthand. I never teach by class. I take every pupil separately. My reason for doing this is, that if pupils do not understand a principle readily, I do not leave them until they do. It is harder, very much harder, than teaching by class, but I think the results are more satisfactory. Certainly they are to me. I have finished a good many good stenographers in this city.

This year I have a larger school than I have ever had. My pupils at the present time (and they are coming in all the time) number nearly twenty. I try to impress upon my pupils that they must make themselves competent stenographers, or they cannot obtain employment. I tell them that business men, when they hire a stenographer, cannot spend their time instructing them in what they do not know.

As I said before, I find I have better results from individual teaching than by class. I am very much interested in my work, and perhaps that helps me, when I feel tired after a hard day's teaching. I want to say, I enjoy your magazine very much indeed, and I read everything it contains and get all the benefit I can from it.

I have been engaged in taking notes in several cases here, the last one being the "vote buying" case that was held here in June.

My notes covered nearly 200 pages after they were transcribed; in all the copies I made I covered over 1000 pages. Of course, I mean carbon copies and all."

### The Exception to the Rule.

From time to time examinations of classes in the elementary schools are conducted under the auspices of the superintendent of public schools in order to test the work of teachers. In the early days of the superintendency, teachers who expected a visit from one of the assistant superintendents would carefully drill their pupils and prepare them to go on "dress parade." In one of these cases the children had been taught to recite a number of words, which included an array of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc., in measured quantity.

"What is fully?" said the teacher.

"Adverb!" shouted the class.

"And this?" as she wrote "surely" on the board.

"Adverb!" again responded the youngsters.

"And what is this?" queried the assistant superintendent, writing "The fly has wings," and pointing to "fly."

"Adverb!" lustily exclaimed the class.

"And why is it an adverb?"

"'Cause it ends in 'ly,'" was the confident answer.

### How to Become a Rapid and Correct "Adder."

BY DUGALD MCKILLOP.

The following table may be of value to someone. Give the plan a trial, and report. In the table we have "cast out" the ones and twos, as 8 and 2, 6 and 2, 7 and 1, as these combinations are taken in at a glance. Casting out the repeaters in the balance of the combinations from 3 to 9, inclusive, leaves but the twenty-eight pairs below, and these are *all* the basic combinations there are. Of course, we have not thought it necessary to repeat transpositions, as 8 and 4, and 4 and 8, etc. Here is the table:

3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	4	4	4	4	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	5
5	5	5	5	6	6	6
6	7	8	9	6	7	8
6	7	7	7	8	8	9
9	7	8	9	8	9	9

How many there are who puzzle over some of these combinations, especially when the numbers run well up, but why should they trouble? Simply add the required number of tens to these couples and you have everything in hand. If 9 and 7 are 16, clearly in your mind, you will not be apt to add 67 and 9 and make 75 as the sum. Why not practice on the above table ten minutes each day for a week, and then become at least a more or less expert adder.

Stenographers are often called upon to do "Figuring," and that this simple exhibit may help in a common line of work has led me to venture on presenting it.

MR. GEORGE H. MARDEN, stenographer for the Rumford Falls Paper Company, of Rumford Falls, Maine, says he considers it one of the greatest benefits that can come to a shorthand writer to become interested in THE STENOGRAPHER.

W. C. GURNEY, 22 Stanley Road, Islington, London, N., England, keeps THE STENOGRAPHER and other leading shorthand magazines on hand for the use of his patrons. Members may also have the magazines forwarded to them for reading at home.

We are under obligations to Mr. Benn Pitman for the Cincinnati souvenir, entitled, "A Plea for American Decorative Art," with illustrations and designs by Benn Pitman. Showing examples of artistic wood carving, china and pottery painting, mural decoration, etching, etc., by the girls and women of Cincinnati.

Mr. Benn Pitman's friends can well be proud of the noble work which he has carried on in the direction of the development of art work along the lines referred to above.

We quote the following from the souvenir; "To whom shall we look for the adornment of our homes? To girls and women most assuredly! Let men construct and women decorate. There are hundreds of homes in Cincinnati, in which the best examples of wood-carving, china painting, oil and water color painting, mural decorating and etched and hammered metal work, have been done by women. The illustrations accompanying this plea, taken almost entirely from my own home, are the examples of the work of the girls and women of Cincinnati. Let those able to do so call to mind women's art attempts of twenty years ago, and if they compare them with the efforts of to-day, the difference will be seen to be as marked as it is gratifying. Weak amateur drawing and painting, embroidery of spiritless and meaningless designs, hair-work and modeling wax-flowers, were then the envied accomplishments of those whose means and leisure permitted such efforts. To-day our girls paint pictures that find admittance to the public museums, to the salons, of Paris, and the Royal Academy of London. Such instances are, of course, exceptional, but in the decorative arts of wood-carving, china and pottery decoration, etching and mural painting, such an advance has been made, that, in numberless American homes, examples of art-work are found of a grade of excellence unknown twenty years ago."

We wish that each of our readers might have the privilege of seeing the beautifully illustrated souvenir, in which Mr. Pitman describes the work which he has built up in Cincinnati. It has been designed for distribution at the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., where it will, we trust, be the means of making still more widely known the successful results which have been accomplished by its author.

COURT stenographer. Miss Bessie Caldwell, of East St. Louis, Mo., has been employed to aid in the work of consolidating certain school districts of that city.

LEGAL abstracts and briefs for dictation purposes, and back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER and Munson *News and Teacher*, all four for 25 cents.

D. F. SWEETLAND,  
Pierre, S. D.

AMONG the new advertisements this month are those of the New England Selling Company, The Typewriter Cushion Key Company, The Forest City Furniture Company, and Edgar Hanning & Company. We are sure our readers will be much interested in these advertisements, and we trust that they will read over carefully all of the advertisements in THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Patents

Issued from November 12th, 1895, to December 10th, 1895.

549,826. A. T. Selden, of Baltimore, Md. Bank Check Book and Draft Book.

549,660. W. H. Rodden, of Toronto, Canada. Copying Book.

549,637. Chas. P. Harris, of San Francisco, Cal. Book-holder.

549,884. J. E. Dohen, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Safety Envelope.

549,534. R. W. Riess, of Philadelphia, Pa. Combined Pencil; Holder, Eraser Holder and Coin Tester.

549,758. O. A. Weissenboon, of Jersey City. Penholder.

549,579. M. S. McDonald, of Houston, Texas. Attachment for Penholders.

549,749. D. R. Porter and R. S. Whittier, of Chelsea, Mass. Two-foot Rule.

549,632. A. B. Deck, of Chicago, Illinois. Typewriting Machine.

549,523. C. T. Moore, of Washington, D. C. Typewriting Machine.

549,870. W. B. Dyer, of Pottsville, Pa. Prism Pointer for Typewriting Machines.

November 19th, 1895.

549,890. J. B. Austin, of Cordell, Ga. Check Book.

550,180. J. Kullberg and C. Brunzell, of Minn., Minnesota. Bookholder.

549,927. H. D. Meads, of Moraeveille, Ind. Revolving Book-rack.

550,164. C. Druey, of Paris, France. File.

549,952. F. E. Blaisdell, of Philadelphia, Pa.

November 26th, 1895.

550,497. E. Fowler, of Kansas City, Mo. Copying Book.

550,289. A. L. Platt, of Clinton, Ills. Bookholder.

550,453. Thos. G. H. Mann, of London, Eng. Rest for Books.

550,435. C. C. Boykin, of Blackburg, Va. Bill File.

550,372. W. M. Israel, of Milton, Pa. Bill File.

550,406. C. C. C. Chamberlain, of Passaic, N. J. Bill File.

550,398. N. Van Patten, of Onondago Valley, N. Y. Fountain Ink-well.

550,447. S. W. Greene and M. Mauran, of Providence, R. I. Attachment of Typewriting Machines.

550,486. A. Davidson, of Bridgeport, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

550,549. C. Wheeler, of Auburn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

550,473. W. S. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass. Key Locking Device for Typewriting Machines.

December 3d, 1895.

550,923. A. J. Well, of Syracuse, N. Y. File.

550,607. E. W. Farnham, of Chicago, Ills. Fileholder.

550,780. F. Carleson, of Minneapolis, Minn. Inkstand.

December 10th, 1895.

551,179. W. G. Brawnell, of Rochester, N. Y. Bookholder.

551,256. I. F. Brown, of New London, Conn. Book-rest.

551,322. F. D. Kees, of Beatrice, Neb. Copy and Bookholder.

551,121. F. W. Hill, of Boston, Mass. Adjustable Top for Desks.

551,223. W. H. McMillar, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Temporary File.

551,101. W. I. Staaf, of Cambridge, Mass. Fountain Pen.

551,288. A. Kaiser, of New York, N. Y. Pencil.

551,038. H. L. Massey, of Memphis, Tenn. Typewriting Machine Cleaning Attachment.

551,343. W. O. Ackley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

550,990. M. G. L. Meiritt, of Springfield, Mass. Typewriting Machine.

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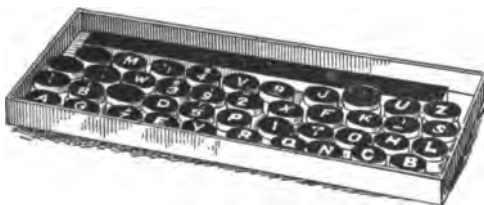
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VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1896.

NUMBER 2.

## Literal Reporting.

By W. H. GRIGSBY.

### II. STUDY—PART SECOND.

**T**O BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: nature, study, and practice.—*Aristotle*. Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch*. Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—*Shakespeare*.

#### 6. Study must keep in its own sphere.

—Dreamers and deceivers, of whom I spoke last, announce all the panaceas—mere dust specks of science. The man who has a cure-all fails on corns, warts, and hangnails. Whom the gods are said to so love as to show the Fountain of Perpetual Youth, die young; or if such could drink of that mystic stream, they would die "in second childishness and mere oblivion—

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans—everything."

Euclid boldly told Alexander the Great: "There is no royal road to geometry" (the forms of perfect instinct), and there is none to geometrical writing. Thought even cannot force nature out of its course. As Jesus said, "Who of you by taking anxious thought can add one cubit unto his stature?" No matter how excellent study may be—though "as one entire and perfect chrysolite," it has the like limits of life, matter, spheres—in short, nature's adaptations to use and beauty. And here I merely set the thought for reflection, that "study does not teach its own use."—*Bacon*. Mainly because it is not an end, but multiform means. So much so, that we may only consider a few specific items of the sphere of study and its relations.

(a) *Excess*.—A. Ward said a true thing in jest, of that real Father of his Country: "G. Washington never slopped over." Now

some unregenerate stupids jeer at genius for "slopping over." Well, being fed as with artesian resources, they can afford "a little nonsense now and then." But the most excessive people in the educational world are those who are everlastingly filling up, and never using their means; and so are dropsical, or sort of tumors—at least, tapping is their salvation.

Word-sign "study" is dangerous and harmful. It begins with a guess and ends with a supposition—a sort of ballooning, cloud-climbing, "as a man beateth the air." It is nothing if not excessive. (Of this, anon.) Our good Osgoodby says, there is no danger that the average student will use his mind too much. But there are many minds, so-called; besides, no one can twice cut down the same tree. However, generally speaking, I could quote by the hour wise men who coincide with Schiller: "He who thinks too much will accomplish little," and as Bacon: "To spend too much time in study is sloth." Ay, there are thousands on thousands of students who even think too much, let alone "study" too much of what is essentially unstudyable. "Like yon lean and hungry Cassius." But it was not long before he killed the foremost man of all the earth. Indeed, what a multitude of men and women such "study" as word-signs has killed—and thousands more if the boy and girl victims had not died. They only survive to whom their food is another one's poison—the survival of the toughest.

In short, this chaotic and inevitable over-study is like a hospital physician-in-charge going through the wards commending for all patients alike, from day to day, "Nothing but quinine," "nux vomica," "strychnine," "castor oil." It would be safer to try to cure a cancer with a cabbage leaf,

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than to try to make minds wise by such "study."

(b) *The perversion of study.* Briefly, it is manifested largely in this hospital style of prescription—"study" in a lump, of one thing as of other, thrust on all students alike, as the mountaineer plants his corn with a shotgun. "Oh, study!"—the miscellaneous *What?* the promiscuous *How?* They say, "just have faith in study!" Well, even one trial, attested by attempted application or use of this faith cure, will cure one's faith in it. "Oh, rules!"—that cry of cruelty on the one side, and of despair on the other. It is generally those more knave than fool who work this racket. We shall see; but here only I observe, how cheaply the lazy and inefficient professors get off from earning the tuition they richly receive, as they should earn it by *illustrative training* adapted to *individual* endowment, merely by dinning instead, the words "study the rules." Forsooth, that is all that is necessary; and then they saunter along complacently humming to themselves a version of the old diabolical refrain:

My Rules pay it all—all the debt I owe,  
Nothing either great or small remains for me to do.

However, sometimes honest but shallow teachers talk that way, because they have never made a study of study, and particularly its adaptations to human nature; and because they find they can dig potatoes with a sharp stick, they think one might drill a Mount Cenis tunnel through the Alps with a gimlet or so. But the first lad of genius they go to bore "shocks" them like electrocution. Plutarch confounded such by saying: "None of you can tell me where the shoe pinches me." Then if they judge not aright of toes, what know they of souls—if not of the leather sort? I have known such that prated of the eternal outcome of the universe, who could not tell when the moon would change, with an almanac in their big, clumsy hands. While such presumption is comic, real self-deception here is tragic. At least, as some one says, "Hobby-horses are more costly than Arabian steeds."

(c) *Adaptation.* This is the centre of gravity of Study's sphere. Or rather, it is the sun around which all its planets revolve. But a short revolution here is necessary. *Study it!*

I have heretofore argued that study cannot change natural character; it can only develope, brighten, fix, the features in the likeness that Nature's camera has cast. "It will never out of the flesh, that is born in the bone."—*Ben Johnson*. "If any one tells you that a man has changed his character, believe him not."—*Mohammed*. I like Nicodemus's night thoughts better than Young's: "How can a man be born again when he is old? How can a man be born of the Spirit as the wind whistleth?" These analogies knock out professors. Study chiefly intensifies; but refined vitriol is stronger than the crude product. Even by a Napoleonic will a man can no more be wise, when nature made him otherwise, than he can turn a Grecian profile out of a Hibernian mug. In short, on lines of true study even an able professional man cannot, of course, be made out of a gump, any more than false study can educate a genius—except through disgust.

The ideal professional shorthand college will have over its portals in plain English, or rather Usamerican—**LEARN OR LEAVE.** (As the old masters had it—*Disce aut discede.*) It will allow none of its faculty to actually haze their charge, by making them hold those empty sacks for snipes, of which I spoke. The height of my ambition is to endow such a college.

1. *True Study* is cut off as with a cold chisel when it strikes a numbskull, or as a gold lead when it strikes slate. Suppose a Sandow giant should try to drive a feather into anything harder than butter in the sun. Or more aptly, how would the electric current that runs the street cars of a metropolis affect the dab of butter? Dray horses are ruled off the track. Of course, gumps can be "educated," like pigs and fleas, or even like snakes and elephants. Even down to a dude, I recently read:

*Cora.*—You have a fine sense of the ridiculous.

*Dick.*—(rather flattered) Why do you think so?

*She.*—I noticed you smiling at yourself in the mirror.

Our schools must shame trifling and illiteracy in their applicants; and "more men hath satire driven from folly than terror clad with fire."—*Alexander Smith*. Our true educators need a standard something like

St. Peter's spirit towards Simon Magus, who dared offer to buy the gift of God with money: "Thy money perish with thee!" (There is not much of a succession of him now, even on the high seats of the church). Jesus admonished: "Cast not your pearls before swine." Fortunately, "there is no trifling with nature. \* \* \* It defies incompetency; but reveals its secrets to the competent, the truthful, and the pure."—*Goethe*. But even true educators are balked when they are haunted by Petroleums "more dumb than a fish." Alas, their name is "Legion." There is a cipher for every ten. Then at best, "we may give advice; but not the sense to profit by it."—*La Rochefoucauld*.

2. **False Study** is equally inapt with students of capacity. And even with these the world seems eclipsed with illiteracy. Even in the effulgent morning of the twentieth century of Christian civilization, our sun of education hath more shadow than shine—and that is saying a great deal. (We shall magnify the office of man presently). With all man's God-like capacity and power, which must be appealed to, that myriads of people should still be uneducated is astounding; while, as Carlyle says, "that one man should die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge—this I call tragedy!"

Deferring discussion here, I declare without a moment's hesitation, that the main cause of this worst calamity of life is owing to false systems of "study": considering man as a mere monkey of imitation to be bossed, rather than to be revered "as only a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor."—*St. Paul*. As we shall see forthcoming under a motto from Tennyson:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these three alone lead life to sovereign power."

That is chiefly why I have on such a wire-edge for the professors who would, as it were, try to cut a diamond with a cake-knife. The worst of it is, they repel from any education those whom they do not spoil with a false one. The ever famous Greek teacher was wise, who charged patrons from another school double price—one for unlearning the bad "study." As an emigrant can find no fuel for his family meal at night on the plains where the

savages have burnt it off before him. 'Tis pity, 'tis true, that "the man of talent can be more easily misinstructed and driven more violently into false courses than the man of ordinary capacity."—*Goethe*. But while it can do that with talent, thank God, rarely ever does it affect genius for good or bad—any more than a dipperful of water thrown on a duck's back would give it pneumonia.

I have already indicated the distinctions between talent and genius, in the article showing that whatever is true of genius is essential to the making of an able reporter; and it is too absurd for comment that common artificial "study" can educate a genius, or even much effect for good a person of talent, or hardly at all an ordinary ignorant one. Hence the awful statistics of mental blindness, while in this age the very heavens are open with light! The "system" of cramming with rules, and then more rules, and rules on top of rules, instead of inspiring and exalting the God-given faculties of man, is like trying to resuscitate a boy from drowning by putting bottles of hot water to his feet. What is essential is to get the water out of him (the ignorance), and then *get his natural organs to work*, (the enlightening spirit). Man reasons and prays; the trees of the forests to the weeds of the garden, flourish and grow; creation to its lowest forms, thinks what is best for itself, eats and sleeps—the birds fly, the animals walk, the bees, the beavers, and even the spiders build structures of perfect use and marvelous beauty—ALL WITHOUT RULES. Let us not play second fiddle to the very insects!

In short, "every capability, however slight, is born with us; there is no vague capability in man."—*Goethe*. And "in art," says Schopenhauer, "capability is everything." Our own veteran, Parkhurst, says, that the very best system of shorthand is "not a means of making a man a reporter; but of enabling one *born a reporter* to perform more conveniently the duties of his profession." Says Dryden: "Genius must be born, and never can be taught"—by the professors of his ancient day. Because the Great First Cause has already taught it. "For that which each man can do best, none but his Maker can teach him."—*Emerson*. Ordinary "education produces nothing on the side of genius," said Disraeli, while

prime minister of England; "where education [cramming] ends, genius often begins." So if you doubt what I have said, believe in the men whom the world has believed in; and whose history from the humblest walks of life to the glorious summits of ambition, have illustrated their truthful utterances. "Believe me for the very work's sake."—*Jesus*. Pope tells us why the humdrum drag-net of so-called studies anon takes in suckers and turtles and crabs, but lets the game fish get away, which must be artistically trained to bite—  
 "With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;  
 With too *much* thinking to have *common* thought."

### Speedy Writers in Session.

TWO GRAND RAPIDS MEN HONORED BY RE-ELECTION TO THE OFFICES.

The Michigan Law Stenographers' Association held its annual meeting at The Morton, yesterday, the attendance being large and representative. Among those present were Charles S. Flowers, of Detroit; Herschel Whitaker, of Detroit; Fred Irland, debate reporter of the House of Representatives, at Washington, and Charles H. McGurrin, of Kalamazoo. After the reading of reports and papers, which made up the business session of the association, the resident members served a banquet in the ordinary of The Morton, for the visitors. Charles H. Bender, of this city, president of the association, opened the business session with an address of welcome. Henry F. Walsh, of this city, read a paper on the "Rights of Stenographers in Court Rooms." Herschel Whitaker, of Detroit, read a paper on "The Ethics of the Profession," and Allister Cochrane, also of Detroit, read one on "The Attitude of the Shorthand Profession Towards the Shorthand Colleges." In his paper Mr. Cochrane scored the colleges which advertise to turn out competent stenographers in from two to four months. This he called an outrage on honesty and severely criticised the managers of such colleges.

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of Charles H. Bender as president and of Charles H. Strawhecher, of this city, as secretary and treasurer. The business of the association was completed last evening.—From the Grand Rapids, Mich., *Herald*.

MR. HENRY J. WIEGEL, stenographer with the United Press, Chicago, Ill., send us the following as a clipping from the *Times-Herald*: "C. A. Lutz, stenographer for the general freight agent of the Northwestern Road, was hurrying along Sacramento Avenue, near Washington boulevard, on his way to a suburban station, Friday night. He was crossing an alley, his coat collar turned up and his hands buried in his overcoat pockets, when two men stepped out of the darkness. Instantly a noose was thrown over his head. It was drawn tight when it had slipped down below his elbows.

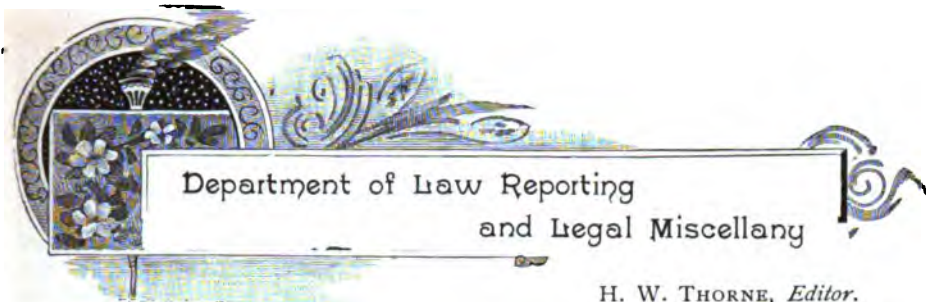
"Now, say a word and we'll smash you," was the cheerful warning given by one of the footpads, after which they proceeded to turn Lutz's pockets inside out.

"Then the noose was drawn tighter and made fast, and the lariat throwers fled through the alley, taking with them Lutz's watch, \$50 and a railroad pass."

THE district judges-elect have filed with the Secretary of State the oath of office and the notice of the appointment of their respective court reporters. The most of the latter have not been named. But one from the Fourth district, that of Thomas P. Wilson, selected by Judge Dickinson, has been reported.

From out in the State there have been a number of appointments sent in, and one of them is a decided departure from the usual order in this position. Judge Sedgwick of York appoints Nellie V. Kelly to be the official stenographer of his court in the Fifth district. There is an impression around the State House that this is the first case in the history of the State where a woman held this office.—*World Herald*, Omaha, Neb.

MR. JOHN P. CASSILY, stenographer and lawyer, of Louisville, arrived here this morning to serve as Gov. Bradley's stenographer and private secretary until about the 1st of January, when the Executive's regular private secretary is expected to take charge. Gov. Bradley's nephew, Mr. Ethel Scott, of Stanford, has been very positively "tipped" for the place, but the Governor said yesterday that he would not encourage him to take such a place, even if he wanted it, as he had just begun a promising practice of his profession.—*Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1895.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.

(*Begun in December No.—Continued from January No.*)

**W**HAT follows is to be understood as a continuation of the trial of the case of Everlasting Persistency *versus* Slow Pay, as executor, etc. Mr. Spectacles is still the attorney for the plaintiff and Mr. Longhair for the defendant. Mr. Spectacles continues the examination:

"Q. When was the last time you saw him there?"

Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant, improper, incompetent, inadmissible and illegal. Also upon the same grounds stated in the last preceding objection. Also that it does not show, or tend to show, any indebtedness existing in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant. Also that it does not bear upon any issue<sup>1</sup> raised by the pleadings.<sup>2</sup>

The first sentence of the last objection is a favorite objection with many lawyers. It will be noticed that it embraces six grounds, each commencing with the letter "i." The young stenographer who hopes to report legal proceedings should familiarize himself with the appropriate shorthand outlines for these several words, that he may write them with certainty and dispatch. In this con

nection it will not be amiss to direct attention to the fact that the derivatives of some of these words are sometimes used in objections, arguments and motions, and these should, also, be thoroughly mastered. Here they are—immateriality, irrelevancy, incompetency, inadmissibility and illegality.

Within the scope of my acquaintance are many good shorthand writers who experience great difficulty in properly treating objections. I am convinced that when a good phonographer encounters trouble in performing his work, it is usually the result of not comprehending the subject matter. Applying that conclusion to the topics now under examination, I am led to a consideration of the nature and legal import of the several grounds of objection above set forth, in the order in which they appear.

**FIRST. Immateriality.**—Testimony offered by a party<sup>1</sup> to a legal proceeding must be material. It must tend to affirm the allegation<sup>2</sup> of some fact made by the party in whose behalf the testimony is offered, or to negative a similar allegation by his opponent. For instance, assume the plaintiff has alleged in his complaint<sup>3</sup> that the defendants were co-partners at a certain time, which the defendants deny. Now, to establish the plaintiff's contention, he may prove facts and circumstances which will show, or tend to show, the co-partnership. These facts and circumstances may consist of declarations, acts and conduct of the defendants. But, in order that these may be received in evi-

<sup>1</sup> Issue.—A controverted question involved in a law suit. For instance, suppose a person sues two others as co-partners; the persons sued deny the co-partnership—the existence of the co-partnership is an issue. It will be thus seen that there may be as many issues in a case as there are controverted questions.

<sup>2</sup> Pleadings.—On the part of a plaintiff the written statement of the legal reasons that he should have certain relief against a defendant. On the part of the defendant—the written statement of the legal reasons that a plaintiff should not have the relief sought. A defendant may, in addition, include in his pleading, a statement of legal reasons that he should have relief against a plaintiff. In some courts pleadings may be oral. In most courts, however, they are written.

<sup>1</sup> Party.—This is a technical legal term meaning a person by whom, or against whom, a legal proceeding has been instituted. A plaintiff is a party to an action. So is a defendant.

<sup>2</sup> Allegation.—Ordinarily signifies the statement of the claims of a party in his pleading.

<sup>3</sup> Complaint.—Now the first pleading on the part of the plaintiff in the State of New York, and which sets forth the facts upon which the plaintiff predicates his right to judgment against the defendant.

## THE STENOGRAPHER

dence, they must be material; they must be consistent with the alleged relationship between the defendants. It is not necessary that each separate fact and circumstance shall show conclusively the existence of the co-partnership; but each fact and circumstance to be material should furnish substantial grounds of, at least, inferring the co-partnership. Suppose the co-partnership was alleged to have had its inception on January 1, 1896. Proof of acts and conduct of defendants several years before would be held to be immaterial. Proof by plaintiff of conduct between the defendants inconsistent with the co-partnership, would be immaterial. The defendant's attorney would not object to it, as it would tend to establish his defense. A better illustration may be furnished by the following: It is well known that "ignorance of the law excuses no man." Suppose a defendant offered to prove upon the trial of an action brought against him for appropriating the plaintiff's St. Bernard dog, that he did not know a dog was property and, therefore, that he ought not to be liable. The plaintiff would object to the offer of such testimony that it was immaterial what the defendant thought, inasmuch as ignorance of the law furnished no defense to the defendant. Or, suppose the plaintiff, suing the defendant to recover the value of a horse, taken by the latter at the city of New York, should offer testimony of the market value of similar horses in St. Louis. The defendant would object that the testimony was immaterial; that the proper measure of damages was the market value of similar horses in New York City. It is readily to be seen that the St. Louis market would furnish no substantial—*i. e.*, material—basis upon which to do justice between man and man in arriving at the true market-value of the New York horse. Suppose John Doe is employed by Richard Roe to work for him for a stated time at a specified price per day. John performs his agreement in every respect, and Richard (belonging to the *genus deadbeat*), refuses to pay. John sues Richard, and the latter, on the trial offers to prove the "going price"<sup>1</sup> of such labor as John performed.

<sup>1</sup> Going price.—The prevailing price. In other words, the market value. I cannot say whether this is a provincialism or not. It is a common expression among farmers, horsemen and a certain class of merchants in New York State.

John's attorney objects to the proffered testimony as immaterial; that the parties having agreed, at the time of making the bargain, upon the price to be paid, the market value of labor, such as John had performed, was immaterial.

The objection of immateriality is often overruled by the court with the remark, "Well, if it is not material, it cannot hurt you."

**SECOND. Irrelevancy.** Testimony must be relevant to the issue, or issues, involved. That is, it must be pertinent—adapted to the case. Practically, there is slight difference between immaterial and irrelevant testimony. A fact which is irrelevant, must necessarily be immaterial. And yet the principal distinction between the two is, that the former, intrinsically, is not proper to be used as testimony, while the latter is prohibited because it does not relate, is not adapted—to the subject matter of the dispute.

**THIRD. Improper.**—While testimony may be relevant and material, when applied to a certain issue, under certain conditions, yet it may be grossly improper under others. Suppose that in the case of the co-partnership above referred to, the plaintiff should offer to prove that one of the defendants had admitted the co-partnership between himself and the other defendant. This would be material, relevant and proper as against the defendant making the admission, but would be highly improper against the other defendant.<sup>1</sup> Suppose the plaintiff, in the supposed co-partnership case, should offer in evidence an unsigned communication, claimed to be a letter written conjointly by the defendants, and received by mail by some one, containing admissions of the co-partnership. Assume the receipt of the letter by mail to be proved, but no proof of the hand-writing of the letter, or the defendant's connection with it having been shown. It could not be truthfully claimed that the contents of the letter would be immaterial or irrelevant to the issue. But, the letter would certainly be improper in that no proof had been made that it was either written, or prepared, or mailed, by or under the direction of the defendants, or either of them. If the de-

<sup>1</sup> Under such circumstances, the testimony would be received by the court against one and excluded as against the other.

endants could be connected in any way with it, then it would become proper evidence and would be admitted by the court. Suppose that, during the progress of a will case, a layman<sup>1</sup> is asked, "In your opinion, was the testator sane or insane, when you last saw him?" This question would be objectionable as being improper, for the reason that the witness, not being an expert, is not competent to express an opinion. The same objection would be available to a question put to a witness, admittedly ignorant of horses and their value, who should be asked the market-value of a horse. Suppose in an action brought against A, it is attempted to charge him with liability for the dealings of B, as his agent. A denies the agency. Declarations of B, asserting the agency are offered to be shown, it being admitted that these never came to the knowledge of A. A's attorney therefore objects to proof of such declarations as improper, and of course the court sustains the objection.

**FOURTH. Incompetency.** There is little, if any, distinction to be made between improper and incompetent testimony. The latter term is used also in objections to persons claimed to be disqualified as witnesses. For instance, in the objection of Attorney Longhair (see page 9 of January STENOGRAPHER, under "Irregular Objections") the witness is claimed to be incompetent. A rule of evidence provides that declarations of a party in his own favor are not admissible in evidence. Suppose then, that a plaintiff or defendant should be asked a question the answer to which would necessarily violate this rule of evidence. The opposing attorney would undoubtedly object to the question, on the ground (among others) that it was incompetent because it called for a declaration of the witness, a party, in his own favor. Suppose the personal representative<sup>2</sup> of a decedent brings

suit against a debtor of the estate represented by him. On the trial of that case the defendant endeavors to prove that the plaintiff declared that the defendant did not owe the debt, or at least not as much as the plaintiff claimed. This testimony would be incompetent because the law will not permit one acting in a representative capacity to do that which shall work harm to the estate of a decedent; and will not, without the sanction of a judicial tribunal, recognize, or give force to the compromise of debts due to the estate. If A sues B on a note, and B offers to prove that A agreed to extend the time of payment, but admits there was no consideration<sup>1</sup> for the agreement to extend, an objection that this evidence is incompetent is tenable and will exclude the testimony. Why? Because the agreement is void for want of consideration. An objection of immateriality might be interposed as well.

**FIFTH. Inadmissibility.** This objection is not frequently made. It is, really, pointless, as it is bare of hint or suggestion why proposed testimony should not be received. Often it follows the detailed statement of ground of objection, thus: "Objected to (here follows grounds of objection) and, therefore, inadmissible." But the bald statement that testimony is "inadmissible," is like unto affirming or denying a disputed proposition without advancing any reason in support of the affirmation or the denial.

**SIXTH. Illegality.** The objection that testimony is illegal is rare. And yet, I have in mind one lawyer who invariably included it among his grounds of objection—not a second-rate lawyer by any means; but one, who in his time, was among the best known practitioners in this State—whose services were in constant demand, not only in the trial courts, but in our highest appellate tribunal, the Court of Appeals of this State. The point of this objection is, that the proposed testimony is not legal—that is, it is unlawful; meaning, in short, that it contravenes the rules of evidence.

<sup>1</sup> Layman.—Technically, one not a clergyman. Its meaning has been popularly extended, however, to embrace persons not members of the so-called "learned" professions. Frequently used in the latter sense by lawyers.

<sup>2</sup> Personal representative.—An executor (male) or executrix (female); an administrator (male), or administratrix (female). The two former are nominated by will and letters testamentary issued to them by a surrogate's court. The two latter are appointed by that court and letters of administration issued to them. First named letters accompany the probate of a will; the latter are issued only when one dies without leaving a will.

<sup>1</sup> Consideration.—As applied to contracts, "is the compensation which is paid, or inconvenience suffered by the party from whom it flows. Or, it is the reason which moves the contracting party to enter into the contract \* \* \* A consideration of some sort or other, is so absolutely necessary to the forming of a good contract, that a *nundum pactum*, or an agreement to do or to pay anything on one side, without any compensation to the other, is totally void in law; and a man cannot be compelled to perform it."—*Howie's Law Dictionary*.

Thus I have endeavored to separately explain the nature and legal import of the grounds of objection most frequently urged during legal proceedings. It would be impossible, within the limitation of the space allotted me, to cite more examples of their use than I have.

It seems unnecessary to state that these, or any other objections, may be made by the attorney for either parties to a legal proceeding. When made, the duty is devolved upon the presiding judge to decide whether the objection is tenable—that is, right. If he decides that it is untenable—that is, not right, he overrules (more properly, overrides) it. If sustained, the witness is not allowed to answer the question; if overruled, he is allowed to do so.

It is not customary for presiding judges to interpose<sup>1</sup> objections to questions. I have known it to be done; not in the formal manner that an attorney would do it, but interrogatively, thus: The court: "Do you think, Mr. Jones, that your question is proper? It seems to me you should first prove that the witness is acquainted with the decedent's handwriting," etc., etc.

(To be continued.)

\* \* \*

### Misleading Law Terms.

It is possible that, if you have but recently entered upon the duties of a law office amanuensis, you will, in the course of receiving dictation, encounter words and phrases used both as technical terms in the law, and as non-technical language in the ordinary affairs of business. This is liable to cause confusion, as the shorthanders' sense of the eternal fitness of things will incline him to expect legal phraseology from the lawyer-dictator. When instead his employer utters non-technical (as the scribe supposes) legal terms, he becomes at once doubtful that he has heard correctly. For instance, in dictating a document relative to a copartnership, something may be dictated respecting "the parties hereto trading together as copartners, under the firm name and style of 'Pork & Beans.'" The words "trading," "copartners," and "name and style," occur very often in papers relating

to copartnership matters, and are quasi-technical legal terms. You may be in doubt if this phrase should tickle your tympanum: "It is ordered that said Happy Jack *be, and he hereby is, appointed,*" etc., etc. The words in italics are frequently used in judgments, decrees and orders of courts. The words, "it is ordered and adjudged" form a common introductory clause in the decretal<sup>1</sup> parts of judgments and orders. In decrees of courts that clause usually assumes this form, "it is ordered, adjudged and decreed." It is customary to make a paragraph with these clauses, and good typewriter operators generally capitalize these clauses.

If you will carefully observe legal documents, I think you will discover that those commencing with the phrase, "KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS," etc., etc., are executed only by the parties of the first part, or that there is no party of the second part. The same is generally true of such legal instruments as begin with the words, "THIS INDENTURE, made this tenth day of," etc., etc. Those documents which open with the words "THIS AGREEMENT, made this tenth day of," etc., etc., are invariably executed by two or more parties thereto, one or more being of the first part and one or more of the second part. Notice also, as you broaden your acquaintance with legal papers, that the word "contract" is seldom, if ever, used in them, and that the word "agreement" is used to express the idea ordinarily conveyed by it. And yet the word "contract" is of daily use among lawyers in speaking of all sorts of agreements and legal instruments.

You law office amanuenses may learn—superficially, perhaps—many facts and peculiar matters belonging to the field of law, if you will keep wide open eyes and ears, and ponder well what reaches your mind through those senses. A law stenographer recently remarked to me, "I am surprised that I have learned so much of the rules of evidence and legal principles in my brief experience. While it is not such knowledge as would serve the legal practitioner, yet it is of great assistance to me as a law reporter." And he spake truthfully.

<sup>1</sup> Interposed.—A very commonly used word in this connection.

<sup>1</sup> Decretal.—That which decrees—adjudges, determines.



## An Unfortunate Heritage.

The narration of such incidents as reporting a speech in a driving rain, the only shelter for the note-book a wet handkerchief has not tended to elevate or dignify the profession of shorthand reporting. Neither did the recital of the difficulties and inconveniences, under which Dickens and other early shorthand reporters of the London dailies reported speeches in rural England, and transcribed them, while beset with much physical discomfort, in a jolting vehicle, en route to the English metropolis, operate to bring respect and consideration to the profession. The involuntary undergoing of inconvenience by a human being for the benefit of another, tends to lower the former in the estimation of the latter. If citation of incident and fact were necessary to elucidate this assertion, the intensity of the contempt of the white planter of the South for his black slave might be offered. In primitive times, the shorthander who could obtain the report of a great speech and turn in copy at the greatest loss of physical comfort, was accounted an expert reporter of the first magnitude. This led practitioners to court discouraging conditions, in the hope of thereby winning reputation and gaining compensation. These and similar events became embodied in early shorthand literature and became a part of the traditional lore of the profession, and, consequently, a part of the heritage of every well-informed student of the "winged" art. It is easy to understand how this feature of the practical application of phonography quickly ramified the mass of its disciples. And this, my dear friends, is the reason that you and I, as mere boys, when acquiring speed were so proud when first able to follow with note-book on our knee, the Rev. Whitetie! We hadn't then reached the wet-handkerchief degree; but, then, we were moving in that direction. And that made you and me conceited. Wasn't it more difficult to scribble a hundred "of 'em on yer knee," than seventy-five on a table. Don't you remember that we always qualified our boastful assertions of speed proficiency by that pet phrase, "Well, that was on my knee!"

When the use of shorthand was introduced into the courts, writers were recruited from the ranks of newspaper reporters. They carried with them into the new field the

same measure of expertness which prevailed in the newspaper world—the idea which grew out of the wet handkerchief and the jolting vehicle. That is the reason that to-day many a law stenographer will not demand recognition of the limitations of shorthand and the incapacity of humanity; that when a lawyer makes the statement that the reporter can write as fast as an oily-tongued witness can talk, the reporter sits silent, dumb, afraid to correct the misstatement; that when a witness is placed ten feet away from the stenographer's chair, and the latter has difficulty in hearing the witness, when the two might be almost elbow to elbow and the obstacle to hearing done away, the stenographer does not insist upon a change; that when a glib-tongued lawyer insists upon reading a ten-page document, in an exasperatingly low tone, and wants it taken on the record, the shorthander fears to request a reading speed commensurate with his writing speed; that when a witness, talking at two hundred per minute, uses figures, unfamiliar names and technical terms, Mr. Stenographer does not like to stop him and ask for a repetition; that the reporter will suffer treatment inconsistent with the dignity of manhood; will strain his nerves, injure his eyes, crack his back and suffer a long list of physical and mental inconveniences. I am sorry that the wet handkerchief, the jolting vehicle and kindred incidents have crept into the literature and traditions of the profession.

Would that every law stenographer and shorthander writer might insist that the burdens under which their profession is practiced shall be reduced to the minimum, and that their physical and mental comfort shall be preserved, in so far as may be compatible with the peculiar nature of their labors. It cannot be expected that reform in these matters shall be inaugurated by the amanuensis class alone. That must have its inception with the professional law and general reporters. If these would individually and collectively assert their rights, non-stenographic employers would learn to recognize them.

The first truth to inculcate in the mind of the public is, that the expert stenographer is not a copyist, that his work is not clerical—mechanical; that he is a brain-worker, and that his work is of an intellectual character.

**Wants to be a Court Reporter.**

A correspondent, living in one of the Eastern States, addresses the following communication to me :

"I have been an earnest reader of your department in *THE STENOGRAPHER* for some time. And, as you seem to be 'a very present help in time of trouble' to others, I, too, would like to ask a few words of advice.

"I am of ordinary ability; with only a common school education and five years' actual experience in business, serving in the capacity of stenographer, bookkeeper and general office clerk. My present position (which pays me \$10.00 a week) I have held for three years. There is no necessity for my making a change, and I have no reason for desiring to do so, except the incessant longing I have always had to reach the 'top notch' in the shorthand world, viz., court reporter. I have been considering, seriously, what would be the proper course of advancement. Would you advise me to take a special course in this particular line of work, at some shorthand college, or could I fit myself for such a position by devoting my evenings to practice at home? What shorthand college could you recommend, or what plan of home study would you suggest?

"My present rate of speed is between 75 and 100 words a minute. I write Graham's simplified method of shorthand. Have reported a few cases for the court at this place, and occasionally do some legal work in connection with my regular business. I feel certain that I could do the work of a court reporter, with a reasonable amount of preparation, and by giving my entire time and attention to shorthand. Do you know anything in regard to ——— Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn.?"

**ANSWER.**—I would not advise you to sacrifice your present position for the purpose of taking a special course of training to fit yourself for court reporting. If you can take such a course, and continue in the discharge of your position, do so. If, however, you cannot, and must resort to self-instruction, you should devote all your spare time to the accomplishment of that object by pursuing, as nearly as possible, this course—avail yourself of the best means at your command to acquaint yourself with the technical phraseology of the law, by reading at first, I will say, a work on the law of contracts, and writing, in shorthand, from dictation therefrom. Go into the courts whenever you have an opportunity, as a spectator and as a reporter. (You say you do report cases in court occasionally). When reading

the newspaper accounts of legal proceedings, endeavor to understand the legal aspects of the same. Write such from dictation. Almost any lawyer will give you a copy of a printed case on appeal, reading which and writing same from dictation will benefit you. If you are now in a law office, so much the better; if not, endeavor to get into one as an amanuensis, which will enable you to learn many matters which the court reporter should know. But, by all means, hold fast to your present position until something better offers itself—better, either in point of compensation, or means of acquiring information to hasten your progress to the court reporter's chair. Recollect, always, the adage that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

The course outlined above will require a long period of time for you to reach the end to which you aspire. The advice is given to fit the facts of your case. Your rate of speed is far below that required of the expert court reporter.

If you will examine the back numbers of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, from and including May, 1892, the time of my connection with this magazine, you will find many replies to correspondents, similarly situated as yourself, on the same subject as that presented by you. The perusal of those may be beneficial to you.

I cannot pronounce an opinion of the college mentioned.

\* \* \*

**Notes.**

MR. H. K. WHEATON, law stenographer, of Dansville, N. Y., has again placed me under obligations for recent favors.

MR. R. R. PERIGORD, is one of the law stenographers of the great city of New York, residing at 232 West 134th Street, that city. I had the pleasure of recently procuring for him a copy of *Practical Court Reporting*.

W. F. FITZGERALD, teacher of shorthand, and law and general reporter, of Schenectady, N. Y., is one of the busiest men in the business. He has met with marked success as a teacher, owing to the intelligence exhibited in, and the thoroughness of his methods of imparting instruction. As a reliable law stenographer he is known throughout Schenectady and adjoining counties. He has recently been employed in a very difficult case in Montgomery county, N. Y., in which he has taken much testimony.

MR. GEORGE STRASSNER, of New York City, formerly stenographer to the coroner's office in that city, brought suit against the city for \$2,000 for transcripts furnished the district attorney's office. Notwithstanding that Mr. Strassner was receiving a salary of \$2,500, he urged his claim under a law requiring him to furnish the transcripts at six cents per folio. The city's attorney offered no evidence and, unfortunately for Mr. Strassner, a jury rendered a verdict adverse to him.

STENOGRAPHERS should always be careful to know that their employer—whether an individual, a municipality, county or State—has power to employ and pay them. One Jacob Young, (who is said to be now on a farm in southern Missouri), was appointed stenographer in a criminal court of Kansas City, under a law which the Missouri Supreme Court has decided, applies only to St. Louis. Kansas City now refuses to pay Young's salary and his claims for transcripts, because of the law referred to. The question first arose by Young's refusal to furnish transcript in some cases, whereupon, it seems, an action being brought against him, the court decided that he was holding office under the St. Louis law referred to, which had been enacted expressly for felony cases. It is a rather strange mixture, and looks very much as if the dose would be too strong for Young, the stenographer.

O. M. TENNISON, of New Orleans, La., stenographer of division D, of the civil district court, recently refused to furnish a duplicate transcript of testimony, without compensation. The court held, in a proceeding to compel the stenographer to furnish the transcript, that the stenographers of that court were not governed by the law of 1894 (presumably an act relating to the fees of stenographers), because each of them is "employed by the counsel, in specified cases as experts *ad hoc*, and that they should be paid on a *quantum meruit*."<sup>1</sup> The court ordered stenographer Tennison to furnish the transcript, upon payment to him of just and adequate compensation, say ten cents per hundred words.

<sup>1</sup>*Quantum meruit*.—Literally translated means, according to the quantity.

JAMES STEELE, of Schenectady, N. Y., is a stenographer with the General Electric Co., of that city. That Company and the Schenectady Locomotive Works, employ quite a number of good stenographers.

A SINGULAR incident came to light recently, during the trial of a divorce case. A stenographer testified that he had been engaged by the husband to occupy a dry goods box in his (the husband's) home, and thus concealed, reported a conversation between husband and wife, which took the form of skillful questioning by the husband, the answers to which formed a complete confession of the wife's infidelity. The judge was unfavorably impressed with this style of securing testimony, and sharply directed the stenographer to state what was said. The stenographer, seemingly proud of what he had done, smilingly replied: "I took 1500 words of the talk. Why, they must have talked two hours. It would take a long time." The judge informed the husband that he did not care for such testimony, and adjourned the case to enable him to produce other witnesses.

MR. PATRICK J. SWEENEY, is now engaged as stenographer with the publishing firm of Howard Lockwood & Co., at 23 Washington Place, New York City. He has temporarily discontinued his law studies. During the past summer and fall he began the study of medicine at a medical college. In addition to his shorthand work he has charge of his firm's advertising department. Mr. S. is one of the self-made men of the day, who go to the front by virtue of intrinsic merit.

MR. BASSETT W. INGLE, is employed as stenographic amanuensis by The Hydraulic Construction Co., of 145 Broadway, New York City, and is an admirer of THE STENOGRAPHER.

MISS HULDA STUMPF, who is also a friend and subscriber of THE STENOGRAPHER, occupies the position of stenographic amanuensis, at Indiana, Pa.

IN speaking of the appointment of Mr. Louis B. Hart, as clerk to the surrogate's court at Buffalo, N. Y. (Erie county), the *Buffalo Commercial* says: "Mr. Hart has been connected with the district attorney's office for a number of years. His first political position was that of private secretary

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

to Senator McMillan. He studied law with Ellsworth & Potter, of Lockport, and was subsequently appointed stenographer in the district attorney's office in this city, by Mr. Quimby, and in the changes that followed Mr. Kenefick's election he was promoted to managing clerk, at a salary of \$1,500. The position to which he has been appointed pays a salary of \$2,500 per year."

AMONG the appointees in the first judicial district, New York City and county, I am pleased to note Mr. Edwin J. Shalvey, who is thus promoted from the position of grand jury stenographer of New York county.

THE Superior Court, of Buffalo, N. Y., went out of existence on December 31st, 1895, which brought to a close the official life of stenographers George Macnoe and Irving F. Cragin, who had reported the proceedings of that court for many years.

ALTA KINGSLEY, Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn., a practicing stenographer, intends to prosecute the study of law reporting. I recently secured a copy of *Practical Court Reporting* for this writer.

H. W. THORNE.

MR. W. R. SMITH, of Ferris Industrial School, Big Rapids, Mich., sends for the Teachers' Department, a typewriter program—the form of which he has used for the last three years, which, he says, may be of some use to teachers, who have heretofore had difficulty in keeping track of their type-writing work :

HOUR.	1	2	3
7.00	Millsbaugh	E. Wagner	F. Darke
8.30	D. Mitchell	W. Stewart	C. Rudine
9.10	Cu Ramsby	M. Lawrence	
9.47	A. Dodge	A. Scott	M. Carlisle
10.25	N. Segar	F. Tice	M. Sumner
11.02	F. Young	P. Jibson	J. Gremel
11.40			
12.20	Ruegsegger		
1.52	Ca Ramsby	T. Menere	P. Gibson
2.25		A. Scott	
3.07	F. Young	E. Andree	E. Slemons
3.45	M. Carlisle	M. Lawrence	J. Gremel
4.22	N. Segar		F. Darke
5.00	C. Jacobson	F. Tice	E. Wagner

The above program can be extended to cover any number of machines.

### N. Y. Court Stenographers.

The judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have made the following appointments :

William H. Buck, Special Term, Part VIII, at \$2,000. William C. Huson, stenographer in Trial Term, Part I, criminal cases, \$2,500. William A. Donnell, stenographer in Part II, Trial Term, \$2,500. Edwin N. Robbins, stenographer in Part III, Trial Term, \$2,500. Edwin A. Kingsley, stenographer, Trial Term, Part IV, \$2,500. John Cotter, stenographer, Trial Term, Part V, \$2,500. Peter J. Loughlin, stenographer, Trial Term, Part VI, \$2,500. Bartholomew Monahan, stenographer, Trial Term, Part VII, \$2,500. James E. Munson, same, in Part VIII, \$2,500. John Standfast, same, in Part IX, \$2,500. Edwin J. Shavley, same, in Part X, \$2,500. William F. Bonynge, same in Part XI, \$2,500. Albert E. Cochran, stenographer, in Special Term, Part I, \$2,500. James J. Nealis, stenographer in Special Term, Part II, \$2,500. John T. Martin, same, in Special Term, Part III, \$2,500. John J. Macklin, Henry H. Alexander, stenographers in Parts IV and V, respectively, at \$2,500. Clifton B. Bull, same, in Part VI, at \$2,500. Robert Bonynge, same, in Part VII, \$2,500. Henry G. Smith, same, in Part VIII, at \$2,500.

In the Senate caucus, the principal place going to Rochester was the Senate stenographership. Edward Shaughnessey was nominated, his name being presented by Senator Harrison. The securing of this place by Mr. Shaughnessey is quite a compliment to that young gentleman, though he had thought in the early summer of being a candidate for the place, he long ago abandoned the idea and came down expecting to be a candidate for his old place under Clerk Kenyon, that of clerk in the engrossing room. There were three candidates for the stenographership, and no one was slated up to 3 o'clock. A number of Mr. Shaughnessey's friends urged him to enter the field, and it was past 3.30 o'clock when he consented to do so. By 4 o'clock he had senators enough pledged to his support to nominate him. When it came to the caucus no other name was presented and he received every vote cast.—*Democrat Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y.



### Science in Phonographic Instruction.

THE ideas upon which good shorthand instruction and learning are based, are so few and so simple that it is difficult to write much on the subject, without reiteration. And yet these ideas seem to need emphasizing, being elusive on account of their very simplicity; they are either completely overlooked, or disregarded, because their important bearing is not properly appreciated. We are too apt to inseparably identify colossal results with colossal machinery! Sherlock Holmes' solutions of criminal problems always seemed incomprehensible to his friend, Dr. Watson, until the detective's explanation of his processes made them appear ridiculously simple. His success was due to keenness in first divining the salient points of a mystery, patiently studying details, and closely following the logical threads. Likewise, the teacher must begin on right lines and keep them in sight from start to finish. Avoiding fanaticism, he should yield slightly to different mentalities, but firmly insist upon the observance of *essentials* and the furtherance of a logical method. What would be thought of a guide who permitted confiding tourists to undertake a perilous journey unequipped with the commonest safeguards, or else encouraged them to take foolish and needless risks? Yet it is a common thing for teachers to practice similar recklessness—either from ignorance, or lack of stamina in handling pupils. Is it a wonder the shorthand path is strewn with wrecks! A new, seven-story building is just being torn down and reconstructed, in Chicago, at a loss of over \$30,000, because faulty foundations caused the walls to settle out of plumb. The moral is plain, whether applied to material or intellectual achievements. Beginners are

generally impatient to plunge headlong into the reporting features; they are eager to see the edifice rise up at once, and begrudge the preliminary digging down for the foundation. This is perhaps excusable in them; they know no better. It is the teacher's duty to check this precipitancy; he too often rather caters to it.

One essential thing (admitted in theory, but commonly negated by a faulty nomenclature and illogical methods of instruction) for the teacher of phonography to bear in mind is, that he is teaching *speech* representation. The Roman alphabet, owing to its insufficiency of signs, is entirely inadequate for this purpose, and should never be associated with phonographic signs either in text-books or elsewhere. The effect is misleading, and detrimental to the ultimate progress of the learner. To wean the learner from the unphonetic tendencies of the common print, the names of the shorthand signs should be as dissimilar to those of the Roman letters as possible. I know of no better names than those adopted by Mr. Bates Torrey—he using the vowel sound of “up,” and styling the signs Pū, Bū, Tū, Dū, Chū, Jū, etc. This plan avoids the occasional deceptive agreement with the Roman alphabet, and at the same time provides an obscure vowel which readily vanishes, or merges with the vowel of any word for which the consonant sign may be used. For instance: Pū-i, pie; pū-aw, paw; a-pū ape, etc. Another of the many advantages it confers is, it eliminates the confusion experienced in orally distinguishing Roman letters and phonograms. For instance: “El” means the Roman letter; “Ul,” the downward phonogram; “La,” the upward one, etc.

But preceding any introduction to phonographic signs, I would first introduce the learner to the broad phonetic principles

upon which they are based And the pupil should no more skip this initial study than he would the preliminary details of a novel upon which the plot hinged. I formulate the initial phonetic presentation as follows :

1. Speech is the product of expired breath. If the air, when expelled from the lungs, is allowed to pass through the windpipe and mouth or nose without obstruction, it is simply *breath*.

2. *Vowels*.—If the expired breath is obstructed by the vocal chords (which are located at the upper extremity of the windpipe), it becomes *sounding*; and such sounds, when allowed to pass on through the open mouth without further obstruction, are styled *vocals* or *vowels*. For example, "a" in "ace." Disregarding fine distinctions, twelve vowel *sounds* are recognized, as illustrated by the italicized letters of the following words: *Eat, ate, are, all, ode, ooze, it, ebb, at, odd, up, foot*. [Right here it should be emphasized that *sounds* are referred to, not Roman letters. The *spoken* word must be analyzed to determine its sounds. Analysis, with reference to pronunciation, consists in uttering the word so deliberately and distinctly that the ear can easily distinguish each separate sound composing it. For example: "Though," which (despite it has six letters) analysis shows to contain but *two* sounds, "th-ō." Drop the consonants, the vowel remains; and *vice versa*.]

3. *Consonants*.—If the expired breath after entering the mouth cavity is obstructed by the palate, tongue, teeth, or lips, the sounds styled *consonants* are produced. For example "S" as in "ace," "say," etc. Omitting the sounds of "W" and "Y" (which are best treated as vowels) and the aspirate H, there are twenty-one consonant sounds, as illustrated by the italicized letters of the following words: *Pay, bay, fie, aid, chew, Jew, ache, go, vie, thigh, thy, ice, eyes, shoe, rouge, ail, are, may, nigh, hang*.

4. *Division of Consonants with reference to intensity of sound*.—When the *unvocalized* breath is obstructed by the palate, etc., the consonants are styled "whispers," as in "pie"; when the *vocalized* breath is thus obstructed, the consonants are styled "Voiced" (as "b" in "buy"). That is to say, the "voiced" consonants are backed by *vocalized* breath, and the "whispered" by *unvocalized* breath. Of the illustrative

words in paragraph 3, Pay, tie, chew, ache, fie, thigh, ice and shoe, contain "whispered" consonants; the consonants of the other words are "voiced."

5. *Mated and Unmated Consonants*.—When the vocalized and unvocalized breath encounter the same mouth obstruction (the lips, for instance), the only difference in such two sounds is in their intensity (as in "by" and "pie"), and such pairs of sounds are styled mates, because similarly produced. English speech has sixteen mates (eight pairs), one sound of each pair being light (whispered) and the other heavy (voiced), as illustrated by the following words: Pay, bay; tie, die; chew, Jew; coe, go; fie, vie; thigh, thy; ice, eyes; rouge. The other consonants (the last five illustrated in paragraph No. 3) are heavy (voiced) and have no corresponding whispers; they are therefore styled "unmated."

6. *Division of Consonants with reference to duration of sound*.—If a consonant sound may be prolonged indefinitely (as "f" in "if," "tough," etc.), it is styled a "Continuant"; but if the sound escapes explosively, without power to prolong (as "t" in "it," "passed," etc.), the consonant is styled an "abrupt" or "explosive." Of the *mated* consonants specified in paragraph 5, the first eight are "abrupts," and the remainder "continuants." The unmated are all "continuants."

7. *The Aspirate*.—The breath rather forcibly expelled without obstruction other than a slight friction is termed "aspiration" (from "Aspiro," to blow) and is the sound represented in the Roman alphabet by "H." The aspirate is always *immediately* followed by a vowel sound and comprises the distinction between such words as "am" and "ham," "ail," and "hail," "ax" and "hacks," "arm" and "harm," etc.

#### Summary :

Vowel sounds,	12
Consonant "	21
Aspirate,	1 . . . . . 34

Consonant divisions—No. 1.

Whispers 8. Voiced 13.

Consonant divisions—No. 2.

Abrupts 8. Continuants 13.

Consonant divisions—No. 3.

Mated 16. Unmated 5.

Speech is the result of associating ideas with these various modifications of expired breath.

As phonography represents speech, its structure is based upon the phonetic thought here presented.

The explanation given is stripped of technicalities and verbiage. My experience is that to attempt to make it more scientific tends to obscurity, and consequent discouragement to the shorthand student. The diphthongs and coascescents indicating compounds, are omitted from this *elementary* presentation.

CHARLES T. PLATT.

BOSTON, December 16, 1895.

MR. F. H. HEMPERLEY,  
Editor STENOGRAPHER,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR: I feel that I must express my commendation of your determination to introduce a "Teachers' Department" into THE STENOGRAPHER. I believe that a department of this nature, conducted by an editor who has no hobby to ride or system to discuss, will be of benefit to and increase the interest of the teachers in the representative shorthand magazine of to-day.

I enclose you a small article which (if you find it worthy of attention) I trust to see in a future number. I have condensed my views on the subject and hope that this article will be the means of starting some correspondence on this, the most vexing subject that a teacher has to deal with.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,  
Sincerely yours,

C. C. DEXTER.

## Discouraged Students.

There is nothing connected with every day school work that so tries the teacher as a discouraged student. I do not mean a student who is a little disheartened and courageously refuses to show it, but a thoroughly sour, "I can't and I know I can't" student who will not be comforted and on whom all eloquence, all reason is lost; one who simply sits by paying but little attention to instructions and deriving absolutely no benefit from class and dictation work. Such a student can make no progress forward; the only progress possible is backward. She (for it is generally a she) will sit day in and

day out without a smile or a cheerful look, deaf to all entreaties or commands, and if the teacher is paying more attention to her than to any other three students in the class, she will claim that her progress is retarded by lack of attention.

She quickly spreads dissatisfaction among the other students, charges all sorts of unfairness and dishonesty against her teachers and the school, and when her course ends in miserable failure, claims that she did as much work as this or that student who has been successful, but she cannot see the reason *why* the school does not get her a place. She is in other ways mentally bright but she excuses herself on the score that "I am so hard to learn."

In time her discouragement affects the teacher; he becomes indifferent—indifferent to her progress.

This is a question of vital importance to every teacher of shorthand. How can I lift out of the slough this or that discouraged student?

C. C. D.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY Kenefick yesterday announced the appointment of Horace E. Story to succeed James P. Moore as stenographer in his office. Mr. Moore has been appointed stenographer in the Surrogate's Court to succeed Mr. Story. The appointment of Mr. Story is an exceptionally good one, and was made because of Mr. Kenefick's desire to have an experienced court stenographer in his office. His work is such that Mr. Kenefick was unwilling to trust an inexperienced man in the position. Mr. Story succeeded Frank T. Haggerty as stenographer in the Surrogate's Court, and previous to that time he had been stenographer to the Board of Public Works. Before his entry into municipal work he was for many years private secretary to some of the general officers of the Erie.

County-Judge Edward K. Emery has selected as stenographer of the County Court Frank G. Haggerty, who has for the past year or so been connected with the district attorney's office. Mr. Haggerty will not take his position until February 1st, and in the meantime George A. Bailey, the present stenographer of the court, will continue his duties. Mr. Haggerty has had a long experience in court work, and his experience in the surrogate's and district attorney's offices will doubtless be of great value to him in his present condition.

Mr. Haggerty, who is one of Mr. Kenefick's stenographers, will remain with Mr. Kenefick temporarily, as he will not take his place as stenographer of the County Court until February 1st.—*Express*, Buffalo, New York.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

## A Question of Law and Ethics.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1895.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,

Sixth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR: I would ask your opinion as to the responsibility of the stenographer in the following hypothetical case:

An employer dictates to his stenographer a letter that will render him liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences. The stenographer, while in no way benefiting by the fraud perpetrated by his employer, is fully cognizant of the whole transaction.

Is the stenographer amenable for his complicity in the matter, and would the situation be altered if he had, in the absence of his employer, signed the latter's name to the communication, provided that was the usual custom under similar conditions?

I should be glad to have your views on this subject, either by letter or through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Yours truly,

C. B.

IN REPLY to the above question we would say that, in our opinion, the stenographer would not be legally re-

sponsible or liable to prosecution. We would, however, strongly urge upon any stenographer, called upon to transcribe letters of this character, that he is, in a sense, morally responsible, and that it is his duty to seek another situation as soon as possible.  
—EDITOR.

\* \* \*

MR. J. L. COBBIN, of Rosebank, near Cape Town, South Africa, writes us a very long and interesting letter, but want of space forbids us printing it in full. First, Mr. Cobbin pleasantly criticises us for typographical and other errors, to which we plead guilty. In justification we can only say, we cannot help it; the printers will let them slip in, and we have not the time to keep them out. He speaks very complimentarily of the Gabelsberger-Richter and the Osgoodby shorthand. The former he considers the best script shorthand in the world, capable of a very high speed with remarkable legibility, and the latter he thinks the best of all the numerous presentations of Pitman's shorthand, although he says he does not like so many initial hooks. Mr. Cobbin began in 1858 with the "Grand Old Tenth Edition," to which he thinks Mr. Pitman ought to have stuck, endeavoring to perfect it, with the result that we should then have had only one style of phonography in all English speaking countries.

Mr. Cobbin objects to Mr. Pitman's reformed "Spelling," and declines to join the "Speling Leeg." He thinks the real solution of the spelling difficulty is the adoption all over the world of a universal phonetic alphabet. He encloses a specimen of a portion of a law lecture reported by him last year. Mr. Cobbin uses the thickened R for R-R, and the thickened L for L-R. He gave up the *str* and *nstr* loops because their use compelled him to remember double sets of outlines, and he was compelled to alter the outlines of numerous primaries—destroying the word-building by which alone, he says, can speed be combined with legibility.

He says: "In a future letter I intend to forward some wrinkles as to the best way of getting over certain difficulties in acquiring shorthand, in which respect I have been very successful with pupils. Some of my methods are quite new, but all have been thoroughly tested and are highly practical. The greatest obstacle, after all, to the learner's progress is his stupid impatience to begin to 'earn money,' forgetting all the while that



such a valuable art as verbatim shorthand-writing has, like everything else worth having, to be won by the pure sweat of one's brain, by long-continued and incessant practice, and by the conviction and the realization of the all-important fact that shorthand is only a means to an end. It is not possible to carve a Mercury out of every block, nor is it more than a very small proportion of shorthand pupils who ever do the least amount of work bearing any practical, realizable, commercial or artistic value. This is the result of my forty years' experience. Ninety per cent. of pupils are too ignorant, too lazy, too impetuous, and too *impatient* to 'run before they can crawl,' ever to do any good at shorthand. This is why really competent shorthand writers can always command good money, provided they are something better than mere machines."

Mr. Cobbin also speaks very warmly in praise of a couple of typewriters, the names of which we omit for business reasons. We cannot afford to advertise typewriters for nothing. We are frank about this. We have nothing against any typewriter, but the manufacturer of one sent us a long description of some part of his paraphernalia the other day, with the request that we print it at our own expense. We returned it with the information that we should be glad to so do, but as it would benefit him more than it would us, we thought he should at least pay for the cuts and composition. Since then we have heard nothing from him. It has always seemed to us that a gentleman, when traveling on his own business, should not ask for a free pass. Let him pay his way.

Mr. Cobbin has issued a compend of a system of shorthand for which he claims many valuable features. Some day we will take pleasure in presenting a specimen of it to our readers.

\* \* \*

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 2d, 1896.  
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,  
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: Your kindness in publishing a flattering portrait and biographical sketch of "A Canadian Lady Stenographer," in your issue of March, 1894, is my only excuse for now trespassing on the time of a busy man. Perhaps this interpretation of the saying, "One good turn deserves another," may not be entirely new in your experience.

Since April, 1894, when my employer, Mr. J. A. VanWart, was promoted from the Bar to the Supreme Court Bench of this province, I have had no steady employment—doing such odd pieces of work as might offer. While at work on a heavy arbitration

case, I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Fred Irland, Congress reporter; and from January 1st to July 1st of last year, on his recommendation, acted as Circuit Court stenographer, in Saginaw, Michigan, to the expressed satisfaction of the Judge—the regular reporter being "laid up for repairs."

I am now very anxious to obtain a permanent situation—or even a similar temporary one. There is no prospect of an opening here, and I have not enough "Micawber" in my make-up to remain longer in *statu quo*, even were it warranted by my financial situation.

I thought of inserting an "ad." in THE STENOGRAPHER, but on reflection decided to write you personally, asking for any advice or assistance you can give me in the matter. I am at such a distance from the "market," that vacant situations are filled ere the advertisement can meet my eye.

I can furnish a number of references—mostly Canadian, of course. I would really prefer law office work, in which I had such a long training, to the nervous strain of court work, but would be glad to obtain either—or in fact anything at all—rather than remain longer idle.

Thanking you in advance for anything you can do or say in my behalf, I am,

Yours sincerely,

MARION B. RISTEEN.

We take the liberty of printing the above letter without change, although it was not intended for such use. We can thoroughly recommend Miss Risteen for any position in which first-class shorthand skill and general intelligence are required. Should any of our readers have knowledge of a position where Miss Risteen's services would be valuable, we trust they will communicate with her or with us at once.—THE EDITOR.

\* \* \*

### The Ideal Lady Typewriter.

A GREAT deal has been written at different times about the typewriter girl—much of it not of a helpful character. We believe that there are thousands of young ladies employed in business offices, who are models of their kind. It is our desire to present to our readers the essential qualifications and characteristics of the Ideal Lady Typewriter. To secure this, we ask for short articles upon this subject from our subscribers—not to cover over 350 words each. For the best article sent in before July 1st, 1896, to be decided upon by a committee, we will give a cash prize of \$10.00.

Mr. John A. Bates, Nicola Lake, B. C., is an experienced teacher of the Isaac Pitman phonography, and possesses also other excellent qualifications. Any one desiring services, such as Mr. Bates can render, will do well to communicate with him.

\* \* \*

WE are under obligations to Mr. Charles Kreis, of New York City, for a copy of his recent adaptation of the Stolze system of shorthand to the French language. We can furnish the same in paper cover for seventy-five cents, postpaid.

\* \* \*

SEND in your ideas of the "Ideal Lady Typewriter." You may secure the \$10.00 prize. No matter whether you are a lady or gentleman, if you are a subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, you are eligible to compete for the prize. The best article of not over 350 words upon the "Ideal Lady Typewriter," will secure the prize.

\* \* \*

BACK numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER containing important and useful advice by Mr. Thorne, editor of the Law Reporting Department, given in reply to inquiries concerning the best ways to master the requirements of law reporting, will be forwarded upon receipt of 10 cents per number, or three different numbers will be sent for 25 cents.

\* \* \*

PROF. G. F. HART, principal of the shorthand department of Massey's Business College, Jacksonville, Fla., sends in a list of subscribers, adding to his letter: "I congratulate you on the splendid paper you are getting out." The names of the subscribers are: J. H. Highby, Linden D. Dey, and Miss Alice L. Walker. Thanks, Brother Hart, do so some more.

\* \* \*

WE are in receipt of a package of Dixon's American Graphite pencils, forwarded by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., as a special Christmas present to THE STENOGRAPHER. The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER desires to express his thanks to the donors, and to say that, in his opinion, there is no better pencil manufactured anywhere in the world. We trust that all of our readers use the Dixon pencils.

From *The Medical News*.

### Phonography in Medicine.

We have on several occasions referred to the utility to medical men of a knowledge of phonography and its practical application to the exigencies of a busy and active existence. Many of these points, and others as well, are brought out clearly and forcibly in an interesting address recently delivered by the distinguished neurologist, Dr. W. R. Cowers, before the Society of Medical Phonographers, and reprinted in the *British Medical Journal*, of October 5, 1895. The Society was organized in December, 1894, with a membership of sixty, which by September, 1895, had increased to 175, and it issues a monthly journal containing in shorthand reports of clinical lectures, original articles, and the like. In the course of his address Dr. Cowers pointed out that the current method of writing is not only cumbersome but laborious. Every movement of speech requires for its representation several different movements of the hand. Writing can be made easy and simple by having the movements of the hand that symbolize each movement of speech and its resulting sound the fewest compatible with secure and ready perception by the eye. This is the fundamental basis of shorthand. Written records form an important factor in medical advance, and much time can be saved, much expenditure of energy spared, and fuller as well as more careful observation made possible by the adoption of means that simplify this process and render its execution easier. The use of shorthand is not restricted to the making of records, but it may be applied to all the purposes for which ordinary writing is employed. Especially useful to the student is the art of phonography. By this means he can make a perfect epitome of his lectures, and at the same time keep his mind engaged upon the subject in hand. It were best if the knowledge of shorthand were acquired before entrance upon the medical education, and Dr. Cowers proposes that shorthand should be an extra mark-bearing subject in the preliminary examinations. He does not believe that the practice of making shorthand notes has a deleterious influence upon the faculty of memory, but holds rather that, properly used, shorthand involves the retention of a greater amount of knowledge by the memory."—*Kindness of Wm. F. Fitzgerald.*

## Legalizing Law Stenographers.

Chairman Norman P. Heffley, at the 20th annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association, in August last, named a committee of five for the purpose of drafting and presenting to the Legislature a bill providing for the licensing of stenographers. The appointment of this committee was the final result of much and earnest discussion, at the aforesaid convention, of a paper presented by Colonel Edward B. Dickinson, upon the subject.

The personnel of the committee is as follows: Col. Edw. B. Dickinson, Peter P. McLoughlin, Theo. C. Rose, Geo. R. Bishop and W. W. Osgoodby. These gentlemen gave a public hearing at the stenographers' rooms, in the new criminal court building, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 18th, to those shorthand reporters of courts who would be most affected by the provisions of what is now pretty well known as "the Dickinson bill." Twenty-five court and law stenographers were present throughout a prolonged hearing, which was at times somewhat heated by the fires of about as fervid shorthand zeal as it has ever been our privilege to see, hear and feel. Nearly as many more court reporters were represented by proxy. Letters, telegrams, proposed plans and acts, a few essays, and some of Underhill's jokes of more or less importance, were also showered, delivered, presented and inflicted upon the committee and the meeting.

"The Dickinson bill" was the objective point of the opposition, and they assailed it with such vehemence that it was almost unanimously "killed."

A resolution was then made, "that it is the sense of this meeting that it is inadvisable to take any steps towards licensing stenographers," and it was rushed merrily along to the jingling of the chestnut bells, with manifest signs of a successful passage, only to meet with disastrous defeat when put to a vote. What the committee will eventually do with regard to drafting an act licensing law stenographers for presentation to the Legislature, is yet to be determined.

The following widely known court stenographers of New York and Brooklyn

were among those present: Waterman L. Ormsby, Colonel Hemstreet, Chas. P. Young, George R. Bishop, Charles A. Morrison, Leopold Woodle, Senter H. Ormsby, Clarence A. Parsons, Col. Edward B. Dickinson, Frederick M. Adams, Peter P. McLoughlin, Sidney C. Ormsby, Col. Frank S. Beard, George McKittrick, C. A. Tinklaw, Thos. W. Osborne, C. F. H. Pagan and others, besides a number of stenographers not directly engaged in court work.

The proposition to amend section 82 of the statutes, which has been made by a prominent Supreme Court reporter from up the State, was received with universal favor. Colonel Dickinson and P. P. McLoughlin were named as a committee (a third party to be added thereto of their own choosing) to draft a bill to take in the criminal code also.

The amendment consists of the addition of the clause: "Such stenographers shall be removed from office only for cause, as in the case of an attorney or counsellor" (referring to court stenographers).

KENDRICK C. HILL.

MME. CARRE, who was for a time street commissioner Waring's private secretary, has been appointed stenographer, by corporation counsel Scott, at \$1,000 a year.—*New York Herald*, Jan. 3d, 1896.

THE Jones Manufacturing Company, is the name at a new corporation formed at Norwich, to deal in typewriters and typewriter supplies. The capital is \$10,000, in 400 shares of \$25 each, \$2,000 paid in in cash and \$8,000 in property. The subscribers are: Frank I. Jones, 190 shares; E. Hubbell Hotchkiss, 190; Oscar I. Jones, 10, and George Hotchkiss, 10 shares.—*Register*, New Haven, Conn.

At a joint meeting of the county commissioners and judges, last evening, it was decided to fit up one of the jury rooms adjacent to court room No. 3 for the use of the two official stenographers recently appointed by the judges. The room will be fitted up with the best of carpets and upholstered furniture to make it as attractive as possible for the young ladies who will spend a large portion of their time in it.—*Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 24th, 1895.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

AMONGST the latest introductions of the Isaac Pitman system into public schools, we may mention the Gardner (Mass.) High School, Gloucester (Mass.) High School, and Newton (Mass.) High School. Three excellent teachers were supplied for these schools from the well-known Hickox shorthand school, of Boston, and, we hear, are giving the highest satisfaction. This system has also recently been adopted by the Moline (Ill.) High School.

\* \* \*

THE *Popular Educator* (Boston), in a recent issue remarks: "For 58 years the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand has been before the public and has justly earned the reputation of being 'the best.' It is admitted on every hand as being the most simple, brief, legible and consistent. This fact is not surprising when we consider that the intellect of the best shorthand experts of the last half-century has been devoted to its criticism, improvement and development, therefore, whilst it is the oldest practical system, it is at the same time the latest and most improved. Phonography is a fascinating art, as well as a profitable study, and teachers will do well to look into it. The Isaac Pitman system has been adopted by, and is taught in, the public day schools of New York City, and other leading institutions."

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RESPECTING the new "Abridged Shorthand Dictionary," mentioned in the January issue of THE STENOGRAPHER, Mr. Henry S. Waldron, teacher of the Isaac Pitman system in the Brooklyn evening high school, writes: "It is a beautiful book, and will be quite a help to me in my work as a teacher."

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

## Deed of Trust.

For the purpose of securing to JOHN SMITH the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest from date at the rate of six per cent. per annum, I hereby convey to JOHN FOX all that certain tract or parcel of land known as Lot No. 2 (two), in Township No. 3 (three), Range 4 (four), in the county of Marion and State of Florida aforesaid, containing two hundred and seventy (270) acres, and if the sum so secured to John Smith is not paid to him by January 5th, 1893, I hereby authorize the said John Fox to sell the property herein conveyed at public auction, thirty days' notice of the time and place of said sale having been given, and to execute a deed to the purchaser to pay off the amount herein secured, with interest and costs, and to hold the remainder subject to my order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Robert James, the said grantor, has hereunto set his hand and seal this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirtieth day of June, 1892, before me personally came John Smith, to me known and known to me to be the person named in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same, for the purposes therein mentioned.



## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1895.

MR. EDWARD WRIGHT,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 20th inst., while desiring to accord you full justice, we are at a loss to understand on what you base your claim for the slightest consideration on the sale of the instrument recently made by us at retail to Mr. J. Albert Britt, of your city.

In reviewing our so-called business relation, we find that you purchased two instruments from us during the year 1894. One was shipped to you in April, on a cash basis of settlement. The first payment received by us was made in August, and the second payment in September. The second instrument was sold to you in October, 1894, likewise on a cash basis. We received your first remittance for the same, on account, in May, 1895, another remittance in July, and another remittance in August—ten months after date of shipment. This year, so far, you have not purchased any instruments from us, and the dealership consequently, exists in name and not in fact.

We present this matter to you as it exists, without color or prejudice, and would ask you, as a business man, to explain to us on what you base your claim for consideration on sales which we may make here in New York, at retail to parties from your section.

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

## Reporting Style.

Extract from speech by Secretary Carlisle, delivered at the 127th anniversary dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have but little to say this evening and will take but little time to say it. First of all I desire to tender my sincere thanks for the oppor-

tunity you have afforded me to be present on this occasion and renew my acquaintance with the members of your organization, and to express my great appreciation of the valuable services it has rendered the country at many critical periods in its history. You have a right to be proud of its record in the past and an equal right to congratulate yourselves upon the almost assured results of the great work you are now doing.

"Two years ago I had the honor to attend your annual banquet and to make some remarks, in the course of which I said that the disposition and ability of the Government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard, and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people, could not be reasonably doubted and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. While scarcely any one now seriously doubts either the disposition or the ability of the executive branch of the Government to accomplish these objects, all who have given any attention to the subject must realize that, in the existing state of our legislation, the task is both difficult and expensive. Since that declaration was made here, interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$162,315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and the obligations of the Government on account of the notes still remain the same as at the beginning. The notes are redeemed, but they are unpaid, and if our legislation is not changed, no matter how often they may be presented and redeemed hereafter, they will remain unpaid. If this policy of redemption and reissue is continued, the interest-bearing debt will be greatly increased, while the non-interest-bearing debt will not be in the least diminished. The disadvantages of such a system are so obvious that it is hardly necessary to enumerate them."



## THE STENOGRAPHER.

### Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

IN view of the war-like sentiment which is being so freely expressed over the entire civilized world, it has been deemed proper to insert in the Graham department this month a portion of one of Daniel Webster's speeches, and an excerpt from Abraham Lincoln's remarks at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on the field of Gettysburg.

\* \* \*

I HAVE been in receipt of quite a large number of inquiries during the past few months regarding the best manner of using the *the*, *a*, *an*, and *and* ticks. My advice has also been solicited regarding the safety of indicating *of*, *of a*, or *of the*, by juxtaposition; and *to*, *to a*, or *to the* by writing the following word in the fourth position. At one time I freely used the slanting tick for *the*, and the perpendicular or horizontal tick for *a*, *an*, or *and*, and indicated *of*, *of a*, or *of the* by juxtaposition, and *to*, *to a*, or *to the* by the fourth position, but I do not do so any more. I confine my use of *a*, *an*, and *and* ticks to the *beginning* of words, and use the *the* tick only at the *end* of words. If this cannot be done, the dot is used. I do not indicate *of*, *of a*, or *of the* by juxtaposition; nor do I use the fourth position to any extent. The use of these principles has occasioned me a great deal of trouble in times past, and I finally concluded to discard them. I know very good reporters who take advantage of these speed increasing principles, and I do not hear them complaining of having any trouble; but the burnt child dreads a fire, and I no longer use them.

\* \* \*

#### Key.

"I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind? I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion to see whether with my short sight I can fathom the depth of the

abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs of this government whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering not how the Union may be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it should be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day at least that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies beyond! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards'; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart: 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!' "—*Daniel Webster*.

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—*Abraham Lincoln*.



## Graham Shorthand.

Handwritten text in Hebrew script, consisting of approximately 18 lines. The writing is fluid and cursive, typical of early 20th-century personal correspondence.

WRITTEN WITH A  
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1895, by JAMES H. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Will you pardon another personal reminiscence? I went one evening, as twilight was falling over the quaint little town of Fribourg, into its cathedral to hear its famous organ. The building was dark, for only here and there a candle burning before some shrine struggled with the gloom. Far up in the distance a glimmer of light revealed the presence of the organ. Presently it began to sound. With wondrous, even weird power, the player called forth the tones from the hidden pipes. The sound deepened, until it seemed to roll from the groined arches that stretched away in the shadows, then throbbed against the pillars and shook them and the seats and floors seemed to vibrate with a subtle sympathy. After the preludes the musician commenced Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." Under the spell of that masterpiece there swept before my imagination the whole scenery of a magnificent tempest, a wild storm of nature among the mountains. The thunder rolled among the crags; the rain hissed in the wind; the lightning flashed across the eyes.

I shuddered, trembled and was overwhelmed. Then the storm died away, the thunder rolled in the far distance and the rain ceased, when suddenly a tone rose clear and sweet as a human voice. It was the unparalleled Vox Humana stop, nowhere else as perfect as here, and over my head floated the tones of "Home, Sweet Home." Why, in a moment my eyes filled with tears; I was no longer in the old church, but far away, beyond the blue mountains, over the sea, and looking into the eyes of those whom I loved, while through my soul rang the refrain:

"Be it never so humble, there's no place like home."

Why, I would not part with such an experience of the power of music for uncounted wealth; and this would have been impossible had I been deaf. You say these are common-place things and thoughts, but only let one of us be deprived but briefly of the power of hearing and we should not think lightly of this gift of God.—*Rev. Wm. T. Lloyd.*

THE Board of Education of Chester, Delaware county, Pa., has decided to introduce the study of stenography and typewriting in the grammar school grades at the beginning of the next term.

THE American Book Company have just issued a complete manual of the Pitman System of Phonography, arranged in progressive lessons for class and self-instruction, by Mr. Norman P. Heffley, Secretary of the Faculty and Director of the Department of Commerce, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is only necessary to mention Mr. Heffley's name to those familiar with phonographic subjects to impress them with the certainty that the book possesses great value. If there are any who have not heard of Mr. Heffley, we strongly urge them to make his acquaintance, either personally or through his works, of which this is the latest, and, perhaps, one of the best.

MR. S. L. DRAKE, Kingston, N. Y., has been awarded an agency for the new Franklin typewriter.

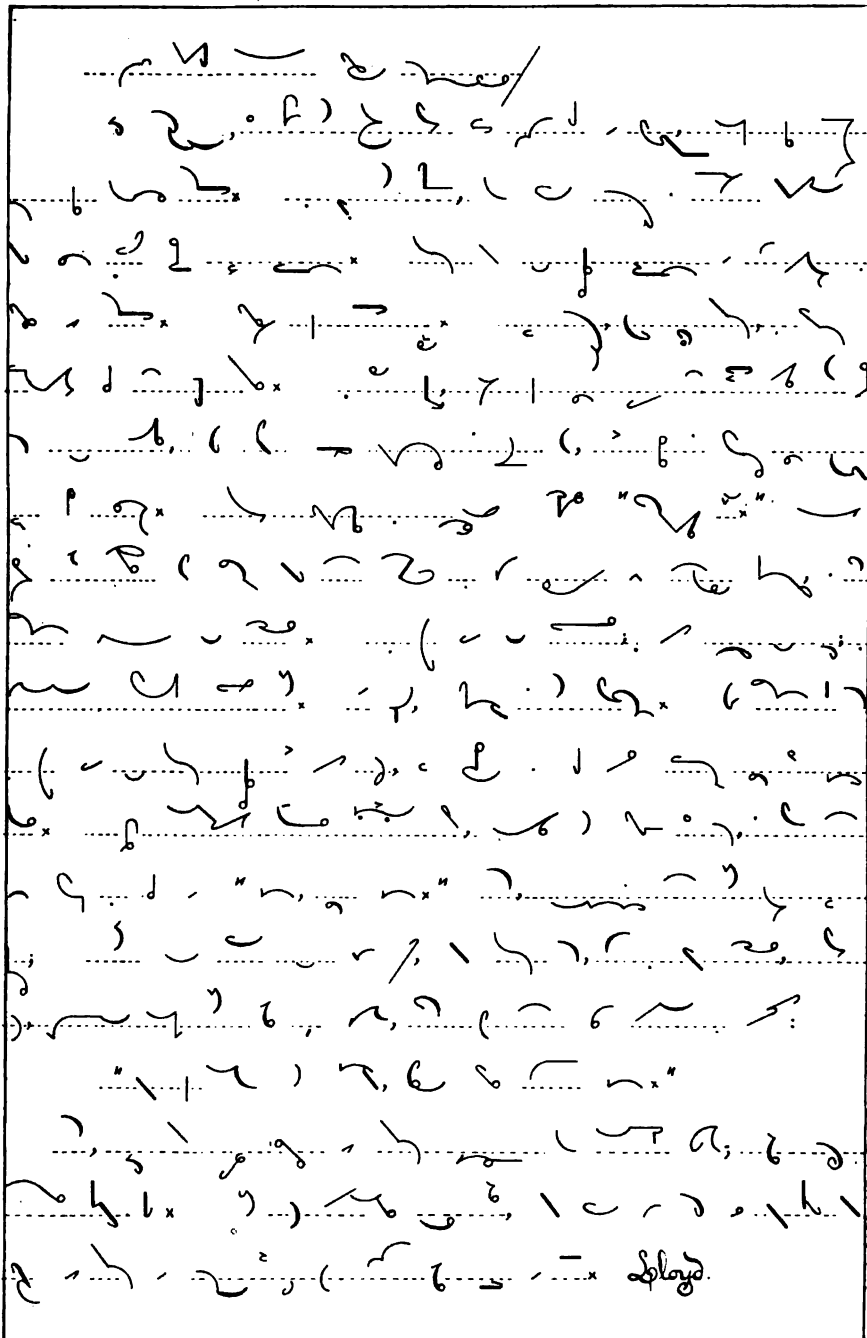
MR. CHARLES T. PLATT, says: "I go to Brooklyn this week to teach in Heffley's School of Commerce."

A RESIDENT of Rockford, Ill., has secured a patent on a typewriter no larger than a watch, on which it is said considerable speed can be obtained.

MISS BELLE TELLER, of Seneca Falls, has received the appointment of county and surrogate stenographer of Seneca county.—*Democrat Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

MR. JEROME F. FLAGG, of Plainfield, Ills., writes: "In renewing this subscription I can say that I think it is the best investment I have made, or will make during the ensuing year."

Munson Shorthand.



## Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and authorized by the Century and Standard Dictionaries.

## Cosmical Outlook.

To the man of scientific attitude, TIME has no beginning and SPACE no bounds. All phenomena have existence in terms of these.

Two eternal elements constitute the basis of all things and all worlds: MATTER AND ENERGY (spirit). Each appears in different forms. Matter as oxygen, carbon, iron, etc. (some seventy-two in all); energy as gravitation, cohesion, chemism, electricity, life, etc.

The ETERNAL ENERGY in things controls itself and all the ends of existence. It is "God," yet not an anthropomorphic being, as the old outlook conceived, for it cannot be described in human terms. It is everywhere; the basis, the essence, the moulder, the upward pusher of all form and life.

The EARTH and the STARS are but phases of existence, are evolutions from other forms of moving matter. In their once fluid, now solid strata-crusts, is to be found the record of their present formation.

In the fossil life of the strata and in the stages of present individual life from ovum to maturity, are to be read the TRANSITIONS OF LIFE and the laws of its development—the one all-comprehensive law of EVOLUTION.

AGES AND EONS, not years and centuries, are the units for expressing the time ratios of life on the globe.

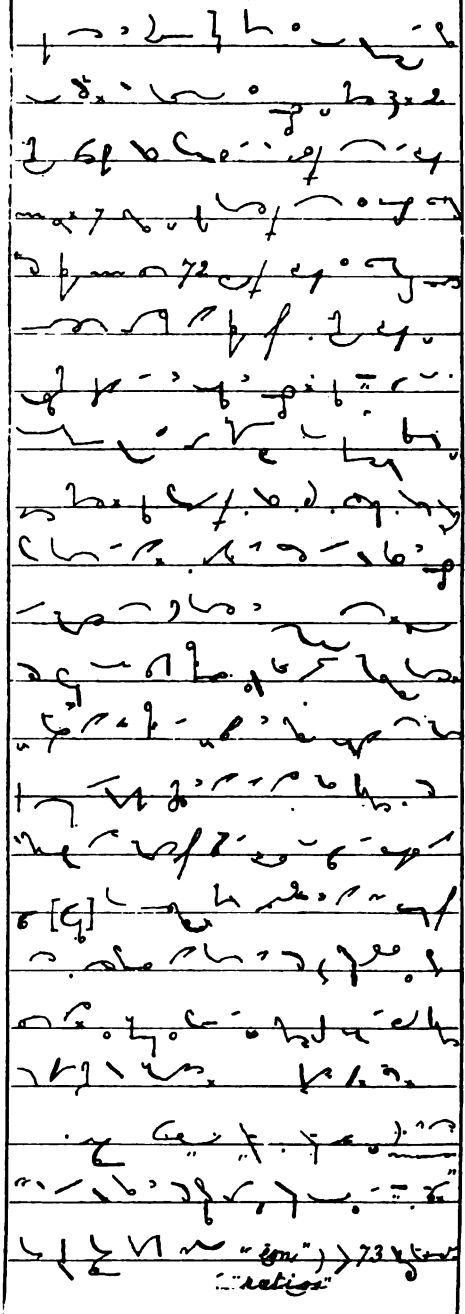
MAN, the most complex life form, and the one with the broadest consciousness is subject to the same laws. HIS ANTIQUITY is very great, and in his primitive condition, individual and social development were largely controlled by environment.—*Duran J. Ward.*

A hundred years ago, Alexander Pope, the poet, wrote in his essay on man:  
"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body NATURE is, and GOD the soul."

For the Double Vowel Scale, applied in writing "con" and "ratios," see page 73 of BURNZ FONIC SHORTHAND.

Praises of the new edition of "Selections," cum from all quarters. The Young Woman's Christian Association, of New York, sends an order for six and-a-half dozen. Price, fifty cents.

## Cosmical Outlook





## Utilized Phonography.

DR. W. H. HAMERSLY.

Medical—Catarrhal Conjunctivitis. This young woman has had trouble with her eyes for a month; they are red, the lids are stuck together, and there is more or less pain over the brow. This is a case of acute catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva. The condition of the lower lid of the left eye at first glance looks very much like trachoma, but with swelling of the conjunctiva we must have enlargement of the conjunctival papillae, and this is what we have here. In order to diagnosticate a true tracheomatous process, it is better to look at the upper lid, because of the greater number of conjunctival papillae, in the lower loose conjunctival cul-de-sac. You notice that there is much injection of the superficial conjunctival vessels, and this circumcorneal injection is most marked at the upper part, and corresponding to it you see on the corneal margin a desquamating phlyctenula.

\* \* \*

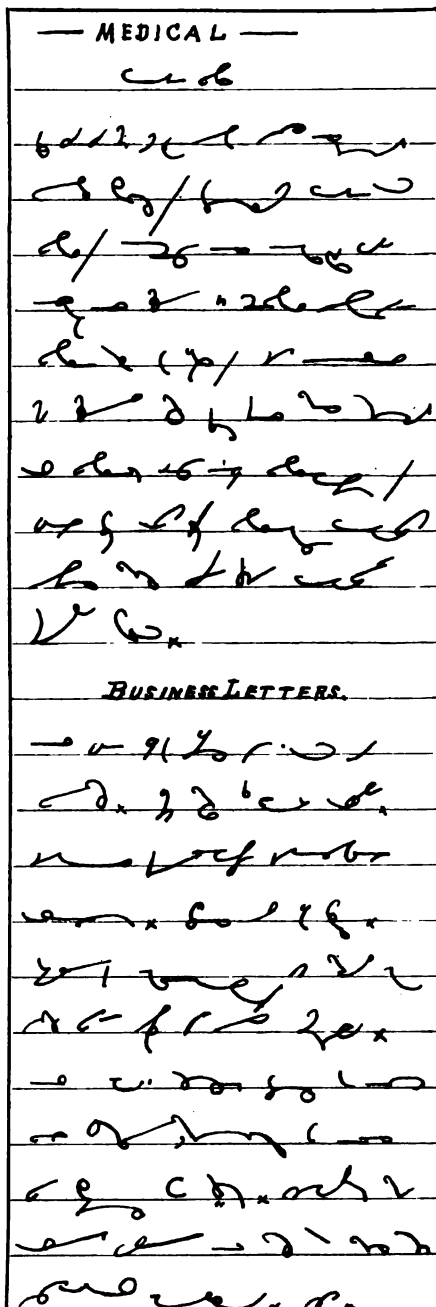
## BUSINESS LETTERS.

DEAR SIR:

In your letter of the 9th, we spoke to you of our connection with Mr. Brown. We wish you to proceed at once with the collection of the notes we sent you. In some cases it may be well to grant some time, but our idea is that you will have no difficulty. They are considered good, and we think they will all be paid. Please give the matter prompt attention, and, if you will kindly advise us of your progress and have reports of settlements sent us as they are made, we will be obliged to you.

DEAR SIR: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Traction Co., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the general offices of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh. You are requested to be present, as a number of matters of great importance will be brought up, prominent among them being the reorganization of the Company and increasing the capital stock. Yours truly,

The text book of "UTILIZED PHONOGRAPHY" is bound in two parts; price, \$1.00 per part. Address the author, Dr. W. H. Hamersly, 242 N. Eighth Street, Allentown, Pa., or John Wanamaker's Store, Philadelphia, Pa.



## Key to Shorthand Notes by J. L. Cobbin.

### Discovery Orders.

\*\*\* As a general rule, the party applying for the order must show a sufficient *prima facie* cause of action, and title to the discovery sought—that it is necessary to his own use and material to his case, and not merely for the satisfaction of prying into that of the adverse party. He must also state his case, which will, if he is plaintiff, constitute a good ground of action, or, if he

is defendant, a good ground of defence. The ground for discovery may appear either from his summons or his pleadings, or may be supplied by special affidavit of the cause of action.

A party is thus not by right entitled to an order for discovery, but he must in some way satisfy the judge that he has a tangible ground of action.

A party is entitled to such information as will prevent him from being taken by sur-

(Continued on next page).

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**Key to Shorthand Notes by J. L. Cobbin.**

(Continued from preceding page.)

prise, and let him know the case he has to meet.

Formerly, in the old Court of Chancery, the discovery of documents was considered a matter of strict right vested in the party applying for it; but it is so no longer, and the granting of the order is entirely in the discretion of the judge, who, of course, will not refuse it except for good reasons.—*Dickson v. Harrison*, 47 L. J. Ch. D. 686.

Our rules of discovery are to be found in Rule 333, framed in 1880, and are derived from the English rules of 1873. These English rules underwent a change in 1883, and were further revised about ten years later. Therefore, in the interpretation of our colonial rule, we must bear in mind the changes and fusions made in English practice since 1883.

MISS M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE, librarian of the New York State Stenographers' Association, in renewing her subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, says: "I enjoy reading THE STENOGRAPHER, and think it is an up-to-date journal."

Miss Ballantyne is one of the faithful officers of the Association. She is exceedingly anxious that some very valuable material in her possession should be distributed among the shorthand writers of the country, and therefore asks to have the following carefully noted:

**"Surplus."**

The librarian of the New York State Stenographers' Association desires orders for the Proceedings of the Association (printed annually) as follows: A few of 1884 and a great many of 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890 and 1891, 1892, and 1893. All contain valuable papers and interesting discussions. In 1884, "Early Systems of Shorthand Known in America," and "Stenographic Statutes"; in 1886, "Civil Service Regulations as Affecting Stenographers," and "Court Scenes and Incidents"; in 1887, "The History of Shorthand," and "Only a Stenographer"; in 1889, "Stenographic Miscellany," and "Is There Room at the Top"; in 1890 and 1891, "Our Conventions" and "Women in the Profession"; in 1892, "Occupation Neuroses," and "Is Shorthand Writing Mechanical"; in 1893, "The Education and Training of Stenographers," and "The Duty of the Stenographer as a Speech Reporter." One copy, ten cents; three copies, twenty-five cents.

Will the gentleman who sent the librarian of the New York State Stenographers' Association, sometime since, twenty-five cents for three copies of "Surplus" Proceedings, send his name and address, as the librarian mislaid his letter and has been unable to send same.

M. J. BALLANTYNE,

127 and 129 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

**Bust of Andrew J. Graham.**

A bronze bust, of heroic size, of the late Andrew J. Graham, author of standard phonography, has just been completed by William Ordway Partridge. The fund with which this memorial was purchased was subscribed, principally in small amounts, by phonographers in all parts of this country and in England. The chairman of the committee having the memorial in charge is T. J. Ellinwood, of this city, for many years the reporter of Mr. Beecher's sermons, and now one of the best known teachers of this system. It has not been definitely settled where the bust shall be set up, but the matter is under advisement, and some public place, probably in the vicinity of New York, will ultimately be decided upon.—*Times*, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 7, 1896.

THE longhand key to Mr. Bishop's Exact Phonography department, on page 26 of the current volume of THE STENOGRAPHER, should have been revised in the proof, to read as follows:

[He is taken home; on examination a thistle is found up his trowsers leg, and "Yawkob," who has helped him home, takes the blame for the old man's cowardice.]

"Ach, Yawkob, vot a note vas dis? You prings me to der hous' mit a gart pekaws I vas shnaikpit, ven I vas not shnaikpit! Old vomans, toand hang around here! Kirls, go to vork! Yawkob, vat a tam vool you vas to say I vas shnaikpit!"

And the following:

"Und so, dis tox-i-cation  
Vitch hardens de outer me;  
Uber stein and schwein de weine,  
Shdill harps oud a melodie.  
Boot deeper de Ur-lied ringet  
Ober stein und wein und swines,  
Dill it endets where all peginnet,  
Und alles wird ewigzu eins  
In te dipys treamless sloomper  
Vhich units de Nichts und Seyns!"

**Send Twenty-five Cents.**

We urgently request each of our readers to send twenty-five cents to Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, secretary, 117 Duane Street, New York City, for a copy of the "Twentieth Annual Meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association." It contains upwards of 120 pages of some of the most interesting and valuable reading matter that has come under our notice for a long time.

A single paper by Mr. Edwin R. Gardner, on "Shorthand and Related Studies, Particularly Word Studies," is worth double the price.





Notes, Personal and  
Otherwise, Association  
News and Correspondence

MISS FLORENCE A. CAIR, Richibucto, N. B., desires correspondents in the Longley style of shorthand.

VOLUME No. 8, handsomely bound in cloth with gilt letters, is now ready and will be sent to any address upon receipt of 75 cents.

MR. JAMES W. MCCLELLAND, P. O. Box 379, New Brighton, Pa., desires correspondents, for mutual improvement, in the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand.

H. A. Bacon, Box 66, Muskegon Heights, Mich., desires shorthand correspondents for "improvement and amusement" in either the Graham, Pitman or Dement style of writing.

IN reply to an inquirer from Milan, Italy, who asks for addresses of the makers of the best stylographic or fountain pens we beg to refer him to the advertising columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

THE New Orleans Stenographers' Association is in a flourishing condition. At a recent meeting the following new members were elected: J. G. Davis, Camille Wilson, Winona Hunt, Daniel Downing, W. J. Kelleher, G. M. Milam, T. Oliver, Hy. L. Dietz.

THE Secretary of State issued license to-day for the incorporation of the Oliver Typewriter Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$200,000; to manufacture typewriters; incorporators, Lawrence Williams, Douglas Smith and Samuel A. L. Lynde.—*News*, Chicago, Ill., 28th, 1895.

UNTIL an operator has tried the Cushion Keys, he cannot realize the vast improvement they make in *ease of writing*, avoiding *felons, soreness of finger tips*, and *breaking of nails*, while preventing all *lost motion* from slipping, and insuring that *uniformity of impression* so desirable to produce good work.

THE Philadelphia Printing and Publishing Co., 2040 South Street, have just placed on the market a device for making accurate headings, called a "Typewriter Centering Scale," which seems to meet a long-felt want. Its object is to save the trouble of subtracting and dividing, when any heading is to be accurately centered, and it is also of great value when copying a heading already typewritten, having a copy of the regular scale at the top of the device. It will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. When ordering state whether 65 or 70 scale is wanted.

FRANCIS J. KEENAN, who for ten years has been chief stenographer in the office of the district attorney, was yesterday promoted to be stenographer of the grand

jury, in place of Edward J. Shalvey, who has been made a clerk in one of the parts of the new Supreme Court.—*Press*, New York, December 31st, 1895.

THE Horton Fountain Pen, advertised by The New England Selling Co., in this issue, is making rapid progress in popular favor. As a pen meeting the exacting needs of the stenographer, it has been a great success. Aside from its other new features, the circulating feed, with which it is equipped, gives it a great advantage in certainty and evenness of flow.

COUNTY Judge-elect Smith Lent, of Sing Sing, has appointed I. H. Smith, of this city, court stenographer to the County Court, in place of Harvey Husted, who has occupied that place for a dozen years. Mr. Smith, the new appointee has been for two years clerk to the canals committee of the State Senate, and is also stenographer to the County Court, of Putnam county.—*Press*, New York.

THE Hammond Typewriter Company inform us that the committee of experts to award prizes for the best papers upon "What are the chief requisites of a typewriter, and what is the greatest improvement needed," has made the following selection: First prize, Captain C. A. Bray, York, England; second prize, C. C. Andress, New York City; third prize, W. H. Hipkiss, Shrewsbury, England. The Company are having prepared for distribution a summary of the views expressed by all the contestants.

### Shorthand Students' Club.

We are under obligations to Mr. D. D. Mueller, the well-known shorthand teacher, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a club of ten subscribers, as follows: Miss Elizabeth Millar, Mr. Fred Weitzel, Miss Beatrice Whelan, Mr. Albert Butz, Mr. Hamer Philips, Mr. Edward Frederick, Mr. Walter Bepler, Miss Ella Fulton, Miss May Flaherty, Miss Nellie O'Connor.

### Many Returns.

NEW YORK CITY, January 11th, 1896.

MR. F. H. HEMPERLEY, Editor,

No. 38 S. Sixth St., Phila., Pa.

DEAR SIR: The January issue of your valuable publication, THE STENOGRAPHER, to hand and its pages perused. I always look forward to its arrival with great interest. Knowing you would not object to receiving a New Year's present in the shape of a new subscriber, I took the liberty of soliciting one this morning, and enclose herewith remittance, value, \$1.00, to cover same, the journal to be sent to ———, New York City. Wishing you a prosperous future with your journal, I remain; Yours truly,  
(Enclosure) I. R. M.

## Typewriter Cushion Keys.

In a short note in the November STENOGRAPHER I expressed my opinion in regard to rubber caps for the protection of the fingers while using the typewriter. A letter recently received from the Typewriter Cushion Key Company of Newark, New Jersey, states, that many readers of THE STENOGRAPHER thought I referred to their device. This is an error, as at that time I had not seen or used their cushions. My remarks were directed to the caps which are placed over the ends of the fingers after the manner of a thimble. Since then, through the courtesy of the above named company, I have had an opportunity to try their cushions, and I can heartily endorse them, as very serviceable and efficient, and, of course, the difficulty in regard to interference with bending the fingers is also obviated.

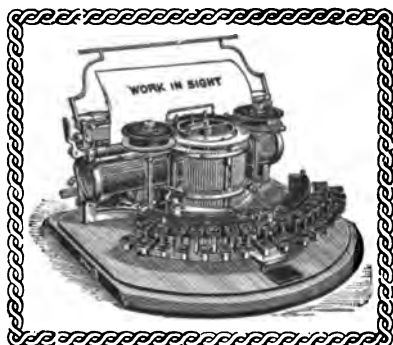
FRED. W. PARKHURST.

## Publishers' Notes.

THE "Perfect" Pocket Oiler, made by Cushman & Denison, 172 Ninth Avenue, New York, is the only oiler for a typewriter or any article requiring but little oiling. This oiler regulates the supply of oil to a drop. It is conceded to be the best oiler in the world, and received the highest award at the World's Fair, Chicago.

It is handsomely nickeled and will be sent postpaid for 25 cents. Send for one.

THE Eureka typewriter ribbon is guaranteed to be indelible, to make from one to fifteen distinct copies, is non-type filling, will not deteriorate with age, is wound on metal spools to avoid soiling of the fingers, is enclosed in air-tight tin boxes. Its advertisement appears in THE STENOGRAPHER, being manufactured by Messrs. Mittag & Volger, at Park Ridge, N. J., who announce that upon receipt of five cents they will send free of charge one of their ribbons, with assorted typewriter carbon paper, to any one applying for the same.



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## Possesses

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**Impression**—Invariably uniform.

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**Speed**—206 words a minute.

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**Variety**—Thirteen languages, thirty-seven styles of type, paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.

**Portability**—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with traveling case. Write for catalogue and specimen of *Hammond work* and judge whether a typewriter producing the *best work* in the *greatest variety* is what you want.

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In corresponding with advertisers please mention  
THE STENOGRAPHER.

# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1896.

NUMBER 3.

## Literal Reporting.

W. H. GRIGSBY.

### II. STUDY—PART THIRD.

**T**O BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, study, and practice.—*Aristotle*. Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch*. Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—*Shakespeare*.

**7. The Relations of Study with Nature.**—The virtues of true study are tested and manifested just in the ratio in which it combines with nature and practice, and somewhat as a bridge between them. It cannot take the place for a moment or as an atom of either. Nothing can *naturally* take the place of anything else—little too big or the reverse, educationally as well as physically. No more than an elephant can climb into an ant hill with his trunk on his back. Every entity has its individual sphere and orbit. Of course in *unnatural* situations, totally outside of art and of truth, "chaos has come again." As rattle-snakes, owls and prairie dogs make a happy family in the same hole. But the extreme in a possible worst is seen in monstrous and abortive misfits. Some officials in Washington appear as grizzly bears, dancing on plate-glass mirrors, and no more fit to fill the places which they have usurped, by way of *uncivil* service, under some "mysterious dispensation," than a lone tobacco seed could fill and really represent the interstate and international exposition lately held in Atlanta.

(a) **STUDY IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR NATURE.** In its very spirit it is a volunteer, and never a substitute; hence self-supporting, without a pension. It is a principal, and not a parasite. Foregoing inferences on this point are conclusive. However, it is essential, almost

equivalent to learning. But "learning without nature makes a maimed man." Even literally, the "learned" man when stuffed with technics consistently neglects bodily health, and no more digests his food than his conglomeration of theories. But a deadly parallel is that he characteristically sacrifices, at his best, three-fourths of truth for the sake of Gordian tangles of opinions. (So his hobby-horse is a quarter nag, or he is like a lame dog that puts down three feet and carries one.)

Suffice on this popular absurdity of substitution, that "no man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near his eyes the object may be."—*Emerson*. It would be cruel, if not quite criminal, to boost a boy to the first limbs of a tree, if he had not before learned to climb; and even Goliath could put him no farther. (Of this anon). So it is true that where ordinary study ends, nature must begin, or dry rot will.

(b) **NATURE IS NO USURPER OR TYRANT.** On the other hand, instead, she is indulgent, chivalrous! Study is a satellite to the sun of nature; but as the solar sun, that peacefully and lovingly gives the moon all the light she can reflect—as it were, lets her carry the purse, a silvery one. But this feminine sphere, as intimated, is best defined by duly comprehending the masculine status in the family; and thereby how the Son of York, as Practice, makes our midnight stunners, "the winter of our discontent," to be as glorious summer.

(c) **NATURE IS THE HEAD.**—Even taken in the analogy of its lowest reptile forms and most inscrutably bad uses: what characterizes a snake? Not the force or art of its striking, but the innate virus of its fangs. (Some of life's worst serpents have not the courage to strike; but they are still

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

'snakes in the grass.') Says Lessing: "Raphael would have been a great painter, even if he had come into the world without hands." I have watched hundreds of appreciative people turn away from the famous painting of the Angelus (the highest priced picture in the world), to gaze with increasing admiration on the wonderful moving life and battle carnage scenes of the Russian genius of art, Verestchagin. And yet, his right hand is thumbless, from the snap of a leopard; and the middle finger—complement of the thumb to the brush—is lamed and useless, from a battle-field shot; and the central small bones of this hand were shattered by a fall on the Russian steppes, at which time the right arm was broken. Nevertheless he towers as a Titan of art.

I once met a Brahmin "tramp," carrying in coal for a pittance. He humbly showed up to be a profound philosopher, and linguist from the equator that knew north, and more—south, east, and west. A French adage goes: "Even when a bird walks, we know that it has wings"; but a man deficient in the endowment of nature, called imagination—the planetary elements out of which genius creates its worlds—is a walking bird because he cannot fly, a plucked goose, a sport of nature, *animal implume bipes!*

Take a single contrast—while study is the putative father of Talent, it is absolutely certain that Nature is the sweet and loving mother of Genius. Her superiority distinguishes him. He is the child of promise, (and, I am sorry to say, oft of promises to pay). It is only in the bedlam of politics and the "communes of pelf" that Ishmaelites are called "favorite sons"—in the one the crocodile mouth and conscience, and in the other the python hug and the cobra fang! And yet, a deceived and degraded world points to these and says: "See what talent will do." However, I mean no reproach to talent in adding to prior statement of the case, that genius stands above it as much as the inventor of an electric motor excels the gripman that runs it—far too often, over people. Talent is like the Martha of Scripture, careful and troubled about many things that perish. But Genius is like Mary, it "chooses the better part, that shall not be taken away—the one thing needful," in any given case; and because of

the singleness of its clear-sightedness, it hits the mark at a thousand yards just as easily and surely as Schopenhauer's artists were plugging the bull's eye by talent, at a hundred yards. (He does not say so, but no doubt they shot with a rest.)

Amiel is clear on this point: "To do easily what is difficult for others is a mark of talent; [that is, the result of true study]; to do what is impossible for talent is the mark of genius." That is, self-acting power for progress and betterment.

Here I cannot easily translate Schumann, but he seems to say: "It is the curse of talent that (hem) it reaches no goal; while genius (ah, having invented wings for the occasion), hovers on the summit of the ideal, looks smiling around, and (naturally realizing its airy costume, modestly passes out of sight; for genius is proud of its humility). While Bovee is more than talented in simply stating this cute conceit in plain Usamerican: "Genius makes its observations in shorthand; but talent writes them out at length." Inspiration—drudgery!

(d) BUT SUPREME NATURE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR STUDY. "Oh, nature!" as a panacea, is another cry welling up from the rural districts, especially after the lawyer on that side has spoken.

1. *Nature needs development.* Of course, a diamond cannot be cut with that cake-knife of ye professor; but it might be remarked "with a smile that is child-like and bland," *no culee, no shinee!* Alexander Smith (whose poetry is as full of gems as the sky is full of stars) speaks pathetically: "Our young men are terribly alike"—that when met upon the streets their faces hurt him. The best authority on the understanding, Locke, thus puts a familiar truism: "There is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in a want of a due improvement of them." A farmer in the American Bottom of Illinois may work hard on slender crops, although his well hardly reaches through the black loam, richer than the banks of the Nile.

"Grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds,  
As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds."  
—Cowper.

2. *Nature needs study.* Long and wide and hard. "Grow in grace and in a knowledge of the truth unto a perfect man!"—St. Paul. It is no Jonah's gourd-vine perfumery

—full size over night to wither in the light. Acorns dumped into a coalscuttle will never make a Birnam Wood of Dunsinane; for nature demands the study that a duncie is too inane to attempt. Alas, the only certainty about even a genius, in his teens at least, is his uncertainty. So much so that I have anon thought that ambitious talent might, like a tug boat, serve better and with less "interferences," than a whole sail fleet of genius, with all its stretched jibbooms and bursted booms. The little Maria and Pinta and Nina of Columbus, in his discovery of our new world, outranked the gorgeous Spanish Armada, that dared to destroy the very kingdom of God on earth!

In short, as to the text, "nature without learning is like a blind man." I pray, study the tragic fate of blind Samson, as well in his previous proceedings as when the Dagon temple fell on him with 3,000 Philistines on the roof—according to the reporter.

"Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study.—*Bacon*. "Nature makes creatures; art makes men."—*Schiller*. "Many have genius; but wanting art, are forever dumb."—*Longfellow*.

Moreover, true study, as indispensable means, especially in youth, is the only bridge or ford or ferry, by which the most gifted human nature can possibly cross the ugly waters of its own tempestuous daring, unto the glorious fields of beneficent Practice, "already white for the harvest." It is, indeed, the Moses that leads quickly and safely, as on solid ground, across shorthand's Red Sea, seething elsewhere with abominable rules, unto the promised land of Free Individuality, "flowing with milk and honey."

### Bombazine in Business.

CHAS. H. WHITE.

Giggle, giggle, little girl;  
How I love to see you play!  
Dreaming romance all the night;  
Reading romance all the day!  
Life for you is but a joke;  
Melancholy far away.  
Giggle, giggle, little girl;  
How I love to see you play!  
(*Father Gander's Dyspeptic Ditties*).

**R**UTH ASHMORE has a rival, who has just arrived! She modestly hides her identity under the *nom du guerre* of "Cousin Marion," as though anxious to apologize for her temerity in daring to beard

Ruth on her own ash moor, and thereby transforming her into a bearded lady!

It is possible, however, that "Cousin Marion," has chosen her pseudonym "not wisely, but too well"; for it is likely that the "sweet girl graduates" will soon flock to her banner in countless numbers, upon discerning an affinity between "Marion" and "marrying"; although a logical sequence might not be so readily apparent to the masculine mind. Certain it is that "Cousin Marion" is on deck for the purpose of answering queries propounded in relation to matrimony (this seems like getting the cart before you have any use for it, as the question of relationship usually *follows* that of marriage); but, during idle moments, she *will* concentrate the essence of her intellect upon less weighty subjects, as the following will attest:

"Alice Raymond, a stenographess, of La Crosse, Wis., wants to know how to spend her evenings profitably. Reading for one thing, and some of it always. In addition, either the study of a language, or an art, or a science. Needle-work is not good at night, as it is too hard on the eyes."

The above quotation has been culled from "Cousin Marion's" "Talks With Girls," (not "Side Talks With Girls";—probably *back talks*), appearing in *Comfort*, for January, 1896. All this is very comforting.

Although Mr. Hemperley is not a practicing physician, I trust he has patience enough to let me have my say. I wish to unburden my mind freely on this topic.

EXHIBIT A.—We are glad that Alice is a "stenographess," as that fact relieves us of any feeling of responsibility we might otherwise bear on this occasion. Of course, we cannot be expected to share in any ignominy attaching to one not in our class.

EXHIBIT B.—If Allie is serious in desiring to know "how to spend her evenings profitably," let us suggest that she rent rooms in her upper story, or establish a Dorcas Bee for stenographessessessessess.

EXHIBIT C.—"Cousin Marion" says, "reading for one thing." Why not for two things; or even for three? Would the mental strain be too severe?

EXHIBIT D.—I never before knew that one could find "the study of a language, or an art, or a science, in addition"! but it is so long since I dabbled in addition, that my memory may be a trifle hazy. Just at present, I am floundering amid the intricacies of

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

subtraction—endeavoring to subtract the sense from "Cousin Marion's" mass of absurdity.

EXHIBIT E.—Inasmuch as "needle-work is not good at night," Alice, you might try it on during business hours; and, if your employer should remonstrate, you could make the needle work by sticking it into him. This, I am convinced, would *not* be "too hard on the eyes."

EXHIBIT F.—At the close of her department, "Cousin Marion" observationizes thusly:

"Cousin Marion wants to talk to every dear girl who may seek her advice, but she cannot do it without some system."

Now you have struck the key-note of the entire situation, Marion, old girl! If an expression of opinion is in order, I would like to suggest either the Bann Pitman or the Munson system. You might find the Graham system just a shade too complicated for the wrestling power of your *medulla oblongata*!

### Law Stenographers in New York.

To quote from a letter from an old, highly regarded and influential member of N. Y. S. S. A., will explain the copy of a bill underneath:

"I enclose copy of a bill which has been drawn to meet such cases as occurred last year in New York. The section stands in the law now exactly as it does in this draft, with the exception of the last sentence. I wish you would take *immediate* action to get the older officials in New York to use their influence with members of the Legislature to pass the bill. Suppose you send copies to those in the outside districts also. It is important to get it to the judiciary committees as soon as possible, that it may not be lost in the multitude of bills that will be introduced hereafter."

Hoping that you may be able to do the Association and the profession some service in helping to secure the passage of this Act, I am, Very truly yours,

KENDRICK C. HILL,  
Secy. N. Y. S. S. A.

A BILL to amend section eighty-two of the code of civil procedure.

*The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section eighty-two of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended, to read as follows.

SEC. 82. Each stenographer specified in this act, is an officer of the court or courts for or by which he is appointed; and before entering upon the discharge of his duties, must subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the clerk of the court, or, in the supreme court, in the office of the clerk of the county where the term sits, or the judge resides, by which or by whom he is appointed. A person shall not be appointed to the office of stenographer, unless he is skilled in the stenographic art. When any such stenographer shall have faithfully served as such for ten years, he shall be removed only for cause, as in the case of an attorney and counsellor.

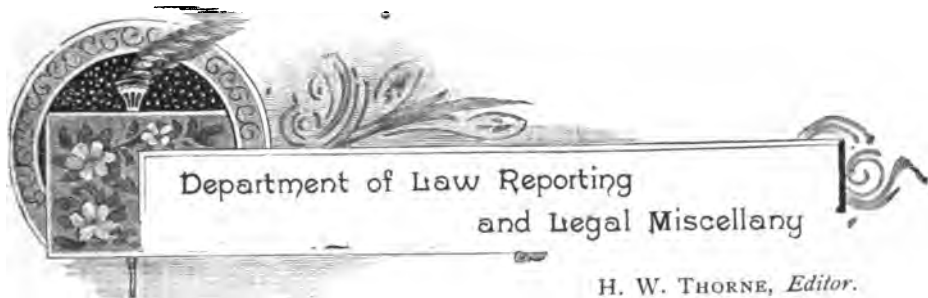
SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

JOHN J. LENNEY was appointed a stenographer under the act of 1892, to be assigned to the several courts where his services are required before the judge-at large and paid the per diem provided by law for the days of his actual employment.—*Herald*, Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1896.

MAJOR Josiah Dunn Pulsifer, the oldest court stenographer in Maine, died Monday afternoon, at his home in Auburn, Me., aged seventy-six. Major Pulsifer was born in Poland, Me. He fitted for college at Kents Hill, and entered Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1839, but did not graduate. After leaving college he taught for several years, studying law during his spare time. He was admitted to the bar in Portland in 1843. He practised a time at Somesville, Me.; then taught school at Ellsworth. Later he took a course at the Harvard Law School, and then practised law at Columbia, Me., until 1849, and was postmaster of the town for four years. In 1849 he went to California, remaining there until 1851. He was in business at West Minot three years, and was postmaster and selectman during that time.

In 1854 he was elected clerk of courts for Androscoggin County, and was twice re-elected. In 1864 he was appointed paymaster in the United States Army, and served until 1865. In 1867 he was appointed court stenographer, and he continued to hold the position until failing health compelled him to resign a few years ago. He was reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine for four years, from October, 1875.

He leaves five children, all of whom are expert stenographers, and have served as court stenographers in Maine.—*Transcript*, Boston, Mass., January 7, 1896.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.<sup>1</sup>

It<sup>2</sup> should be understood by the reader that the objections, and the grounds thereof, which have been hereinbefore set forth and specified, are only examples of the principles upon which objections are made and stated. The reasons for, and grounds of, objections are innumerable, and it would be idle to even pretend to attempt to give all the objections possible.

Stenographic court reporting is to be taught and studied in the same way and by the same methods as any other science, viz., on the part of the instructor, by the statement of principles, elucidated by illustration of the application thereof; and on the part of the learner, by the comprehension and acquisition of such principles, reinforced by practice upon and experimentation therewith.

For these reasons, I have endeavored to clearly present the nature and legal import of objections, and the terms used in making them, to the end that the uninitiated law stenographer would be able to comprehend the principles upon which they are based. I shall now consider some features of the act of stenographically placing them upon the record, and offer suggestions upon certain matters connected therewith.

*First.* For the reason that certain words and phrases occur frequently in the statement of objections, I think the law stenographer, if he chooses, may, with prudence, in the

STENOGRAPHIC DRESS OF OBJECTIONS  
resort to the principles of contraction and

phrase-writing, or, at least, may dispense with vocalization of such frequently occurring words and phrases. For instance, the words "object," "objected" and "objection" may, with safety, be represented by the briefest of contractions, or word-signs, when occurring in the statement of objections; whereas in the stenographic report of a sermon it might be unwise to do so. This, however, is a matter of individual taste and temperament. Personally, I make little distinction in the use of stenographic outlines of the same words occurring in different kinds of subject-matter; and, hence, it is customary for me to write the words above quoted without abbreviation.

I allude to this possibility of special contractions and phrases for the benefit of those who are susceptible to the seductive influence of that style of stenographic representation.

*Second.* The court stenographer is seldom required to turn back and

#### READ NOTES OF OBJECTIONS.

Therefore, we must look elsewhere for a reason that the notes which make the body of objections should be in a form which would be likely to quickly arrest the gaze in turning the leaves of the note-book or sheets of reporting paper. There is, nevertheless, a very wholesome principle which here comes into operation and renders advisable the placing of objections in the minutes, in such form as to cause the notes forming the objection to stand out conspicuously from the surrounding writing. That principle is, that resort should be had to every expedient, consistent with speed of writing and accuracy of reading, which will maintain the sharpest distinction, on paper, between the several parts which make up the proceedings of a trial, so that easy and certain reference may be made to any one of such parts, and read by the stenographer. Therefore, in steno-

<sup>1</sup> Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

<sup>2</sup> The observant reader will notice that in the composition of this article I have employed many words, terms and phrases that are common to the language of the law and legal instruments. It has been done for the purpose of aiding the student in familiarizing himself and herself with legal phraseology.

## THE STENOGRAPHER

graphically placing an objection on paper, if it be done in such manner as that the ending of what precedes it, and the beginning of what follows it, be clearly denoted, and the objection as a whole be so formed as to be readily discernible from the body of the preceding and succeeding matter, it must follow that, if the stenographer be called upon to read the matter preceding or following the objection, and he has to turn back to find the desired matter—he will accomplish it easier if the distinction suggested has been preserved than if it has not. Suppose the stenographer is accustomed to write objections the shape of the body of the notes of which, as a whole, differs materially from that of questions and answers—it is apparent that, if requested to turn back and read a certain question or answer, it will not be necessary for him to read objections to find that for which he is looking; his eye will take in the form of the body of the writing at a glance and instantly inform him whether it is an objection, or question, or answer.

From these circumstances has arisen the principle employed by the majority of law stenographers of maintaining a pronounced difference between the form of the body of the writing of questions, objections and answers by means of what is known as "indenting." The following example will serve to illustrate my meaning, shorthand to be substituted for longhand, and "Q's" and "A's" omitted:

Q. To which shorthand magazine would you advise all stenographers to subscribe?

Objected to by all shorthand magazines, except THE STENOGRAPHER, on the ground that the answer to the question will tend to cast discredit on all shorthand magazines except THE STENOGRAPHER.

*The Court:* I do not think the objection is good, and will, therefore, overrule it.

Excepted to by all shorthand magazines except THE STENOGRAPHER.

A. THE STENOGRAPHER, published at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.

Q. Why do you think so?

Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant, improper, incompetent and inadmissible.

Objection overruled.

Exception.

A. I think it is sufficient to say that it is thoroughly identified with, and sincerely devoted to, the interests of the stenographic profession, and the students and practitioners thereof.

Q. I desire to call your attention again to the subject of the fracture of plaintiff's leg, to which you referred before dinner. State what, if any, examination you made of his leg on your first visit to him?

Objected to as repetition.

*The Court:* He may answer.

(No exception taken.)

A. On my first professional call upon Mr. Shortleg, I administered to him something that I believed would have a stimulating effect upon him, and then I proceeded to make a superficial examination of the injured member.

Q. What do you mean by "a superficial examination?"

A. Observation of the external appearance of the leg, as disclosed by color, the condition of the skin, the shape and form of the surface of the leg and, possibly, some other details, which do not now suggest themselves to my mind. Oh, yes! Its condition as disclosed by pressure upon it with the hand.

Q. State what you discovered by such superficial examination?

A. I noted that there was extravasation of blood at different places, some of which were more extensive than others; that the skin was dry and harsh to the touch; that there were what appeared to be contusions and swellings at different places, and that when pressure was placed upon those parts, the patient gave evidence that it produced pain.

Q. You do not know that that *did* produce pain?

A. I can only state what I observed.

Q. Did you, or did you not, upon that first visit discover that the plaintiff's leg was then broken?

Objected to as immaterial; that the witness has been fully interrogated upon the subject of the question and the question has already been answered.

*Pliff's Counsel:* If your honor please, the question has not been answered. I asked the witness whether he discov-



ered on his second visit that the leg was broken, but I have not asked *this* witness before whether he made that discovery on his *first* visit. I appeal to the stenographer's minutes.

*The Court:* Mr. Stenographer, will you please turn back and see whether this question has been asked before by Mr. Jones, of this witness.

The stenographer will now only have to look for questions asked by Mr. Jones, of this witness. His memory will aid him in locating the portion of his minutes where, if such a question has been put, he may hope to find it. He "runs his eye" over the questions, paying little or no attention to objections and answers, and soon determines the disputed point, unless the examination covers many pages. But whether long or short, he will be greatly aided by the sharp distinction made among the questions, objections and answers. The same will hold true of a search for a particular answer, as to which a dispute may arise. Test this principle by experimenting with the foregoing supposititious examination.

*Third.* Endeavor to preserve

#### UNIFORMITY IN THE SHAPE

of the body of objections. By this is intended to be meant, that the first word of all objections, and the body of the writing thereof, should be written, with respect to the sides of the page of writing, as nearly as possible at the same place and in the same form—which is a long way of saying, "always write objections in the same place and in the same form."

That is a wise rule to follow, in respect to the treatment of all parts of a stenographic report of legal proceedings. Adopt, at the commencement of your career, what you believe to be the best shape in which to place objections, etc., in your notes, and adhere to it until you meet that which proves better.

I do not wish to exaggerate the importance of that admonition. Taken alone, the point is of slight consequence; but stenographic reporting, like all other departments of activity, is made up of little things, and, if conscientious attention and intelligent effort be devoted to minor details, it is not unlikely that the work as a whole will be of superior quality.

Perhaps the most that can be claimed for this principle of uniformity is, that it results in certainty of location of parts of a stenographic report of judicial proceedings. To particularize, one knows where to look on the page of writing for the commencement of a question, an objection and answer; the eye being trained to observe the differences existing among these, it seeks the exact spot on the paper where they are usually written, and hence no time is lost by being compelled to read the reported matter to locate the part sought.

It will be observed that, by the method of indenting, above exemplified, the necessity of writing "Q" and "A," to indicate questions and answers, is obviated. This is of importance, not only to the young stenographer of limited speed, but to all practitioners. It saves work. Some young stenographers experience difficulty in using the indenting method. The difficulty will generally be found to be due to imperfect instruction as to the form in which legal proceedings should be stenographically recorded. Many are taught to take such proceedings "solid," resorting to the "Q-and-A" practice to distinguish questions and answers. This habit soon fastens itself upon the stenographer, and nothing but determination and practice will shake it off. I have in mind the case of a victim of this "Q-and-A" habit who appears to be unable, notwithstanding many brave attempts, to cast off its spell. This particular individual has trouble, sometimes, in distinguishing among questions, objections and answers; and were it not by aid of the context, the notes would be in hopeless confusion on such occasions.

[To be continued.]

\* \* \*

#### Errata.

The last clause of note 2, page 37 of the last number of THE STENOGRAPHER, which reads, "The latter [meaning letters of administration] are issued only when one dies without leaving a will," did not state the absolute truth. That is the almost invariable rule. The exception is, in the case of the failure of a person making a will to nominate an executor or executrix; or, if nominated, the person dies before probate of the

will. In that case, letters of administration with the will annexed<sup>1</sup> are issued.

I also notice an error in note 1 "consideration," same page of last number. The words "*nudum pactum*" appear as *nundum pactum*. Whether the error is chargeable to the amanuensis who copied the article, to the compositor or to me, does not concern the reader. The latter demands (and is entitled to) accuracy in such phraseology, and that is the sole reason for these corrections.

\* \* \*

### Correspondence.

#### Rebuttal Testimony.

"Will you please answer me personally, or through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER, in regard to when a witness is called in rebuttal. Suppose a person has been called once before in the case, and is then called in rebuttal; is his testimony, direct and cross, the same as though he had not been called before, and do you state that he is recalled, or simply state called by plaintiff or defendant in rebuttal?"

'HOLLAND GIN.'

ANSWER.—In a general way, the testimony upon a legal proceeding may be divided into three parts: (1) the affirmative (for instance, that first offered by a plaintiff), (2) the negative (for instance, that offered by a defendant following the plaintiff's) and (3) the rebuttal; that offered by the plaintiff to rebut that offered by the defendant in his negative testimony, and also that which may be offered by a defendant to repel the force of that offered by the plaintiff on rebuttal. Suppose then the plaintiff was sworn as a witness in his own behalf upon his affirmative case. I should note it in the record in shorthand, thus:

JOHN DOE, plaintiff.

By MR. BLACKSTONE.

The position of the testimony of this witness in the case would show that he is now examined for the first time. The plaintiff's attorney examines all his witnesses and rests his case. The defendant's counsel then proceeds with his side of the case (the negative) and swears the defendant as his first witness, which note in shorthand thus:

RICHARD ROE, defendant.

By MR. COKE.

The defendant's attorney swears the rest of his witnesses and rests. The plaintiff's turn

has again arrived. The record now shows the affirmative and negative testimony and that the defendant has rested. It therefore follows that the subsequent testimony must be rebuttal. Hence, if the plaintiff, Richard Roe be again called and examined<sup>1</sup> as a witness, it is merely necessary to indicate that he is recalled by plaintiff, and the name of the examining attorney, thus:

JOHN DOE, recalled by plaintiff.

By MR. BLACKSTONE.

This, following the negative (defendant's) testimony, sufficiently indicates that the witness is called in rebuttal for the plaintiff, and the name of the examining attorney shows that the examination is in the nature of (and in fact is) direct-examination. When this direct examination is completed by Mr. Blackstone, if the witness is examined by Mr. Coke, defendant's attorney, that is cross-examination and is to be indicated the same as that of any witness cross-examined during the affirmative or negative testimony. All other witnesses produced and examined by the plaintiff on rebuttal should be treated in the same manner. If the plaintiff then announce that he again rests (after introducing his rebuttal testimony) the stenographer should note in his minutes that plaintiff rests, unless the defendant offer no further testimony. In the latter event, the stenographer may note "testimony closed." Should the defendant offer further testimony (after plaintiff has rested on rebuttal) the entry in the stenographer's notes will be the same as upon the plaintiff's side of rebuttal, except that he should note that the witnesses are called and examined by the defendant, thus:

RICHARD ROE, recalled by defendant.

Examined by MR. COKE.

This, for the reasons stated, satisfactorily indicates a direct examination on defendant's side of the rebuttal. The cross-examination is to be indicated in the same manner previously described.

I know of a stenographer, of long and varied experience, who simply notes the examination of a witness recalled on rebuttal thus:

RICHARD ROE,  
recalled by plaintiff (or defendant).

<sup>1</sup> A witness having once been sworn as such upon a trial or judicial proceeding, it is unnecessary to re-swear the witness in the same proceeding, no matter when, or how often he be thereafter recalled and examined as a witness.

<sup>1</sup> Technically, *cum testamento annexo*.

This stenographer seldom indicates cross-examination on rebuttal by more than the words: "By defendant," or plaintiff, as the case may be.

Sometimes it happens that after a plaintiff or defendant has rested, he seeks and obtains permission to introduce the testimony of a witness, whose testimony ought to have been introduced earlier in the proceeding. This is not rebuttal. The character of the testimony and the purpose thereof are the elements which make it affirmative, negative or rebuttal testimony, and not the time or point in the proceeding of its introduction.

\* \* \*

## An Observant Reader.

GEO. HINGSTON, Official Reporter,  
Circuit Court.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, January 28, 1896.

H. W. THORNE, Att'y at Law,  
Johnstown, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: A paragraph in your department of the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER, and one in the January 15th issue of *The Phonographic Magazine*, seem to require some explanation. The one in your department of THE STENOGRAPHER says that a young man has been covering himself with glory by writing an average of 20,000 words a day, in reporting a grand jury. Does that mean that he simply wrote that many in shorthand, or that he transcribed it also? If the latter, it was good work. If the former, no work at all. There are transcripts on file in this court which show that from 75,000 to 83,000 words were taken in a day. It would be proper, perhaps, to add that I did not do the work. The usual amount taken here, where oral testimony is heard all day, is from 45,000 to 60,000.

"The other article referred to states that a young man has been appointed official reporter at York, Nebraska, and that he has now gone to take instruction in stenography from our old friend, Dan Brown. Nebraska ought to be good soil in which to work in furtherance of Col. Dickinson's Bill. Respectfully yours,"

GEO. HINGSTON.

[The paragraph referred to by Brother Hingston, in the December STENOGRAPHER, had reference to the "taking" only of notes before the grand jury. It did not include transcription.—H. W. T.]

\* \* \*

## Polyglot Work or Court Reporting?

INLAND LITERARY BUREAU.  
BURT BEAN, Manager.

CRESO, IOWA, 1-8, 1896.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLY, Editor  
THE STENOGRAPHER, Phila., Pa.

"DEAR SIR: Will you please answer the following questions through the columns

of THE STENOGRAPHER—that is, should the questions be of sufficient interest to warrant so doing.

"1. Which would be the best plan for a young man who wishes to make a profession of shorthand with a view to making it a life work, to prepare for court reporting, or to master the modern languages—say Spanish, French, and German, for polyglot reporting?

"2. What should be the course pursued to thoroughly prepare for the work selected, supposing the student to have a good general education, some knowledge of shorthand, and plenty of ability, but dependent entirely on himself for means to 'work out his own salvation'? Yours truly,"

BURT BEAN.

ANSWER.—The foregoing communication has been referred to me. My reply to the first question is—prepare for court reporting and learn as much as possible of the languages specified. For such a student as is described, a thorough preparation for court reporting would require an expert knowledge of, and skill to use shorthand, and the acquisition of special knowledge of legal proceedings, law phraseology and elementary knowledge of legal principles sufficient to accurately perform the duties of a court reporter. A student, "with plenty of ability," spurred to effort by being "dependent entirely on himself for means to work out his own salvation," will find no better road to the objective point than *via* a law office amanuensis position. His knowledge of shorthand and his ability ought to secure the position, and the latter quality ought, if coupled with study and hard work, to fit him to early report unimportant references cases and miscellaneous proceedings. But even a brilliant man should not expect to develop into a court reporter with but a few month's experience. The acknowledged masters in this field of human activity will say that years of honest study and practice are required to properly fit one to do good work. If it be impracticable to enter a law office upon the lines suggested, an alliance with a practicing law or court stenographer might be effected. But I have come to the conclusion that such a position, at first, is not as beneficial for the student and would-be court reporter as the law office, because of the lack of opportunity to study legal principles.

\* \* \*

## How Much?

H. W. THORNE, Esq.,  
Johnstown, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: I enjoy everything in THE STENOGRAPHER, but, particularly, the law

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

reporting department, because I have a position with a lawyer here, and thoroughly enjoy every branch of my daily work. My employer says, with a little instruction, I will be 'perfectly able' to prepare law briefs for lawyers who will tell me the facts in their cases. I take particular delight in this kind of work, and am very anxious to improve enough to do outside work satisfactorily.

"I now write to you to know what I should charge for that line of work, as nothing of the kind has ever been done here.

"Recently several attorneys expressed the desire to have work—typewriting and stenography—done, but hesitated about asking me to do it, because they thought my time fully occupied—which does not happen to be the case when Common Pleas or Quarter Sessions is in session. Sent out letters offering my services, last Saturday, and already five lawyers have promised me patronage, and one brought me work yesterday, so it is needless to say I feel encouraged.

Any suggestions from you will be gratefully received."

### COMPENSATION.

ANSWER.—The prevalent price of copying upon the typewriter is about seven cents for the first copy; five cents for the second; three cents for the third; two cents for the fourth, and one cent for the fifth for each folio, machine, paper and supplies being provided by the operator. These figures are subject to change in different localities, and individual cases. Supreme Court reporters in this State, who receive but six cents per folio for transcript, cannot, of course, pay seven cents for copying the same work. They pay from two-and-one-half to three cents per folio for job work, and at the rate of about \$5.00 per day on daily copy cases. But the latter figures are subject to change, for the same reason above given.

For stenographic reporting, you should charge \$10.00 per day, and expenses; for transcript, ten cents for the first copy, five cents for the second, three cents for the third, two cents for the fourth and one cent for the fifth, for each folio. I think the last transcript rates are about the prices charged by amanuenses for stenographic dictation and copying.

If you are as competent as your employer states, you should command a liberal salary in a good law office. The preparation of a technical brief, either of the facts or of the law, of a given case is a very important piece of professional work.

Likes "The Stenographer."

GEO. ZOLLINGER, Official Stenographer  
14th Judicial District, Boonville, Mo.

February 4, 1896.

MR. H. W. THORNE,

Johnstown, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: Would you please kindly enclose me a sheet of the paper you use in taking evidence. I have been having considerable trouble in getting just the quality and size of paper that I wish to use. From reading your excellent book on Court Reporting and your interesting articles in THE STENOGRAPHER, I think I shall adopt your plan in regard to paper for taking notes.

"I wait anxiously each month for THE STENOGRAPHER, and enjoy it more than any other shorthand publication. I have subscribed for a good many shorthand papers and have seen copies of most every one published in the United States, and THE STENOGRAPHER is certainly the paper of the profession.

"I have quite a large circuit, consisting of six counties, and am kept busy most of the time day and night.

"Thanking you in advance for the favor I have asked of you, I am

Very sincerely yours,"

GEO. ZOLLINGER.

[The only reason I can offer for presenting the foregoing letter, is the sense of duty which I feel toward this magazine, its readers and Mr. Zollinger, in particular. THE STENOGRAPHER is entitled to this unsolicited commendation; its readers—especially the amanuensis class—should be advised of its standing with the court reporters, and Mr. Z is desirous of making publicly known his honest opinion of this magazine.—H. W. T.]

\* \* \*

MR. W. F. FITZGERALD, law stenographer and teacher of shorthand, of Schnectady, N. Y., writes: "I am greatly interested in the article on 'Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions,' now running in THE STENOGRAPHER."

\* \* \*

Wanted! A Diagnosis.

H. W. THORNE, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,

Johnstown, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: I have been a reader of THE STENOGRAPHER for quite a long time, and have derived great benefit from the information contained in your Law department of that magazine. My intention in writing to you now is to obtain your valuable opinion on a subject which comes under the heading of Law, and if you will kindly reply to same, if not asking too much of you, by mail, otherwise, through the columns of THE

STENOGRAPHER, I will appreciate it highly. I am a stenographer with a salary of about \$25.00 a week; (I say about, because it averages) have been getting that sum for the past three years, and in my present position, do not see any prospect of very materially increasing it. Can you tell me a way by which I can do so, or, in other words, can you give me a 'pointer' on the following query: The head stenographer of our firm, who, by the way, gets \$3,000 a year, takes all testimony, depositions, etc., connected therewith, and attends references (it being a stenographic firm), while I am required to get them out; that is, they are re-dictated by him to me. I find it very easy to take them in that way, and can also take depositions and testimony correctly, but I fail at taking a reference, that is, attending a reference and reporting it (perhaps my speed may be insufficient), I get mixed up. Can you tell me a way by which I can overcome this difficulty? Is it, in your opinion, nervousness or incompetency? I have written this letter in shorthand, also, so that you will have some idea of my style (Isaac Pitman), and may be able to judge from it my speed, and also whether I am incompetent to do the work mentioned or whether it is due to nervousness?

"I hope to be able to repay you for answering this letter, by recommending all my friends to THE STENOGRAPHER and to your department."

PATIENT.

ANSWER.—You have my sympathy, and shall have my assistance. But you must submit further details of your "symptoms," before I can attempt to diagnose your ailment. State your age; educational training (general and special); period of active practice of shorthand; speed in shorthand; knowledge of, and experience in reporting judicial proceedings; experience as law office amanuensis; knowledge of technical legal language and of legal proceedings. Are you, in business, naturally self-assertive and possessed of assurance, or are you timid and reserved? Illustrate in what way you get "mixed up"? Do you fail to comprehend what transpires? Considering your three years' experience in your present position, your apparent failure renders your case anomalous. Yet the best law reporters will tell you that seven or eight years are necessary to properly fit one to do the work. The shorthand notes submitted by you exhibit what, I should think, would be an easy flowing, natural, legible style. I think, however, you make a mistake by using a lead pencil. The consensus of opinion favors pen and ink for law reporting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Please use the typewriter, writing on but one side of the paper, and when a personal reply is expected, enclose sufficient postage therefor.

\* \* \*

## Notes.

MR. J. A. WEMPLE, of Schenectady, N. Y., is a stenographic amanuensis with the large firm of Barney & Co., of that city. Mr. Wemple is also a teacher of phonography.

MR. HENRY A. HATAU, of 50 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill., will please accept my thanks for favors extended to me.

MISS N. R. CROSS, stenographic law amanuensis, of 114 E. College Avenue, York, Pa., is ambitious to become a court reporter. She has already done some law reporting, to the satisfaction of her employers.

MR. D. STERRET DUNFEE, located at Newville, Pa., is a stenographer of talent and industrious habits.

STENOGRAPHER Wm. McDevitt, of 507 E. Street (N. W.) Washington, D. C., who is connected with the National Bureau of American Ethnology, recently informed me that he expected to issue his "text-book on a new system of simplified shorthand which he will designate as 'American Fonostenography'."

H. W. THORNE.

## In the Court Circle.

Mr. James A. Edwards, formerly a stenographer in New York city, for several years past, of Washington, D. C., is the author of the above entitled tale of Washington life. It is a story of a youth who occupies a position as private secretary to a public man, and has attracted much attention, by reason of the complete presentation of society life in our capitol, as well as the various phases of politics combined with love. We understand an edition is about to be published by a London house, and that it is to be translated into the Spanish and German. It is published by the Columbian Publishing Company, Washington, D. C., and we will be glad to receive orders for copies, in paper cover, at twenty-five cents each.

MISS ELIZABETH COLSTON has been appointed court stenographer for this judicial circuit by Judge Faulkner.—*Herald*, Martinsburg, W. Va.



WE shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind of educational preparation* is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

\* \* \*

### For Teachers.

**T**HERE are many ways of presenting shorthand to the student, and many are the schemes devised for the purpose of so forcing an old truth in new clothes on the attention of the student, that he will never forget that particular principle or exception. There is no rule that has not become the subject of special illumination at the hands of this or that teacher, and the chief value of shorthand magazines is the medium they furnish for publishing these ideas. In some cases an old, threadbare subject is so newly robed that it is startling, even to the oldest and most experienced of us.

Occasionally, an unthinking person will say: "Why do you waste all this time and money on those shorthand periodicals? You have thoroughly learned the art, you have a pretty good idea of all that there is in it and you can learn nothing from the magazines!" An enthusiast will at once reply: "It is all interesting to me, and I spend so much time and money, not to learn new things, but to acquire new views of old things." There is scarcely a teacher who cannot truthfully say: "Something I saw last month is worth more to me than all the money I will spend on shorthand periodicals this year."

In a recent number of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, an article called my attention to the matter of contrasts in shorthand—a circle turned at the beginning of a straight stroke

with the hands of the clock indicates an R following the stroke. I saw this statement—I know that, I thought—but, like a flash the idea came, does every student know that, and cannot that fact be drilled into his mind by exercises contrasting the position of the simple circle, the circle inside the L-hook and this R-hook circle, so that he will never forget or carelessly apply any one of these three principles and, possibly, he will then cease twisting that circle in the wrong direction. That was tried and worked. The same idea was applied to other knotty problems of shorthand teaching, with similar success; the conclusion is, pay more attention to distinctions or contrasts in teaching.

Another point—don't attempt individual work in connection with class work. Either dismiss the class and pay sole attention to the individual, or ignore the individual and confine your labors to the class. The attention and interest of every member of the class must be secured and maintained at any cost, and this will be lost by the constant interruptions attendant upon the correction of outlines or the inculcating of principles in individual instances. Few teachers appreciate the importance of this point. Many and even Normal trained teachers will often bestow time on the one which belongs to the many. The class waits, their time is wasted that the individual may be instructed, and the chances are the individual will forget all about it before the next day. Classes will not be awake if the teacher is asleep.

C. C. DEXTER.

\* \* \*

### "Discouraged Students."

**U**NDER this caption, Mr. C. C. Dexter, of Boston, in the February *STENOGRAPHER*, presented one of the thorny features of the school room—the disgruntled pupil—and desires hints as to the proper treatment of such cases.

This is one of the most difficult questions a teacher has to encounter. If a pupil shows absolute incompetency (by reason of natural defects, combined with benighted ignorance) for the role of amanuensis, the remedy is plain—the “gang-plank !” But in the case of a pupil seemingly possessing all the prerequisites of a good shorthand writer, but who yet fails of success under the same conditions where those less brilliant succeed, the problem is entirely different, and a remedy cannot be prescribed which will fit all cases alike. Keen insight into human nature, extensive worldly experience, a judicial turn of mind, and the exercise of that almost undefinable trait styled “tact,” are necessary to the correct solution of this problem. The pupil may be struggling with some hidden grief, which distracts her mind from study and prevents that mental concentration indispensable to the rapid assimilation of instruction. Such are entitled to the teachers’s sympathy, and a little condolence—administered privately, and with tact—will often remove the obstruction and restore the mental machinery to harmonious action. Harsh treatment or even cold neglect, only aggravates such cases, and produces in a sensitive mind a chronic condition of irritation and indifference, that not only ensures failure to the pupil, but also unfavorably tinctures the rest of the class and the teacher as well.

Then there is the pupil who is unduly diverted by outside matters ; and who, instead of paying strict attention to her studies, is constantly revelling in recollection of past delights or in anticipation of forthcoming ones. She needs a little different treatment from the unhappy pupil. Put her on her mettle. Without apparent intention, institute a comparison between her and the less gifted but more studious. This can be done by persistently plying her with questions, and securing from rivals the correct answers to those in which she fails. When this comparison becomes so pronounced as to excite attention and remark—as it surely will—the resulting mortification may cause her to apply herself more assiduously, especially if the public lesson is accompanied with a little kindly advice from the teacher, on the score of neglected abilities and wasted opportunities.

There is also the conceited pupil, who has an exaggerated estimate of her abilities, and who is constantly resenting the advancement of others whom she deems less deserving than herself. One such has a special place in my recollection. She complained because I did not promote her along with some other members of the class ; and when I pacifically explained that I was consulting her interests in holding her where the instruction was adapted to her needs rather than promote her to a class where the conditions would be discouraging, on account of her lack of preparation—she naively remarked : “I believe you mean all right ; but I think you lack judgment !” The pupils of a school are a natural court for the trial of such cases. Have various members of a class write upon the blackboard from dictation, from day to day. This affords the pupils opportunity to compare their abilities ; and the venom is thus extracted from the sting of unjust complaints, as the pupils are qualified to judge as to their reasonableness. The grumbler finds she is incurring disfavor and is soon compelled to recognize her level, to the consequent benefit of herself and the school generally.

These are just a few of the “hard cases.” But, as Mr. Dexter intimates, there are occasionally obdurate cases that defy all remedies ; subjects that not only nervously exhaust the teacher and thus impair his efficiency, but, by drawing to an unreasonable extent upon his time and resources, jeopardize the financial prosperity of the school by giving the worthy pupils legitimate cause for complaint and impelling them to seek instruction elsewhere. And it is not in the loss of their tuition alone that the school suffers ; but in the influence they exert in deterring others from enrolling. It is my experience that the heroic remedy is the true one in such cases ; and the diagnosed early, because they are sure to blame all their shortcomings upon the school, and the sooner they are got rid off the better. There should be no temporizing ; proprietors of schools should recognize that the retention of such disorganizing element does ten-fold more harm than the pupils tuition amounts to. Society at large does not hesitate to sacrifice its “deadwood” upon the altar of public good, and our schools would be more effec-

tive and more profitable if this spirit of sacrificing the few for the good of the many was more dominant. Mr. Reynolds, of Bryant & Stratton's College, Chicago, often remarked to me that he believed it beneficial to a school (from a purely mercenary standpoint) to summarily dismiss a pupil occasionally, on account of the implication the act conveyed of rigid discipline and the consequent close application to study exacted.

P. S.—I trust I will be excused for using the feminine pronoun in this article; I merely followed the pace set by Mr. Dexter!

CHAS. T. PLATT.

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### Is Shorthand Advancing?

**I**N REPLY to this question, Mr. Bates Torrey, in the *Office Men's Record*, says: "The most conspicuous advance has been made in the methods of instruction. Under the stress of necessity, clever methods of teaching have developed and yet a few schemes of instruction, and some quite ambitious text-books founded on the old material (but presenting it better), have been more or less privately issued.

"When Alfred Day issues an instructor which makes the very citadel tremble, and Andrews, of Pittsburg, devises a teachers' help which makes the handbook of his system but a side issue; when instructors in the Boston evening schools employ the blackboard more than the book, and great schools of shorthand flourish under manuals of instruction made by teachers whom Graham in his revision scoldingly dubs as 'plagiarizers who come with pretenses of improvement'—you may well believe that there is more fire than smoke in our vicinity.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Speaking of word outlines, I have never encountered but a very few that could be correctly written in more than one way. By a correct way I mean the one which pictures, for one thing, the syllabic suggestions of the word, displaying those angles which in shorthand are the most desirable, thereby insuring a fluent combination of strokes. It must be brief only to the limit of legibility. Taken altogether it should be mechanically the most facile outline, while, if possible, amenable to language tendencies and the influence of related forms. \* \* \*

\* \* \* The teacher stultifies himself who will not use the best he can procure

or devise. Shorthand has had an interesting history; it has grown to be a great industry, but the most lamentable feature of its progress, as we look down from the present elevation, has been its innocence of good methods of instruction.

"But, to pass to the outcome of proper shorthand study, the stenographer and his ability. His most essential qualifications should be the ability to portray language with such fidelity to tested laws of procedure that the graphic result will be safely read. Candidates for stenographic honors are most deficient in a knowledge of the English language—as they say candidates for college are nowadays. And this leads illogically to the thought that a collegian will make a better stenographer than a bricklayer.

"Education counts every time, and the principle thing that will uplift the profession, purge it of cheap and inefficient practitioners, will be to make a good education a prerequisite of admission to the shorthand class. When the quality of beginners improves, practical results will come quicker and better under modern methods of teaching. Then, when associations of stenographers combine to maintain a high standard of ability, the dignity of the profession will have been established; it will then be consistent for salaries to advance, and everything connected with the business will occupy a more elevated plane."

IN reply to C. C. D., concerning treatment of discouraged students, I would say that I give to each beginner a small circular setting forth the reciprocal duties of teacher and pupils, promising to all impartial attention, and plainly stating that if any shall prove to be so helpless as to require an undue proportion of the teacher's time, I may decline to teach them. That helps.

From the way I teach, however, there is no danger of any one pupil discouraging another. From the moment they enter school, until the course is finished, I keep them all writing or transcribing. I can leave them for an hour and find them, on my return, as busy as bees—an idler, perhaps, excepted—and am not without hope that should I be sick for a day or two, the school would run itself with but little loss to the pupils—*pupils*, I say, for I have no *students* and never had. Here, it is all practice.



I do not think I could put up with a case of the type mentioned by C. C. D. ; a pupil with such a disposition would not be tolerated as an amanuensis, and should not be encouraged to learn. Occasionally a pupil has left me in the middle of the course, much to our mutual advantage.

I dislike half-day and quarter-day teaching. Can it be abolished without risk of loss of revenue? Kindly answer, who can.

How shall we arrange our rates of teaching so as to attract the better class of pupils?

I thank Mr. W. R. Smith for his typewriter program. Practical hints are what is most needed in the teachers' department.

Mrs. E. D. Caswell is in the line of progress in doing away with class teaching. Ways and means will be found of lessening the labor of individual instruction.

Until the present winter, I did not half know how to teach shorthand ; the truth has just dawned on me and I am working out the problem. Let us think and work, all of us.

J. W.

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MR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN, of Wapello, Iowa, will act as stenographer at Des Moines, for Representative Weaver and Senator Carpenter, during the session of Legislature.

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MR. JOHN E. KETCHAM, of Patchogue, N. Y., has recently been appointed official stenographer of the Supreme Court, and assigned to the special term work of Judge Smith. Mr. Ketcham was Judge Smith's stenographer when the latter was county judge, and later was stenographer to district attorney Jaycox, of Suffolk county. Mr. George W. Munson, recently appointed official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of Monroe county, N. Y., Mr. Edward Shaughnessy, stenographer of the New York Senate, and Mr. Ketcham, are all Osgoodby writers, and graduates of the Rochester Business University.

MISS M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE, favorably and prominently known to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER as one of the ablest women stenographers in the country, read an interesting paper on "Edinburgh, Past and Present," on the 13th of February, before the Ladies Scottish Club, of Rochester, N. Y.

## Metaphors and Similes.

Metaphors, Similes, and other characteristic sayings of Henry Ward Beecher. Compiled from discourses reported by T. J. Ellinwood, with introduction by Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D. Andrew J. Graham & Co., 744 Broadway, New York city, 1895, is a very interesting book of upwards of 200 pages ; price, postage paid, \$1.00.

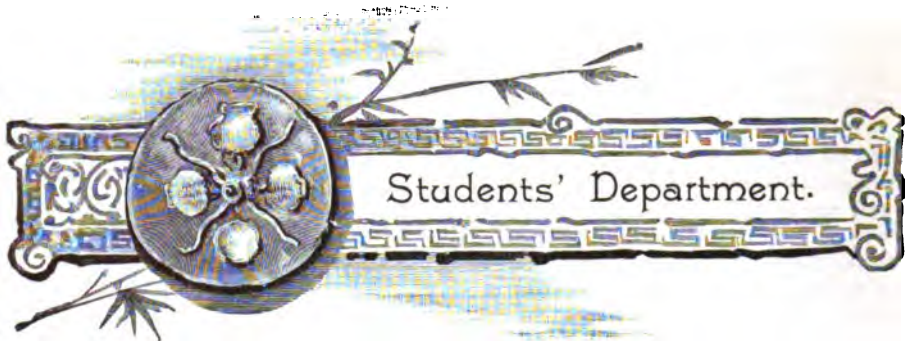
MR. HENRY A. HAUTAU, of Chicago, Ills., sends us the following, through our Mr. Thorne, of the law reporting department :

### Typewriter Artist's Alphabet.

- A—Stands for Art, in the typewriting line ;
- B—Stands for Beauty, which lies in design ;
- C—Concentration of mind on the work ;
- D—Stands for Danger, when thoughts duty shirk.
- E—Stands for Energy, carries you through ;
- F—Stands for Fancy, creates something new.
- G—Stands for Genius, brought out by will ;
- H—Stands for Haste, to be guided by skill.
- I—Independence, to work your own way ;
- J—Stands for Judgment, brought into play.
- K—Stands for Knowledge, of pleasing effect ;
- L—Stands for Love, of fine work to inspect.
- M—Stands for Manuscript, free from all blot ;
- N—Stands for Negligence, permit it not.
- O—For Orthography, treat with great care,
- P—Punctuation, of error beware.
- Q—Stands for Quality, be yours the best ;
- R—Resolution, with which be possessed.
- S—Stands for Science, we wish to attain ;
- T—Stands for Talent, to lead unto fame.
- U—For Unique, be the work of your hand ;
- V—Stands for Virtue, taste to expand.
- W—For Wisdom, seek to obtain.
- X—(Is, for being in here, quite to blame.)
- Y—Stands for Yearning, to climb to the top ;
- Z—Stands for Zeal, which, possessed, you'll not drop.
- &c—May mean a vast open plain, which must be traversed, to the Mountain of Fame.

MR. E. S. WILLIAMSON, stenographer to the Crown Lands Department was, on New Year's evening, married to Miss M. McKenny, of Brampton, at the residence of the bride's father.—*Globe*, Toronto Canada.

THE H. W. Lowe Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, and, in addition to succeeding to the business of dealing in typewriter supplies heretofore conducted by H. W. Lowe, will put on the market Lowe's rotary duplicator. This is a new invention to be used where many copies of official papers and documents are required, and the Company claims it to be far ahead of Edison's mimeograph in that line of work.—*World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb.



### MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS :

**Y**OU are studying shorthand and I feel sure that your hearts are in your work. You are looking forward with great interest to the time when you can follow a speaker and get down every word he says, so that you can transcribe it afterwards into longhand. It is a great accomplishment. It is one well worth striving for. It is one which will amply repay you for a vast amount of time, painstaking and hard work. How are you to accomplish it? That is the question. There is no royal road. I look back over the path I travelled. I see how I toiled and struggled, became discouraged and took heart; fought and wrestled; persevered and made progress; became puffed up with the idea that I had mastered it and then fell down in despair at finding that I could not begin to do it. Oh, what a time it was! And yet, finally, I succeeded. I can hardly tell you how I did it. I do not believe that any one can tell how he succeeded. He only knows that whereas there was a time when he could not, afterwards there came a time when he could.

I remember trying to take the talk of a good old sister at a Quaker meeting. The spirit did not seem to move her to talk particularly fast, and while she struggled with the spirit I struggled with what she said, and I managed to keep up, and when she sat down I felt like saying "Glory be to the spirit for moving the good old sister so slowly."

At any rate, I transcribed every word she said. That was when I became puffed up with pride, which, as we know, goeth before a fall, for the next time I tackled an eloquent young clergyman who was trying to get a call to the church, and the elders desired to have his sermon reported so that they could examine it at their leisure and see if he was sound in the faith. I agreed to do it for \$20. Before my success with the Quaker sister I would have asked about \$10. I shall never forget how the eloquent young divine, after announcing his text and opening gently with three or four easy sentences, suddenly became excited, mounted his high horse and flew away from me like the wind of the morning. I became frantic. I grasped my pen with the grip of a giant; I was sounding the depths of my memory for outlines of

words which I had not yet written, while I was listening to the speaker twenty or thirty words ahead of where I was trying to write. Then I would drop out and leave a big break and catch on again. So it went. I made out a transcript of what I got down, filling in, as well as I could remember, what I did not get. The deacons said they would pay me \$5 for it, and I took it and gave them a receipt in full. Then I went to work again at hard practice. I reviewed every shorthand principle in the text-book. I wrote out hundreds of words illustrating each principle. I wrote sentences from dictation, which brought in all kinds of hard words. I practiced on these sentences as though they were the equipment of a mental gymnasium. I limbered up the muscles of my body and quickened the activities of my mind. I stuck to it until I could write 150 words a minute on ordinary matter taken from the editorials of the leading newspapers. Then I tried my eloquent young divine again and I "got him."

Now, I write all this for your encouragement. What I have done, you can do. Do not allow yourself to imagine for a moment that you are less capable than others. But do not delude yourself with the idea that there is any special short cut. You can't absorb it into the system through the skin; you can't introduce it into the faculties of your mind by swallowing strong draughts from the imagination of somebody else.

I do not know, nor do I care, how long it will take. Don't I tell you I do not know how long it took me? I only know you can do it if you will stick to it until you have accomplished it.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY.

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W. E. SMITH, of Marthaville, La., says: "Your 'Shorthand Talk,' on page 59 of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, particularly attracted my attention where you say 'for days and days it will seem that you are not making any progress, and then, all of a sudden, you will discover that you can write ten to twenty per cent. faster than you could before. The ability to take fast dictation seems to come by leaps and bounds and not in a steadily growing ratio.' That is my case exactly." Mr. Smith then makes a very fair transcript of the exercise into longhand, which I have corrected and returned.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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### Fond Fancies of Phonographic Fools.

"I had nearly mastered the ——— system after eight months' steady work, but am going to discard it and use your method instead. It is so much simpler."

"I have been studying the ——— system of shorthand, for about two years, but have found that it is too complicated; in fact, it is behind the times. Several of my friends and myself are about to study your method."

SEVERAL years ago we knew of a quack doctor who advertised in thousands of newspapers, the most marvelous things in regard to his method of curing disease. In answer to the vast number of replies received by him, he used to send a stereotyped letter, filling in a few blanks to make it appear to suit the case, and enclosing a small portion of the necessary medicine, which he guaranteed would cure if persevered in. He said that he was so anxious to help the patient that he sent this medicine without charge, and that, upon receipt of \$10, he would send enough more to effect a cure. This would be sufficient, he said, to enable the patient to discover whether or not it was going to help him.

The medicine sent was a simple cathartic, and was exactly the same for everybody. In ninety per cent. of the cases, the patients wrote back that they were much benefited, and promptly enclosed their \$10 for enough to cure. And, strange as it may seem, this man had bona fide affidavits from hundreds of people afflicted with all kinds of diseases, from cancer to fits, making oath to the fact that they had been cured by the wonderful remedies of the wonderful doctor.

Looking at the stereotyped form of testimonials which so many different promulgators of different shorthand systems are sending out to the world, it would seem that the fools who come to the study of shorthand are about as numerous as the fools who love to be duped by the quack doctors.

Thousands of them take up the study of a good system, play with it, waste their time with it, do the system all kinds of injustice, make a failure with it where hundreds of others have made splendid success, and then, in their laziness and disgust, they snap at some gaudy inducement which flutters before them, pay a feeble attention to it for a few days, are struck with the fact that they really can see a little something in it and that they are not such fools as they had every reason to believe they were, and, forthwith, to glorify themselves, not caring a jot about the system or its author, they sit down and write such stuff as may be found at the head of this article, and the author prints it by the column, because it will help to bring in more fools and more dollars, and so runs the world away.

### "The Stenographer"

AS a Teachers' Department, in which the various questions of interest that arise, from time to time, may be discussed by the teachers. But I feel that the students should also have a department of their own, in which they can ask questions and present their views.

I think that, perhaps, a good deal of the value of this department will be found in the exercise which it will afford for practice in reading shorthand, as I desire to present shorthand notes written by the students.

I do not desire to be understood as recommending any particular style of shorthand

as better than any other, and therefore, I trust that the matter which may come up for consideration will be of such a character that it may be of service to the writers of any system.

I desire to give a little bit of advice at this time to the students who may read this department.

1. Don't be in too much of a hurry to get through. Take plenty of time to practice before you undertake to go out into the field of business activity.

2. Be sure that you understand all of the general principles of the art. I see so many shorthand letters written by students who evidently have not mastered the general principles of the system which they have studied, that I must urge this point upon you.

3. Even if you have mastered the general principles, you will find it of great service to pay much attention to outlines which you will notice in the writing of experts. General principles will not always settle the matter as to how you are to write a word which may come up for consideration. It is important that the outlines of words should be easily written, and also that they should be distinguished from other words which are liable to conflict on account of similarity of form and meaning.

4. Do not imagine that because you are writing a very brief style of shorthand, when regarded from the standpoint of strokes used, etc., you are necessarily writing rapidly. It may be that a combination of strokes which require fifty movements of the hand, but which are easily made and which run together without any trouble and which are therefore very legible, will be faster and of more service to the transcriber than another combination of strokes which would require forty movements of the hand, but which are awkward of joining and which are liable to become distorted so as to be more or less illegible.

I have long noticed that those shorthand reporters who write without any apparent mental effort, but write easily, and who can read their notes almost as though they were longhand print, are those who write what may be called long outlines and who also insert a good many vowels to add to the certainty of the word when they come to read it.

### A Question of Conscience.

P. F. P., of Texas, inquires whether it is right for him, as a stenographer, to prepare contracts, under the direction of his employer, which appear to him to be intended to deceive interested third parties. In reply we would say that we cannot judge for other people as to what they should do under all circumstances. Of course, if an employer asks his stenographer to do a clearly wrong action, he should refuse; but if he dictates matter to him, assuming the responsibility for it, it may be that the stenographer should simply transcribe his shorthand notes and that he will be excused from telling his employer that he thinks he is committing a wrong.

WHEN the committee appointed by Judge C. H. Hart met on Monday to examine applicants for the official court reporter, they found but one applicant, Mr. M. D. Barstow, of Ogden. He passed an eminently satisfactory examination and received the appointment.—*Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ONE of the cleverest stenographers in the country is Miss Gertrude Hopkins, of Cleveland, O., who was recently appointed official stenographer of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. Miss Hopkins's success in her line of work has enabled her to maintain a cozy home for two younger sisters and a little brother, who gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to the head of the family.—*World*, New York.

SOMEONE may have been troubled, as I have been, by inability to write to the bottom of the page on the Hammond machine. Sometimes it is very desirable—as, for instance, in tabular work—to get a line or two more on the page than can ordinarily be written. Of course, a second sheet can be pinned or pasted to the back of the sheet on which one is writing, allowing the lower edge of the second sheet to project an inch or two below the other, and so carry it up beyond the grip of the rollers. But a neater way is to use a spring clip at each side, clasping the edges of the sheets a few inches above the rolls, and holding them firmly without mutilation. Any sort of spring clip or holder will answer. The things called "bulldogs," used to hang charts and such things, are convenient. So are cravat holders.—C. E. HUTCHINGS.

## A Young Woman Bank Cashier.

Miss Emma Anderson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a blooming young lady of twenty years of age. She is a graduate of the Augustana Business College, of Rock Island, Ills., and since January 1, 1894, has been serving as cashier of the State Bank of Ottumwa. She signs drafts and conducts all the business

that devolves upon any other bank cashier. Miss Anderson is modest and refined in her manner. She is no new woman, but is strictly a business woman, with none the less of the charm of a good-looking young woman of culture. The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER prays that there may be more of such in the near future.



MISS EMMA ANDERSON.

## Wanted to Know.

[Under this heading I shall be glad to print questions and answers about matters of general interest to the shorthand profession—EDITOR].

W. A. Wood, 49 E. Ninth Street, New York city, asks for a book giving the shorthand form of "Law Phrases." We know of no such book, but nearly all of the shorthand text-books give a list of law phrases with their shorthand forms.

Mr. G. E. Lindsey, Houston, Texas, asks for the name and address of the local shorthand association at Harrisburg, Pa. Also for the name and address of the secretary of the National Association of Women Stenographers. Also for the address of Miss F. E. Maddix, secretary. Can anyone furnish these?

MR. ARTHUR S. BANTA, of Rochester, N. Y., renews his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER and says:

"I subscribed for THE STENOGRAPHER because some of my friends thought it was the proper thing for a beginner to do. I have renewed my subscription because I think it is the proper thing for *any* stenographer to do. The paper is decidedly readable at all times and contains many valuable hints and much sound advice for both experienced and inexperienced stenographers and, I am inclined to think, for many who are not stenographers. It is a great aid to the student in keeping up his interest in the work, particularly in times of discouragement and discontent which so often nearly overwhelm him.

"I notice a constant improvement in the paper, and my interest in its pages increases accordingly."



By this, we mean the individual who takes dictation and transcribes the same upon the typewriting machine. We will give a cash prize of \$10.00 to the subscriber to *THE STENOGRAPHER* who shall send in, before July first, next, the best essay upon "The Ideal Lady Typewriter," not to cover more than 350 words. EDITOR.

### The Ideal Typewriter.

The "Ideal Typewriter" exists only in the imagination of people who require the services of that important member of the business and private world. Each holds an opinion which may, and most likely does, differ radically from the others, hence, individual preference would conflict with the ideas of so many as to make it difficult to fix an acceptable standard. In view of this environment of the query, what I say is, of course, simply my own belief, and it governs just what I would seek in my own typewriter, were I to need one, aside from my own work; but I think that all will agree that a person possessing the requirements herein defined would be as near the ideal as we may attain.

First. The typewriter should be thoroughly capable of doing all that any business firm will require in that department. Speed should be such that it will approach within, say, twenty per cent. of the fastest writers, as we now know them.

All work should be neatly and accurately done; it should be free from suspicion of erasure—better do it all over again than leave a blot or finger mark, be the work original or carbon copy.

Second. The typewriter to be rapid, must be a good stenographer, not necessarily in the interest of the employer, but for personal convenience; it is better to take dictation quickly thus than to ask for delay when the employer may be pressed for time, and in the end it will be for the good of the typewriter, even though the remuneration is not what the operator may feel that it is worth.

Third. The mechanism under the typewriter's care should be carefully kept in

good order: honesty and sobriety are essentials; the personal appearance must be studiously neat: all work should be a sealed book to outsiders; and the ideal typewriter should be attentive to all who have business with the employer, even though queries be not pertinent to the operator's position. Skill, honor, perseverance and willingness, will ease the hard work, and will win in the end.

HELEN DOUGLASS BLACKWOOD,  
852 North Twenty-third Street,  
(350 words) Philadelphia, Pa.

\* \* \*

First of all, she should be a lady in every sense of the word, and a good stenographer. The next thing, she should have a bright, cheerful disposition, and when asked to do a thing, no matter how she may be feeling, she should do it willingly; for business life is full of trials, and what business man cares to have a person with him daily who is sulky and morose.

A great mistake a lady makes upon entering an office for duty, is to make herself too familiar with the other employes of the firm, and to talk to them concerning the business, or in fact, to talk to them at all during business hours.

The Ideal Lady Stenographer will not go to the office dressed as for a reception, but her clothes will be plain and neatly made, and she will strive to be neat and orderly about everything she does.

She will avoid conversations over the telephone during business hours; even though she may not be busy at the time, and feels that a conversation with a friend in some other office would be pleasant, she will realize that perhaps her friend has work on hand just then, that is important.

During business hours she will keep her mind on her work as much as possible, and will avoid having her friends call to see her at the office.

Last but not least in the requisites of a good stenographer is punctuality. A business man may apparently not give you due credit for these little things, but you may be sure he appreciates them, and if you wish to be an ideal stenographer, you will study your employer's interests, and do all you can to make business more of a pleasure.

M. M. K.

The Ideal Lady Typewriter is one who is courteous and polite to all with whom she may come in contact; who is always at the office promptly in the morning, and on entering, greets her employer and fellow-workers with a few pleasant words. If there is work to do, goes right at it, and does not loiter away twenty or thirty minutes in gossiping and putting away her wraps. One who does earnest, honest, conscientious work; who tries hard to please her employer, and does not assume that she knows it all, but is willing to take hints, suggestions and criticisms; who keeps her appointments and minds her own business. She must think of her work, and it alone. Outside matters must be relegated to outside hours. In the office she must put aside all thought and conversation on the themes dear to women, and remember she is there for work, not for consultation on fashion, or flirtations with young men who may chance to be about. To be successful, she must be more than a mere operator of the typewriter. She must be intelligent, active, bright, quick, responsive and sociable; and not a regular mope who continually drags herself about as though it were a task to speak or smile, or even move. One who thinks in a moment and not in a minute, yet is considerate in all she says and does. One who has, not only a thorough English education, and common sense, but a practical knowledge of business affairs. One who is able to do her work quickly, but not at the expense of accuracy. Who keeps her typewriter free from dust, rust, and gummy oil, and covered when not in use. One who can spell, punctuate, and capitalize correctly, and use good grammar. She should hand the letters, etc., to her employer, so carefully, neatly and correctly written, that there will not be the slightest occasion for alteration, and get a general insight into the details of the business. Thus she will retain her self-respect, and the good-will and appreciation of her employer.

(348 words) THOS. C. KNOWLES.

## SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

## Publishers' Department.

WHAT the Philadelphia Bourse is among the enterprises of the world, that a bourse ribbon is among typewriter supplies.

\* \* \*

The Handy Copy-book Holder for stenographers' note book, is a very useful adjunct to the stenographers' outfit. It is advertised elsewhere in this magazine.

\* \* \*

The Perfect Pocket Oiler, made by Cushman & Denison, 172 9th avenue, New York, is the only oiler for a typewriter, bicycle, gun, sewing machine, or any article requiring but little oiling. It is conceded to be the best oiler in the world, and received the highest award at the World's Fair, Chicago. It is handsomely nickeled and will be sent postpaid for 25 cents. It formerly sold at 50 cents. Send for one.

\* \* \*

## Shorthand Reading Matter.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THREE MONTHS.

For twenty-five cents, we will send five back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, no two alike. We cannot agree to furnish special numbers, but we will avoid, as far as possible, sending any which may not be desired.

\* \* \*

## Law Language.

A book of over 200 pages, for the use of stenographers and typewriters, with an appendix on the language of religion and politics, by Lewis M. Dembitz, of the Louisville Bar, author of "Kentucky Jurisprudence."

Every young shorthand writer aspiring to the first rank in his profession should procure and study this book. It would be well to transcribe it entire into shorthand and upon the typewriter. It would be exceedingly useful to write it in shorthand from dictation. We shall be glad to send the book direct to any address in the United States, upon receipt of \$1.00.

MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN has prepared for our readers an article on "How to Become a Law Stenographer," which will appear in the April number.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 136 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

Children are born actors. They lose the faculty only when the wings of their imagination are weighted by self-consciousness. It is not everyone to whom is given the capacity of always remaining a child. It is this blessed gift of receptive sensibility which it should be the endeavor—the unconscious endeavor perhaps—of every artist to cultivate and to retain. There are those who would have us believe that technique is the end and aim of art. There are those who would persuade us that the art of acting is subject to certain mathematical laws. What I venture to assert is that all that is most essential, most luminous in acting, may be traced to the imaginative faculty. It is this that makes the actors' calling at once the most simple and the most complex of all the arts. It is this very simplicity which has caused many to deny to acting a place among the arts, and which has so often baffled those who would appraise the art of acting as a precise science, and measure it by the yard-measure of unimaginative criticism. Yet in another sense no art is more complex than the dramatic art in its highest expression, for in none is demanded of its exponents a more delicate poise, a subtler instinct; none is more dependent on that acute state of the imagination, on that divine insanity which we call genius. The actor may be said to rank with, if after, the poet. He, like the poet, is independent of recognized laws. The histrionic art is indeed essentially a self-governed one. Its laws are the unwritten laws of the book of Nature, illuminated by the imagination. But if the actor can claim exemption from academic training, it would be idle to affirm that he is independent of personal attributes, or that he can reach any degree of eminence without these accomplishments which the strenuous exercise of art alone can give. His Pegasus, however, should be tamed in the broad arena of the stage rather than the enervating stable of the Academy. In acting,

in fact, there is an infinity to learn, but infinitely little that can be taught. He must be capable of pronouncing his native language and of having a reasonable control over the movements of his limbs, but thus equipped, his technical education is practically complete.

Few people are aware of the large number of successful business men who owe a greater or less degree of their success in life to a practical knowledge of phonography. A recent example coming to our notice, is that of Mr. L. E. Waterman, maker of the Waterman fountain pen. Mr. Waterman writes as follows: "A knowledge of phonography has been of great practical use to me all my life, having learned it in my boyhood. It has enabled me to make notes for my own use, and for my stenographer to copy, wherever I might be, when the idea suggested itself to me. I think a knowledge of it should be a part of the education of every person who wishes to make the most of the opportunities of life. Sir Isaac Pitman, in placing it before the world, made himself one of the benefactors of the age."

\* \* \*

MISS FLORENCE M. CAMPBELL, of Suffolk, (Va.) College, writes to Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, as follows: "I have been using your system in teaching for five years, and find it the most practical and logical of any I have tried. Before settling down to the Isaac Pitman, I used two others."

\* \* \*

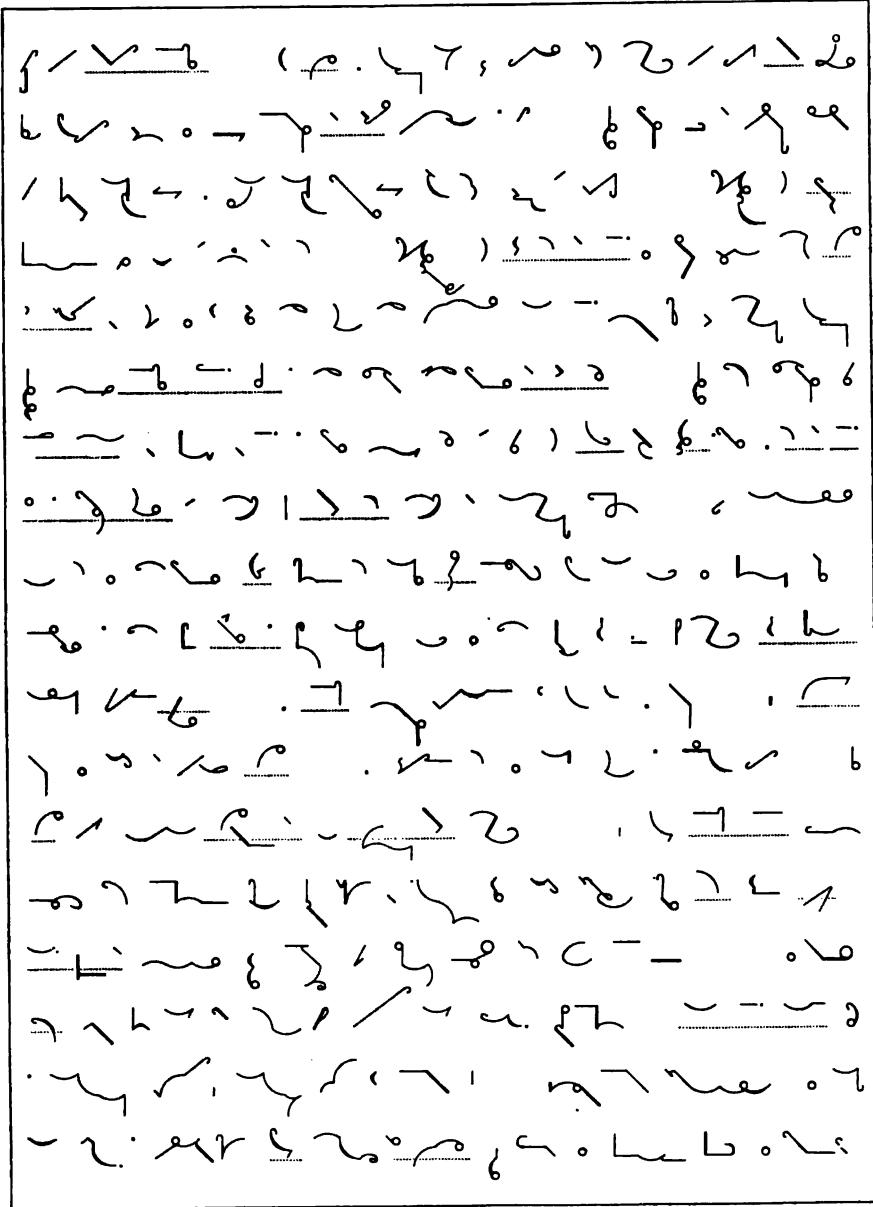
MR. J. H. GROVE, chairman of faculty, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas, says, in regard to this system: "I have an interesting class of twenty studying phonography in our college, and we never grow tired of admiring the beauty and simplicity of the Isaac Pitman system."

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.



Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

R. H. LYNCH & Co.,

Habana.

GENTLEMEN: We have the pleasure to address you for the first time under the auspices of your R. H. Lynch, Esq., who was lately in this city, and with whom we had the gratification of becoming personally acquainted; and are induced in consequence of an arrangement entered into with him, to give you an order for 400 boxes of sugar on joint and equal account. Permit me to remind you of what will tend in a great degree to the fortunate issue of this our first undertaking; that is, the selecting sugars of good quality. We are well convinced that you will pay the most careful attention to this point. The limits as to price, we leave to your own judgment, knowing you to be thoroughly acquainted with the state of our markets here. For your further convenience we enclose you the last price current. The invoice and bills of lading of this sugar should be made to our address, and forwarded to us. On receipt thereof, be assured your drafts for the moiety of the invoice amount shall be duly honored. Be pleased to hand us, by two or three opportunities, the requisite advice to enable us to effect insurance in due time. We remain with esteem, gentlemen, Your obedient servants,

MULLER, SON & Co.

\* \* \*

## Reporting Style.

*Extract from speech delivered by Senator Sherman, on occasion of the discussion of the President's message regarding Venezuela.*

"Under the circumstances, I do not expect that a war will ensue. I do not contemplate, or wish to contemplate, the possibility of such an event. I have seen enough of war in my time to dread its principles and its consequences. I do not wish in the slightest degree to say a word that would indicate that a war was likely to ensue about this small matter. At the same time, I think that the President of the United States did right in taking the ground that it is our duty, as the most powerful of American nations, to say to the countries of Europe: 'These two continents are already

occupied by Christian people, and we are willing to see that their rights shall not be trampled upon by European powers.' As a matter of course, we cannot interfere in any agreement made between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana; but I have a map here which shows repeated encroachments made by Great Britain. This is a serious controversy, and Great Britain has taken the ground that she will not even submit it to arbitration. Now I think that the British people, when they understand this matter, when they see that it has attracted the attention of the civilized world, will not insist upon that refusal, especially when it is recollected that the Monroe doctrine was not, perhaps, as much the doctrine of Monroe as it was the doctrine of Mr. Canning, the English Prime Minister. While we are in no hurry, I do not wish this matter to pend beyond the present session. But I do think that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that it should be acted upon promptly. Let that committee hear suggestions of amendment to the House bill. If all amendments be voted down by the committee and the Senate, and if they choose to take the House bill, well and good. We will pass it. But I demand the right of the Senate to consider so grave a proposition as this, and not to be hurried in its consideration. It is supposed that we are a slow-moving body. Well, we ought to be. This bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the committee should be instructed to report it back—say to-morrow or at any other time necessary—and let it then be discussed in the Senate. If the committee reports that amendments are necessary, and if the Senate adopts those amendments, I have no doubt that the House will also agree to them; and if the committee do not report any amendments the Senate will pass the bill as it came from the House. That will show no haste, no excitement."

\* \* \*

THE GABELSBERGER SHORTHAND SOCIETY, of New York, held its annual meeting, January 29th, at its rooms, 149 W. 125th St. The Society has at present 47 members. The demand for stenographers who are able to take English as well as German notes, is steadily increasing. The President of the Society was appointed official stenographer of the German Medical Society of New York in the beginning of the year. The following officers were elected: Dr. R. Tombo, president; F. Grund, secretary; G. Oberlaender, treasurer; F. J. Seiferling, librarian.

[illegible]

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1895, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A VERY remarkable circumstance which may still be fresh in the memory of some of my readers, occurred not very long ago, in the neighboring city of Baltimore, where it occasioned a painful, intense, and widely extended excitement. The wife of one of the most respectable citizens, a lawyer of eminence and a member of Congress, was seized with a sudden and unaccountable illness, which completely baffled the skill of her physician. After much suffering, she died or was supposed to die. No one suspected, indeed, or had reason to suspect, that she was not dead. The face assumed the usual pinched and sunken outline. The lips were of the usual marble pallor. The eyes were lustreless. There was no warmth. Pulsation had ceased. For three days the body was preserved unburied, during which it had acquired a stony rigidity. The funeral, in short, was hastened on account of the rapid advance of what was supposed to be decomposition. The lady was deposited in her family vault, which for three subsequent years was undisturbed. At the expiration

of this term it was opened for the reception of a sarcophagus; but, alas, how fearful a shock awaited the husband who personally threw open the door. As its portals swung outwardly back some white appareled object fell rattling within his arms. It was the skeleton of his wife, in her yet un mouldered shroud! A careful investigation rendered it evident that she had revived within two days after her entombment; that her struggles within the coffin had caused it to fall from a ledge or shelf to the floor, where it was broken, and permitted her escape. A lamp which had been accidentally left full of oil, within the tomb, was found empty; it might have been exhausted, however, by evaporation. On the uppermost of the steps which led down into the dread chamber, was a fragment of the coffin, with which, it seemed, that she had endeavored to arrest attention by striking the iron door. While thus occupied she probably swooned, or possibly died through sheer terror, and in falling her shroud became entangled in some iron work which projected interiorly. Thus she remained, and thus she rotted, erect.

### The Lord's Prayer in Free Hand.

The image shows three lines of shorthand written in a cursive, flowing style. The first line appears to be 'Our Father who art in Heaven', the second 'hallowed be thy name', and the third 'thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven'.

The system of shorthand represented above is a radically new one, built upon lines which, it is claimed by its author and students, cannot fail in producing satisfactory results. It is the work of Mr. J. R. Free, of Johnstown, N. Y., and flies the significant banner of "Free Hand."

The marked features of the system, which are claimed as of especial value, are:

*First.* The style of writing is similar to longhand, thus utilizing all of the student's previous longhand practice.

*Second.* Outlines of definite shape, as figures, easily remembered, and carrying with them a peculiar expressiveness, which add greatly to the legibility.

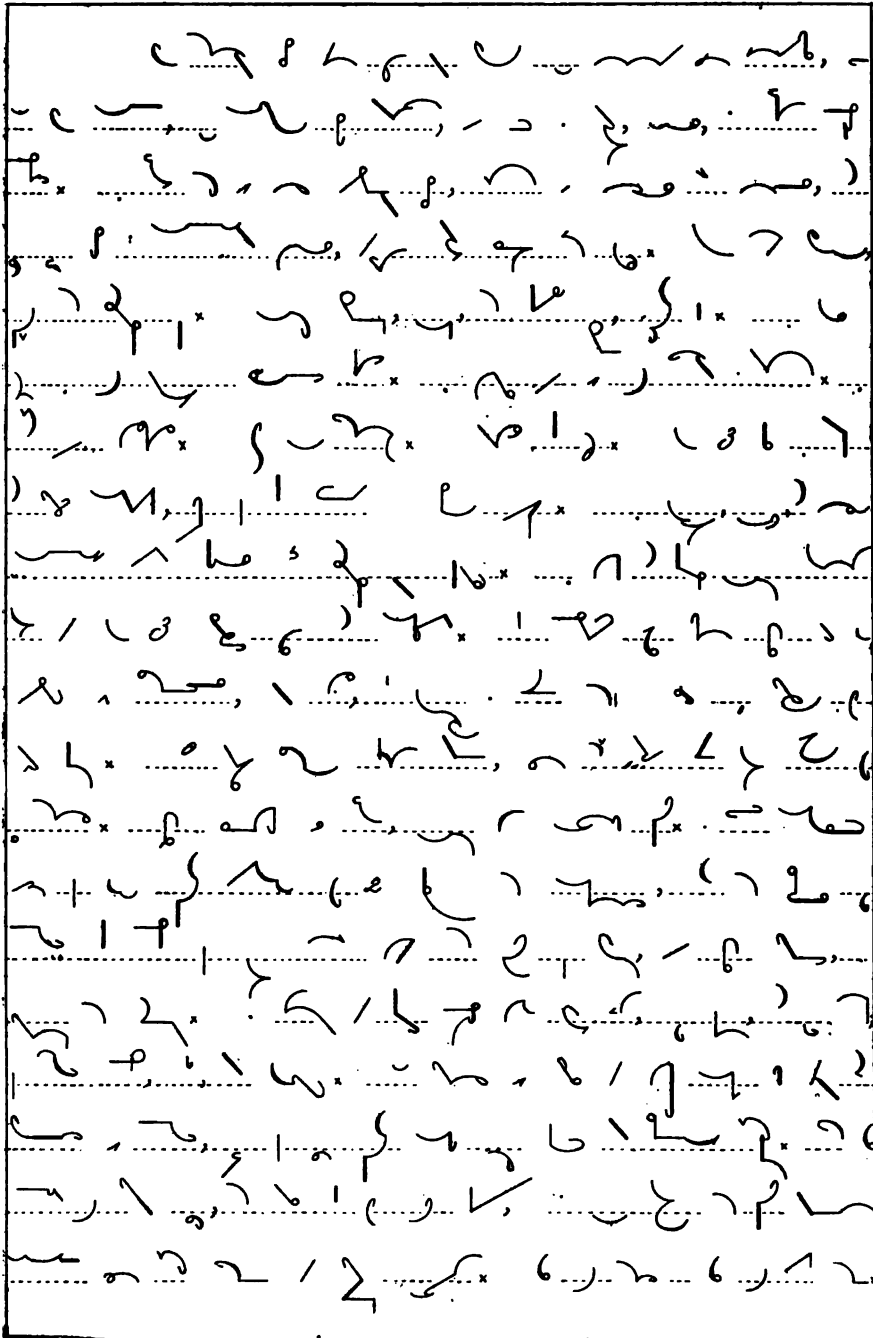
*Third.* A new and valuable use of the circle to distinguish, under certain conditions, the curved from the straight signs.

*Fourth.* A continuous *up and down* motion of the hand in writing.

Vowels are detached or omitted, otherwise the words are written in full. Position is only used to indicate an initial vowel.

Mr. Free is not an advocate of short or cheap courses of instruction. He aims to elevate the standard of proficiency and of salaries. The text-book, advertised elsewhere, is well arranged, containing abundant exercises and many illustrations, including 37 full-page, engraved plates. Accompanying the manual is a set of exercise blanks, which contain, on a self-dictating plan, the exercises illustrated in the text-book. The manual and exercise blanks, together with scholarship ticket, constitute the "Spare Hours" course, arranged for self instruction and home study.

Munson Shorthand.



# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shorthand spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and authorized by the Century and Standard Dictionaries.

### Business Letters.

#### COAL.

LEHIGH COAL CO.,

Wilkesbarre, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry to inform you that your coal is coming badly prepared, too much slate entirely; your Stove coal, outside of its being slated, has shelly, thin pieces of slate loose through the cars, and the size of the Stove is too large, in fact there is a great deal of Egg coal in it. I cannot sell this coal in its present condition. I have now a cargo of it at our old and regular customer, Messrs. Tabersons & Co., rejected first, on account of the slate; and secondly, on account of the size. He is too good a customer to lose, and is the only one that makes a specialty of your coal in Brooklyn, usually buying from 8,000 to 12,000 tons Stove size per annum. I trust you will see the necessity of immediately making up in the size of your mesh and the preparation of your output.

**THE NORMAL SCRIPT PHONETIC WRITING**, also called **CERESTIAL WRITING**, because of its power to make the cares and annoyances of ordinary earthly writing seem like the facilities of heaven, is the result of much careful investigation and study of Prof. W. H. Barlow. It is particularly adapted to everyday literary work. It was published recently and sold at one dollar, but having come into the possession of a number of copies, we will, until further notice, forward a copy to any reader of **THE STENOGRAPHER**, for twenty-five cents.

Should any one desire, after receiving it, to correspond with the author about it, for the purpose of taking lessons or otherwise, he will take

#### RUBBER GOODS.

TRADDLES & Co.,

Johnstown, Ind.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d at hand, and contents noted. In reply would state, that we would not hesitate a moment to take back the mackintosh coats that you returned to us, if it were not for the fact that these styles are last year's patterns and we, at the present time are not running them. The mackintosh business is very similar to the cloak or clothing business. We are compelled every January to close out certain styles, in order to make room for new goods. Should we take these coats back from you now we would have to sell them as a job lot, as they are not contained in our regular spring samples. While we would like to accommodate and help out our customers by taking back mackintoshes, it is impossible for us to do so in this case, without subjecting ourselves to very serious loss. If these goods were regular dull finished officer's, were in fact a fancy black rubber coat which we run from season to season, we would not for a moment hesitate to give you credit for the same.

Most respectfully,

Blackwood & Yager.—

From "*Selections*," an advanced Reader in Burnz Fonic Shorthand.

*pleasure in receiving and answering their letters. Every one interested in the many attempts to simplify shorthand and adapt it to the common every-day uses of business or literary life should send us 25 cents at once, as we shall not be able long to supply them at this price.—Editor "The Stenographer."*

COUNTY Judge Gregory has appointed Isaac G. Bramer as court stenographer.—*Journal*, Albany, N. Y.

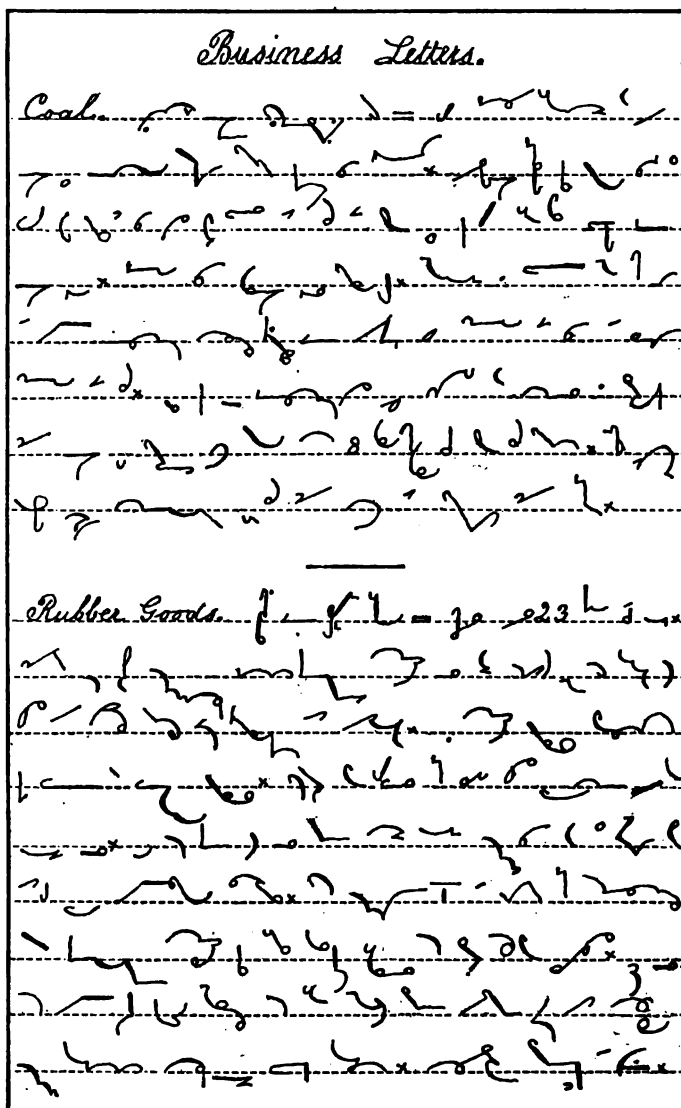
JUDGE DUNN, of the Orphans' Court, today, amongst his first official acts, appointed Martin F. Moore to be official stenographer of that court. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. Moore is a master of his calling, and has had many years' experience in our courts.—*Republican*, Pottsville, Pa., January 6, 1896.

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

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Burnz Shorthand.

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THE Stenographers' Club, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Cleveland, O., was organized on the 7th of February, with the following officers: President, J. H. Smith; vice-president, C. C. McConkie; treasurer, F. I. Henn. The club will meet every Friday night.

MR. W. L. MASON, principal of the Metropolitan School of Shorthand, New York city, sends us a copy of "The Stenographers' Companion." A collection of words, sentences and dictation exercises in illustration of the various principles of phonography. Price, twenty-five cents.





# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1896.

NUMBER 4.

## How Shall the Office Stenographer Become a Court Reporter?\*

BY DAVID WOLFE BROWN.

Official Reporter, U. S. House of Representatives.

**I**N THE FIRST PLACE, the young shorthand writer who aspires to reporting proficiency, especially in court work, must realize keenly—he cannot realize *too* keenly—the exacting and responsible duties of the court reporter, as compared with those of the office amanuensis. Before undertaking to report in the courts, the office stenographer needs at least these four things :

1. A large increase in his shorthand speed.
2. Familiarity with legal phraseology and proceedings.
3. A large stock of general information (some of it quite technical), relating to various subjects on which litigation constantly turns and about which evidence is habitually given.
4. A thorough developing and testing of his skill by practice in court. I mean honest practice as a *preparation* for paying work. It hardly need be said that the sort of "practice" which one gets by undertaking to do *paying* work *before* he is competent, is simply a form of dishonesty, common enough (sad to say) in the reporting profession as elsewhere. The shorthand writer who by any illegitimate arts manages to make *bad* work "pay," will never qualify himself to do *good* work.

\*NOTE.—Anticipating the criticism that a man who is not himself a court reporter should not presume to advise others how to attain such a position, I would not have ventured to publish this article, had it not been kindly read and unqualifiedly approved by two gentlemen who have won enviable reputation by stenographic work in the courts.

D. W. B.

## OFFICE DICTATION IS NOT "SPEED PRACTICE."

The aspirant for the court reporter's honors and emoluments, must not attempt to shirk these indispensable requirements. He must recognize that there is a big mountain before him, and that no tottering, babyish footsteps will take him to the top. He must recognize, to begin with, that such shorthand practice as ordinary office dictation gives, is of little value as a preparation for court work. In the first place, the office stenographer writes *too little* shorthand. All told, he has perhaps an hour or an hour and a-half of stenographic practice every day—not enough to give rapid improvement—not enough to satisfy a really ambitious stenographer. Besides, the dictation is usually so slow as to cause in many cases loss of speed, instead of gain. And the dictation, whatever its rate, does not grow more rapid from week to week and from month to month, as genuine "speed practice" may and must. Then the topics of office dictation are of limited range, covering the routine of a single business. More than that, the writer who takes daily the dictation of but a single man or a few men, gets no such practice as the would-be reporter requires in following a *variety* of voices and a variety of verbal styles. No wonder, then, that many office stenographers become, as the months go by, less and less speedy for general shorthand work. To realize the small advancement in speed that many an office stenographer gains in the course of years (too often there is actual retrogression) one need only refer to the letter which a young stenographer aspiring to be a court reporter, addresses to Mr. Thorne, in the February number of THE STENOGRAPHER. This writer confesses that after "five years' experience in business, serving as stenogra-

## THE STENOGRAPHER

pher, bookkeeper and general office clerk," he now writes but 75 to 100 words a minute, a speed which any "live" business house should have required of him at the *beginning* of his "five years' experience."

### OFFICE WORK OFTEN A BARRIER TO SUCCESS.

So far from being a preparation for court-reporting, the duties of an office position may prove an absolute hindrance in the acquirement of the skill and knowledge which the law reporter requires. Not only may the daily duties of the amanuensis give him too little shorthand practice, and of too unimproving a kind; not only must they fail to give him the varied knowledge which a court reporter needs; but worse than this, they may so occupy his time and exhaust his strength as to unfit him largely for any beneficial practice or study outside of office hours. Too often it is the sad fact that the office stenographer's duties not only deny him any intervals for study during the day, but entail, when the day closes, such weariness of mind and body as to allow but little profit from evenings devoted however heroically to shorthand practice or literary study. Now and then, some rarely-endowed individual, overcoming disadvantages of this kind, may do wonders by economizing odds and ends of time, by denying himself all social enjoyments, by burning "the midnight oil," by "toiling upward in the night" while his companions sleep; but this sort of thing is more often heard of in poetry than in prose; and even where, by exceptional persons, these disadvantages are in some measure overcome, they are disadvantages nevertheless, because they always *delay* success and often make it less complete.

### "THIS ONE THING I DO."

The practical question, then, confronting the aspirant for reporting honors may be whether mere odds and ends of time shall be improved and the goal reached after years of weary working and waiting, or whether, bravely saying, "this one thing I do," he shall so arrange his affairs as to devote solid months it may be, solely to preparing himself for his chosen calling. It is well enough that the ambitious stenographer, like other ambitious young men and young women, should "learn to labor and to wait"; but why is it not a good thing to abridge the "waiting" by securing the best

chances to "labor"? He who craves prompt success in any branch of study should study, if possible, under the most favorable conditions.

Dissenting, respectfully but earnestly, from the advice given in the February STENOGRAPHER, by Mr. Thorne, I say to the young stenographer, "If you find that your duties as office amanuensis consume so much of your time and strength as to interfere seriously with your efforts to qualify yourself for a higher line of work, then by all means save, or borrow, or (I had almost said) beg enough money to support yourself while you proceed to settle, by sturdy *all-day* work and *every-day* work, the question whether you have in you the stuff of which reporters are made.

"He either fears his fate too much,  
Or his deserts are small,  
That dares not put it to the touch,  
To gain or lose it all."

Eight or ten hours a day of earnest shorthand practice and general study, continued for some months, must tell their story in solid results. Why, then, should the young writer in the February STENOGRAPHER, who longs to be a court reporter, follow Mr. Thorne's too cautious and conservative advice, "By all means hold fast to your present position, until something better offers itself."

I do not know, of course, whether the natural and educational qualifications of this young man entitle him to aspire to be a court reporter. That is a question which he must settle for himself, at his own risk. Speaking frankly, I must say that when a young man, after "five years' experience as stenographer, bookkeeper and general office clerk" has got no farther along than \$10 a week and 75 to 100 words a minute, it seems at least doubtful whether he has in him the required material for a court reporter. But if the facts of his own case warrant him in cherishing his ambition for a court position, why should he cling in a timid, half-hearted way to a ten-dollar-a-week position, for fear that if he gives it up he may never find another as good?

### BRAVE WORK WILL NOT BE WASTED.

The time that he may devote *exclusively* to preparation for court reporting may not carry him to the point he hopes for. All who undertake to qualify themselves for court reporting, do not succeed; some who

attempt it are by personal unfitness foredoomed to failure. But surely, at the end of his period of discipline, the aspirant will be a far better stenographer, and a far better informed man, than at the beginning; and if he must take up again the duties of an amanuensis, he need not resume just where he left off, but he can demand better pay and a higher grade of work than when he relinquished his \$10 a week.

I feel that I have a right to advise others to do what I did myself, and what I have never regretted. When a boy of seventeen, having learned enough shorthand to enable me to see at least a glimmering possibility of making myself a reporter, I resigned a five-dollar-a-week position, in order to give my whole time for months to shorthand practice and those collateral studies which might help me in reporting. Bold it certainly was to give up a place where I was treated most kindly and was learning a good business. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," says the old proverb; and Mr. Thorne repeats it. But if I had not given up the "bird in the hand" to seek "two in the bush"—if I had toiled along, writing deeds all day, and with weary hand and brain, practising shorthand, at night, my success as a shorthand writer would have been indefinitely postponed, if not utterly defeated.

If the office amanuensis is so placed that he *must* day by day earn his own support, then if his position denies him proper opportunity for practice and study, let him get control of more time by seeking a position with easier duties, though at less pay. If he cannot give up the whole of his \$10 a week, let him give up \$5, and by self-denial live on the remainder while he works his way up the shorthand mountain.

#### CAN THE SHORTHAND COLLEGE HELP?

Supposing that, by *some* heroic measures, (such as he *must* adopt, if he is earnest and appreciates the task before him) the stenographic aspirant has obtained the control of a large part of his time, what next? In the first place, how shall he get that vast increase that he needs of shorthand skill? Shall he attend a shorthand college? Yes, by all means, if he can find such a one as he requires. But where is the shorthand college that teaches *reporting* in the proper sense of the term? I do not disparage in the least our

numerous shorthand colleges, many of which are well organized and ably conducted, and are doing splendid work within the lines that they lay out for themselves. But unfortunately they content themselves, as a rule, with training *amanuenses*; they graduate their pupils with a speed of about 100 words a minute, sometimes a little more, sometimes considerably less. No such college, of course, can give our aspiring young stenographer the *reporting* speed that he seeks. Perhaps we may have, some day, shorthand colleges which will teach *reporting*. The ideal institution of that kind will have at its head some one who can show an unimpeachable record of first-class reporting work—some one whose unquestioned professional rank will guarantee to would-be reporters the very best of training.

#### "WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION."

In default of such an institution, it would seem that the ambitious young stenographer must to a large extent do as others have done before him—"work out his own salvation with fear and trembling." Let him study wisely and thoroughly the shorthand books; let him follow the well-tested methods of practice which have been again and again pointed out; let him get unstinted dictation, writing, as Mr. Irland has expressed it "till he feels as if his arm would drop off"; let him, when ripe for such practice, but not prematurely, take notes of all kinds of public speaking, including especially proceedings in court. Let him familiarize himself with some good summary of the law; let him study especially the rules of evidence. Let him take down as part of his daily dictation, some standard legal commentaries (for instance, Blackstone and Kent); let him write, too, in the same way, hundreds and hundreds of pages of court proceedings. Let him not rest until he can write easily at least 160 or 170 words a minute. Later he will need even greater speed. Let him seek, too, the occasional assistance and advice of some first-class reporter, if such a one be accessible. A really first-class reporter, however kindly disposed, will be too busy to give more than *occasional* assistance and advice.

#### THE LAWYER'S OFFICE AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

But, it may be asked, why cannot the young stenographer qualify himself for law

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

reporting by entering an attorney's office as an amanuensis? In the first place, a lawyer's office, if he enters it *before* he has attained reporting speed, is a poor place in which to acquire such speed. Office dictation from the lips of a lawyer, is no more improving as "speed practice" than office dictation from the lips of a merchant. Every lawyer's office, like every merchant's office, has its own narrow routine. And when a young man in an attorney's office has shown his competency to do amanuensis work, he is likely to be kept so busy at it as to have but little time for anything else. If, while still having but meagre speed, he is occasionally taken into court to do that crude and inaccurate work which, unfortunately, some "small fry" attorneys are willing to accept as "reporting" when they can get it "cheap"—such reporting, doubtless, as Mr. Thorne's young correspondent, with a speed of 75 or 100 words a minute, has in mind when he says that he has "reported a few cases in court" (!)—the young man who gets into the habit of doing such work under the delusion that it is "reporting" in the proper sense of the term, will probably content himself with doing such shabby work until the end of his days; and wherever he is undeservedly accepted as a "reporter," will simply reflect disgrace on what should be an honorable profession. In my opinion, amanuensis work, even in a lawyer's office, will never qualify anybody for court reporting. So here, again, I find myself dissenting from Mr. Thorne, who says to his correspondent: "If you are now in a law office, so much the better; if not, endeavor to get into one as an amanuensis." I would rather say, that the aspirant to court reporting, or any other kind of reporting, must, at any cost, gain time for self-improvement by shaking off the drudgery of the amanuensis. The proficiency of Murphy and Devine, and Irland and Flowers and dozens of other eminent reporters, was not developed by amanuensis drudgery.

### A REPORTER'S OFFICE IS THE RIGHT SCHOOL.

Supposing our aspiring young stenographer, by that toilsome discipline which is the *sine qua non* of success, has gained a speed of 160 or 170 words a minute, he should now seek a place as an assistant in the office of some thoroughly competent, hard-working

reporter. This step is almost indispensable; for in shorthand writing, regarded as a profession, there is much that can never be well learned, except under the personal supervision and advice of a man who has *mastered* that profession. But in seeking a place as an assistant to a court reporter, our young stenographer must not offer himself as a shorthand *amanuensis*. Court reporters, with possibly an exception here and there, do not "get out" their notes by the aid of shorthand amanuenses. A few very legible writers filling court positions have their notes read and transcribed by assistants; a smaller number dictate to the phonograph or the graphophone; a large majority dictate their notes directly to the typewriter. An assistant who, by some one of these methods, can aid in transcription may be highly useful. If he is so intelligent and well trained that he can read the original notes of his employer, that may be a great desideratum; but such skill is usually obtained only by a long apprenticeship. If the would-be assistant can operate the typewriting machine very rapidly, as well as correctly, from *dictation*, this qualification will recommend him highly to any court reporter. But what the assistant most requires for his own improvement is the chance to take notes in court under competent supervision and direction. And that chance he will have in a reporter's office, if, besides typewriter expertness, he can write shorthand accurately and rapidly. A speed of 160 or 170 words a minute should enable him to take *verbatim* the *easier* portions of ordinary court proceedings. Many a hard-worked reporter is to-day ready to welcome into his office as an assistant any young man, who besides being an expert typewriter, can go with him into court and afterward write out unassisted, from his own notes (subject of course to revision and correction), some of the easier portions of the testimony. Thus acting as a "general utility" assistant in a busy reporting office, a young man learns court reporting as he can learn it in no other way. His practice in court will steadily enhance his speed, his self-possession, his knowledge of legal proceedings. Though at first trusted to write out only the "easy" witnesses, he will gradually have confided to him the more difficult ones. When a little farther advanced, he

will be sent occasionally to report, unassisted, some comparatively unimportant "reference" or deposition. Still later, when he has proven his mettle, he will be allowed to take notes in court alone. Thus the problem of becoming a court reporter will have been solved in the only practicable way—through step-by-step advancement under competent supervision.

#### WHAT TWO SHORTHAND YOUTHS HAVE DONE.

In the paragraph last written, I have simply described the actual experience of two young shorthand writers who, after acquiring under my instruction and as my assistants, considerable stenographic speed, were welcomed as employés by the busiest court reporter in Washington. For several years these juniors, one not yet of man's age, have been doing actual court work, at first always under their chief's supervision; now, occasionally unassisted. One of these embryo reporters is earning \$1800 a year for work sometimes laborious, but with many intervals for study and self-improvement. Both of them, I may add, were swift and accurate typewriters on leaving my employ; otherwise my court-reporting friend would probably have had no opening for them. Whether these youthful stenographers will ever become eminent as court reporters, I do not know. I do know that they have a splendid opportunity to show what is in them.

### Literal Reporting.

W. H. GRIGSBY.

#### II. STUDY—PART FOURTH.

**T**O BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, study, and practice.—*Aristotle*. Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch*. Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—*Shakespeare*.

**8. The Relations of Study with Practice.**—"Oh, Practice!" as a panacea, is yelled with a greater effort, than lazy people, its boomers, generally make. For I have abundantly observed that the great workers of the world—like St. Paul, from Jerusalem to the Eternal City, and through Asia's coral strand, round about unto Illyricum—are the only people who can knowingly say that "bodily exercise profiteth little." Besides, he was a cripple, as well as a philosopher.

Could any one think of this greatest promoter of Christian civilization "standing up" for a moment before "gentleman Jim!" And yet, by popular suffrage, which one is honored the most? In fact, it is the pugilistic scurf that cry loudest, "practice is everything!" That shout shows that "the heathen rage." But they have had their demagogues even in high ranks of literature, since the *melete to pan* of Periander, (B. C. about 565), the seventh sage of Greece, although a tyrant of uncivil service. Buxton, in preaching this doctrine of mediocrity betrays the self-contradiction, in saying: "With ordinary talent and extraordinary perseverance all things are attainable." Because the possessor of the one is never the possessor of the other. While it is a truism that "there is no excellence without labor," it is primarily and fundamentally true that there is no labor without excellence. Furthermore, ordinary talent, born or educated from nature or study, is not at all in literal reporting—notwithstanding all the Chautauquas and postgraduate courses and university extensions on the face of the earth. Let alone "six months" graduation classes!\*

(a) BUT PRACTICE IS SUBSERVIENT IN CHARACTER.—Necessarily so; for at highest tension, as in *literal* reporting, unless directed and controlled by a knowing mind, it is like a man lost in a wilderness: he travels in a circle; and although he goes farther in his eagerness and distress, he comes no nearer deliverance—he only overcomes stupendous difficulties to fall into more tragic ones.

(b) WISE PRACTICE DEPENDS ON STUDY.—Theoretical knowledge of practical details is the best index, if not indispensable, to successful activity. At least, the excellence of superior work depends mainly on how well we have studied our task. Study alone can show how best to work the golden and silvery leads of the mines of nature. Verily, "practice without both is incomplete." It

\*"Ordinary talent" finds its peculiar field of success under the practical politics of a partisan government; where, in common parlance, the biggest goose lays over the most golden eggs. Then if he be also a "chief," over those whom he holds as savages, he would fain sprawl himself across the very Ark of the Covenant. The emu case applies to him: she would not hatch her precious egg on the premises of a foreign baron (barren of sense with American dollars), to whom, on his return with the heiress, his steward reported, to wit: "So I tried to do the next best thing—in the absence of your lordship—I put the eggs under the biggest goose on the estate."

is frequently a wreck ; as a stampeded herd of Texas cattle that have not been tamed. "Nothing is more terrible than ignorance in action.—*Goethe*. Only studied experience benefits. Effort must be wisely registered for precedents. What is the use of any activity that does not measure and define results? What is the use of carrying a watch that has no hands? *Unstudied work is drudgery*; which The All Good never made man to suffer—the burdens of Mammon and the curse of Nemesis!

Study must choose the field as well as the process ; and as a shadow of forthcoming inquiry, I ask in this connection, practice on *what*? A piano, or a wheelbarrow? For experience, like a mill, grinds only what is thrown into its hopper—it may be wheat, when a crop has been studied before hand ; or, perhaps, as the fruits of stupid indifference or excessive study of the essentially unstudiable, it may be dynamite! The poet Holmes says: "A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience."

(c) STILL PRACTICE IS THE TEST OF STUDY. Judging by the "want" columns of the city dailies, whose publishers are wont to swear white their black hair, as to largest circulation, their kindred deceivers, the "three months" graduates (quite unlike that old master of art, Horace) *want very much* here below, and as long as they can get it. But brief and changeable. They give themselves away, not only as to compensation, but in stating that they "have a theoretical knowledge of stenography." To apply from our Mascot: "As if there could be any mere *theoretical* mastery of an art like shorthand—which if not reduced to practice is as worthless as a passing dream." While dreams of the night heavily discount the day-dreams of these theoreticals. For even "thoughts are but dreams till their effects be tried."—*Shakespeare*. I have already shown that the very condition precedent of study is clear-sightedness ; and I may aptly say that dormant or inapplicable theory is like a glass eye—passable for the monocular pomp of the "professor," but not in nature's adaptations to use and expression.

(d) STUDIOUS PRACTICE LIES IN MANUAL APPLICATION.—We shall clearly see in our Practice series of discussion, that "in the end we return from our studies only that which we apply."—*Goethe*. Indeed, that the

"true thought as our salvation," of Plato, consists essentially in the application of principles. Hence invention and simplicity—*first principles*—are inseparable. The more directly studies are applied to original sources the more satisfactory is their test. Then, very likely, some rejected stone becomes the keystone of the temple's arch ; although possibly "no good thing cometh out of Nazareth" until our salvation. Hence there is a large and increasing array of our most enlightened educators who hold that nothing can be effectually taught except through downright *manual labor*, (as it is in law the test of being above drawing a pension, or parasitical life). Mere technical experimentation has had to get out of the way of such men as Edison, who take the excepted status of nothing, however simple, for granted, and no proxies in test trials—affirming that "no man knows the one-thousandth part of one per cent of anything," without such personally conducted trials, over and over again. Of course, no comprehensive and exhaustive proofs can be made without corresponding labor ; and even "a cat in gloves catches no mice."—*Dr. Franklin*. The basis of reasoning is, that like causes produce like results. *Literal* reporting must have a large assortment of big causes.

'Not any one step hath Chance fashioned on the infinite stairway of Time ;  
Nor ever came good without labor, in toil or in science, or art ;  
It must be wrought out through the muscles—born out of the soul and the heart.'—*O'Malley*.

Hypothetical work won't do. As effective labor is not a picture, it does not take on perspective. The certain aim must be actually reached, or all effort may be lost. Incomplete things are soon sunk in chaos. "He that endureth to the end shall be saved."—*Jesus*. The artesian well in Atlanta, Georgia, goes to a depth of nearly 3,000 feet ; mostly through solid granite, almost impenetrable quartz, and the like all the way, including a gold deposit at 2,200 feet below. But even then the lowest depth failed to reach that wonderful upspringing gush of water—spontaneous, inexhaustable and everlasting—that was eagerly expected every moment, not only for hundreds, but for thousands of feet. Now, who knows, only a few more strokes of the keen tempered drill might have been as "the angel that went down into the pool, and troubled the water ;" which at the next instant as a

companion spirit of purity and blessing might have flown toward the heavens, with the orderly blended colors of the rainbow of promise.

The phenomenal progress of the Japanese is mainly due to the fact, that they at first, in their new era, caught on to the up-to-date car of western world development. For instance, manual training schools. These thresh out and winnow the pure grain from the worthless chaff. Even the older polytechnic institutes mostly turned out nothing but straw and dust at the tail-end of the machine. Let alone so-called classical colleges; that not only taught dead languages, but by grammatical methods languages that never lived.

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work \* \* \* He that doeth, knoweth of the doctrine."—*Jesus*. The Scriptures thrice represent that when He and His apostles hungered, they went to the fields direct, and earned their living by rubbing out the wheat from the chaff, with their naked hands!

(c) STUDY CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF PRACTICE.—That is, outright work. Nature's adaptations to use (a word including the true and the beautiful) limits everything in the universe, from planets to protoplasm. (Even the fancy about a sea-serpent is salutary. "Nothing walks with aimless feet."—*Tennyson*. Not even a "thousand-legs" worm). Use dependent on fitness is the supreme test; and it is at the bounds of absurdity to dare suppose that study, even at the height of inspiration, can ever in any way serve as a substitute for true practice. St. Paul teaches that man is to work out his own salvation—"that "salvation which is through true thought," (*Plato*); but thereto the promised inspiration of the Almighty is the working in us to will and to do. Practice itself is a sun of systems. Yea, verily, "two stars keep not their motion in one sphere," while "one star differeth from another star in glory." But study, of mere theoretical knowledge, at its best, is as a milky way twinkler, contrasted to intelligent practice, when it is like unto Jupiter, more than 1,400 times larger in bulk than the earth, or like Neptune in his circle of about nine thousand millions of miles, or like Mercury, for "speed," at over 100,000 miles an hour—or to be exact, Br. Bishop, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five and a-


half miles in every minute! (That beats an expert with his left hand writing from right to left, and *reversing* the Pitman word-signs,—or thereabouts).

Providentially, genuine study, true thought is in the spirit that giveth life (a coming topic); and so its *enthusiasm* leads inevitably to action, and the crown of success; as the reaction thereof in turn heightens and intensifies study—working both ways. In short, it is in this action and reaction of the *individual* entities of nature, study and practice when combined, a trinity in unity, that ensures proficiency in any art. As the heavenly harmony of the home—father, mother, children—and as thus the very music of the spheres.

Washington, D. C.

### Medical Terminology.

FRANCIS E. WESSELS.

N THE very interesting number of THE STENOGRAPHER for February, there was printed an excerpt from *The Medical News* regarding the advantages of shorthand to members of the medical profession, which, in turn, suggests the value and applicability of a knowledge of medical terms to every shorthand practitioner.

In these days of scientific discoveries and psychological phenomena, it behooves the stenographic aspirant or the professional reporter to familiarize himself with the technique of the sciences—to be a veritable ultraist in the acquirement of a wide terminology. Medical jurisprudence and expert medical testimony continually confront the court stenographer and the clinic, lecture hall and meetings of medical societies everywhere, as well as the requirements of the scientist,\* doctor, professor and author present instances where the medical stenographer is a desideratum, if not a necessity.

The study of medical nomenclature is as interesting as it is valuable, and the first step in the right direction is the possession of an authoritative medical dictionary. No better book than "Duane's Students' Medical Dictionary" could be recommended for this purpose; because, in addition to explaining very fully the definitions of all the words and phrases which the student is

likely to meet, and giving the Greek and Latin derivatives, pronunciation is effected by a highly desirable method of phonetic spelling, so that the reader can at once ascertain the proper sound of every technical term given. Reading medical works, such as those on anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, neurology, physiology, and some of the more important special branches of medical science, including the perusal of weekly and monthly periodicals containing clinical lectures, reports of cases, etc., etc., will be found very beneficial, while recourse to the dictionary for such extraneous words as have not already been studied should invariably be made. This process will be found to be novel and instructive. In a little while the pupil will see how readily and thoroughly he has secured a familiarity with these medical terms that at first seemed to him almost impossible. As every new word is being investigated it should be written in shorthand, thus training the hand in those deft pen-strokes which are required in rapid reporting. The characters expressive of a great majority of these medical terms will, of course, at first appear purely phonographic in construction, that is because of the student's unfamiliarity with their sounds he will naturally write these outlines phonographically rather than stenographically, but like all other words they can be reduced in form to simple abbreviations or word-signs. This latter feature contributes more largely to facility in rapid writing than almost any other factor known to modern reporting. Word-signs are invaluable; they are a great auxiliary to every young stenographer and are imperative in the practice of the skilled reporter. Therefore, by using phonography, stenography, and word-signs, and also by judiciously phrasing, a most perfect system of shorthand writing is evolved for all practical, theoretical and scientific purposes.

In writing many of these polysyllabic medical terms the invention of signs for the prefixes or suffixes will greatly aid in the process of minimizing the time required in writing the shorthand characters. A forthcoming text-book by the writer contains, in addition to many interesting subjects relating to practical shorthand writing and typewriting, a special chapter on prefixes and suffixes, and also one on medical reporting.

This important branch of our spoken language should likewise be included in the curricula of all first-class schools of stenography, as well as forming a special study in individual cases, if indeed it is the object of the instructors to help educate their students for this special branch of reporting.

### Cross-references in the Letter-file.

E. G. FOWLER.



OCASIONALLY a new hand at office work may be puzzled to decide where a given letter shall be filed. For instance—one has come to hand which is signed, "M. S. Capper," and her first thought is to file it under that name. But the letter-head is that of the Scott & Swoboda Company, of which Mr. Capper is secretary, and a letter which she has just taken down from dictation, and which is evidently a reply to the one in question, is addressed to the said Company. She takes down file-cabinet drawer Ca—Cl, and finds that Mr. Capper has some dozens of letters there, some on letter-heads of the Company and some on plain paper, and she is more than ever in doubt. "Let her ask," you say. But everybody is so busy,—it is just because everybody is so busy, and expects to be so busy for weeks to come, that she has been called in as an assistant; and she realizes that the fewer calls she makes for explanations or instructions, and the more capacity for independent action she can show, the more acceptable her work will prove. She would very much like, therefore, to settle this little point for herself.

Let me suggest that she do so by the aid of a cross-reference. Place the letter in the Company's file; then take a blank sheet, head it, "For letter of M. S. Capper, Jan. 3, 1896, see file of Scott & Swoboda Company," and file this among the Capper letters, in the place indicated by the date. (Or *vice versa*, if preferred, the reference sheet going to the Company's file).

The matter is now arranged for the time being. If the expedient meets with favor when it comes under observation, it can be brought into general use; if some other method is preferred, the change is readily made, and even in that case the stenographer will have the credit of having adopted a simple and business-like idea.



Slight variations will fit the plan to other conditions. Let us say that with his own letter, Mr. Capper has enclosed a copy of one written by Arthur Cone to Whitestone & Rolland, but which is a link in the same correspondence. She can attach this copy to the letter with which it came, and make a cross-reference to the name of the writer and another to that of the receiver. Now, if at any future time there is call to look up in the files, the history of the particular transaction involved, whoever may do the searching and by whichever handle memory may take hold of the matter, the clue is at hand.

Or, again, it may be a matter of classifying catalogues and circulars, and the amanuensis has directions to make one set for druggists, one for florists, one for plumbers, etc. But here comes up the case of a druggist who gives a department of his catalogue to seeds and bulbs—and here is a hardware merchant who devotes several pages to floral sets. Now, she cannot well split up the catalogues, and she has no duplicates; but it is entirely practicable to enter in the list of florists: "Catalogue of N. A. Iredale, p. 30, Seeds and Bulbs. See file of Druggists." And similar reference may be made to the hardware file for the floral sets advertised by the Langstaff Hardware Co.

In making up the letter-file, a heading of the sort indicated may be generalized, as: "M. S. Capper, see also file of Scott & Swoboda Co." This will do away with the necessity of a separate dated cross-reference for each letter transferred. Or, if there are no personal letters in the file, it may be well to transfer the whole set, and let the reference be simply: "M. S. Capper, see file of Scott & Swoboda Co."

It will be readily seen that this system has an additional advantage. When there comes a change, temporary or permanent, in the office force, and a new-comer is assigned to the management of the ever-growing letter-file, a good deal of search and inquiry is saved—much more than enough to offset the time and labor spent in the first place on the cross-references. And of course, these need not always be made at the time the letters are distributed; a hasty memorandum may be jotted down, and the headings printed at convenience.

### Civil Service Examinations for Court Reporters.

**M**R. KENDRICK C. HILL has written an open letter through the *Brooklyn Eagle*, to the Civil Service Board of Brooklyn, calling attention to the protests made against the character of the recent examinations of applicants for positions as court stenographers. Mr. Hill says the aim of the New York State Stenographers' Association is to protect the profession and advance the standard of competency and reliability. The *Eagle* contains an editorial upon the subject, saying:

"Stenography is an art, proficiency in which is extremely rare, although there are thousands of alleged stenographers in New York and Brooklyn who think themselves equal to almost any demand that may be made upon them. As a matter of fact the vast majority are no more stenographers, in the full meaning of the term, than they are lawyers or doctors or astronomers. They may be able to take dictation with the privilege of calling a halt when the rate of delivery becomes too rapid, but that is entirely different from taking testimony in court or reporting a speech under conditions permitting of no interruption. No amount of practice will suffice to make a first-class stenographer unless physical and mental conditions are favorable and this is as true of shorthand as it is of piano playing. There may be a few experts in Brooklyn, men who can follow the most rapid speakers, but they are very few, indeed, and it is not fair that they should be classed with the vast army of those who can no more approximate a high standard of proficiency than they can catch a streak of lightning. Generally speaking, the stenographers in our higher courts, men like John B. Carey, Timothy Bigelow and Colonel Edward B. Dickinson, represent the best standards in the art and the salaries they receive, while proportionate to their experience and skill, are by no means too large. Their positions are of great responsibility, for on the correct reporting of testimony, liberty, property and human life itself are often dependent. That persons aspiring to similar positions should be required to furnish evidence of competency on a test commensurate with the duties involved is certainly only reasonable. The ability to write not sixty, but one hundred and sixty words a minute would be a test sufficiently exacting. Less than that ought not to count."

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We are pleased to note the reappointment of Mr. Joseph Larabee, as stenographer, in the Common Pleas court, of Kansas City, Mo.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

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Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.<sup>1</sup>

#### MOTIONS.<sup>2</sup>

HAVING considered at length the subject of objections, it is proper to next treat that of motions, as they occur in the progress of a trial, or judicial proceeding, from the time of the calling of the case for trial to its close, or the submission thereof for decision, to either a court, judge, jury, referee or other judicial officer or body.

#### MOTIONS PECULIAR TO CRIMINAL CASES.

Several classes of motions arise in the trial of criminal cases which belong so distinctively to that branch of jurisprudence, that it will be best to review them separately from those which occur in civil cases.

Criminal actions are prosecuted by indictment.<sup>3</sup> One or more persons may be charged by the same indictment with crime. The mode, or manner, of the commission of a crime, may be alleged<sup>4</sup> in the indictment in more than one count.<sup>5</sup> It is necessary that the indictment should be sufficiently explicit in charging the name of the person by whom, the time when, the place where, the manner of and the circumstances attending the commission of the crime for which conviction is sought. If the indictment be de-

fective, the defendant is not obliged to submit to the ordeal of trial. It is, therefore, the duty of his attorney to bring defects therein to the attention of the court. This is done by motion.

The first motion, usually on the trial of a criminal case is by the district attorney, who moves the case for trial. This is formal notice, in open court, to the defendant that the case will be brought on for trial. It is not absolutely necessary that the stenographer should make an entry in his notes of this. My invariable custom, however, is to do so, and in this language: "The district attorney moved the case for trial." At this stage motions may be expected from the defendant's attorney.

If two or more persons are indicted together, one or both of them may desire to be tried separately. Hence, in that event, there may be a

#### MOTION FOR A SEPARATE TRIAL,

on behalf of either, or both, of the defendants. It is the custom to grant such an application, and, as I understand, it is a matter of right and not of discretion with the trial court. An entry in the minutes to this effect will be sufficient: "The defendant, John Higgins, moved that he be tried separately, which motion was granted by the court."

Separate trials having been permitted, the district attorney decides which of the indicted persons shall be tried first, and accordingly moves the trial of the indictment against that one.

That having been done, suppose his attorney has determined that the indictment against his client is defective, because, for instance, it does not sufficiently charge the commission of a crime; or that, even if it does, the court in which the proceedings are pending,

<sup>1</sup> Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

<sup>2</sup> See page 171 of December, 1895, STENOGRAPHER for definition of this term and general suggestions relative thereto.

<sup>3</sup> Indictment.—The written accusation against a person setting forth the character and commission of the crime charged.

<sup>4</sup> Alleged.—Stating, setting forth, describing. The word "allege" and its derivatives—alleged, alleging, allegation, etc., are almost invariably used in this sense when referring to the contents of such legal papers as complaints, answers, petitions, affidavits, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Count.—A formal statement in an indictment which sets forth the commission of a crime.

is without jurisdiction to try the crime attempted to be charged in the indictment. The attorney for the defendant, therefore

MOVES TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENT, and for the discharge of the defendant, on those grounds. This may be entered in the monites in substantially this form: "Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the indictment, and for the discharge of the defendant, upon the following grounds:

I.—That the indictment does not charge any crime against the defendant; and

II.—That this court is without jurisdiction to try the crime which is attempted to be charged in the indictment against this defendant."

If the motion is denied, it may be noted as follows: "Motion denied." If, however, it be granted, this entry may suffice: "Motion granted and the defendant discharged."

The motion being denied, the case will proceed. The defendant's attorney, if the crime be charged in the indictment in more than one count, may request the prosecuting attorney to elect upon which count of the indictment he will try the defendant, refusing to do which, the defendant's attorney will, undoubtedly,

MOVE THAT THE PROSECUTION ELECT upon which count of the indictment the defendant shall be tried. The prosecuting attorney may without a ruling by the court voluntarily elect. If, however, he refuses, and the court rules that he must so elect, and he thereupon does so, the stenographer may make up the record in this form:

"The defendant's counsel requested the prosecution to elect upon which count of the indictment it would try the defendant.

"The prosecution refused to so elect.

"Defendant's counsel then moved that the prosecution be required to elect upon which count of the indictment it would try the defendant.

"The court ruled that the prosecution should so elect.

"The prosecution thereupon elected to try the defendant upon the first count in the indictment charging him with arson in the first degree."

The defendant's counsel, to save his rights, would then probably renew his motion to dismiss the indictment and for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that the

count of the indictment upon which the prosecution had elected to try the defendant did not charge a crime against him.

In some jurisdictions, it is customary for certain proceedings, upon the trial of criminal cases, to be conducted in the absence of the jury; and, for that purpose, they (the jury) are permitted to retire during the progress thereof. In this State, such an occurrence is unusual. I remember of having witnessed it but once during the trial of a criminal case. When it happens it is usually upon the offer of testimony to which objection is made and upon which discussion is had. The theory upon which it proceeds is that, if the court decides to exclude the proposed testimony, the statement of its character and the argument upon the question of its admissibility, if had in the presence of the jury, may influence them, even though they should be instructed by the court to disregard it. It has always seemed to me a wise precautionary measure to exclude the jurors from such proceedings in criminal cases. The minutes of this part of the case might be prepared in this manner:

"The prosecution proposed to prove acts performed and declarations made by the defendant two years anterior to the time of the alleged commission of the crime charged against him and was proceeding to a statement of the character thereof when the defendant's attorney objected to the proposed testimony, on the ground that the same was improper and incompetent because relating to a time too remote from the time when the crime charged in the indictment is alleged to have occurred, and requested that the jury might be excluded from the proceedings during the discussion of the question now before the court."

"To this the prosecution objected, on the ground that the court had no power or right to so exclude the jury."

"The court ruled that it possessed the power and right to so exclude the jury, and thereupon directed that the jury be excluded from the proceedings during the discussion of the question now before the court."

"The jury retired from the court room and the proceedings continued in their absence, as follows": (Here insert what then occurred).

## THE STENOGRAPHER

"The jury returned to the court room, whereupon the following proceedings were had:" (Here insert what then occurred).

The motions which are made in criminal cases during the taking of testimony, such as motions to strike out answers of witnesses, and those of a kindred character, are the same as upon the trial of civil cases, and inasmuch as these will be comprehensively treated under the subject of motions on civil trials, it is deemed unwise to now "lumber up the record" with their consideration.

The motions made in criminal cases at the close of the testimony of the prosecution, and also upon the close of the testimony on both sides, differ, somewhat, from those in civil cases, and it becomes necessary to notice them.

The stenographer may expect at the close of the prosecution's testimony a motion somewhat like the following:

"Defendant moves that the indictment against him be dismissed, and that he be acquitted of the crime charged against him, upon the same grounds stated in the motion made at the commencement of this trial, and also upon the following additional grounds:

I.—That there is no evidence in this case showing, or tending to show, the commission by the defendant of the crime charged against him in the indictment, or of the commission of any crime.

II.—That there is no evidence in this case of the commission of any crime by any one.

III.—That there is no evidence in this case that the crime charged in the indictment was committed within the county of Fulton, or within five hundred yards of the boundary line thereof."

The testimony being closed on both sides, this motion may be made:

"The defendant renews the motion made at the close of the testimony of the prosecution for a dismissal of the indictment and for his discharge, upon the same grounds therein set forth, and also upon the grounds that it now clearly appears, from the whole testimony in the case, that the defendant is not guilty of the crime charged against him in the indictment."

This motion being denied, the defendant may make still another motion, viz:

"The defendant moves that the court direct the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, and for the acquittal of the defendant, upon all the grounds heretofore stated in preceding motions."

This motion being denied, the case submitted to the jury and the defendant convicted, a

### MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT

may be made by the defendant.

With this motion the trial of criminal cases usually closes, and with it the duty of the stenographer is brought to an end, except to make a correct transcript of the proceedings, if required.

[To be continued.]

\* \* \*

"THE Stenographer's Companion," a book of 76 pages, compiled by Mr. W. L. Mason, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York city, is put forth for beginners, advanced writers, solitary students and schools. It will prove of special value to writers of Isaac Pitman shorthand. It contains many practicable suggestions to students of any system, among which may be included "Directions for Practice," "Additional Hints on Writing for Speed and from Dictation," "Speeding," etc. It is a mistake, however, to attempt even reference to the broad subject of "Taking Testimony," within the space of a single page. It will be a surprise to law reporters to learn from Brother Mason that taking testimony of witnesses "is not more difficult than ordinary reporting, provided the reporter keeps his wits about him and makes use of a few devices such as are given herewith." The devices suggested are the omission of "q" and "a," the indicating of questions and answers by the "indenting" method and the "indicating" of certain answers by the novel scheme of omitting all but the initial words thereof, the omitted words being replaced by a long, straight, horizontal line. Verily, Mr. Mason, this almost equals Prof. Roentgen and the cathode ray!

\* \* \*

### Notes.

STENOGRAPHER Harvey Husted, of White Plains, N. Y., has been appointed special term stenographer to Supreme Court Justice Dykman, at a salary of \$2,000. Mr. Husted was formerly official stenographer of the Westchester county court.

Miss Margaret Richardson, stenographer at Norristown, Pa., recently rendered a bill of \$88.62, for taking testimony at six hearings and making three transcripts of 175 pages each. The bill was audited at \$50.00, to which the lady properly objected. Assuming each transcript to contain 350 folios the fees therefor, at the usual rates of ten cents for first, five cents for second, and three cents for the third, would amount to \$63.00, leaving but \$25.62 for attendance, or at the rate of \$4.27 per hearing. No claim being made of imperfect work, it should be paid for at legal rates, which would exceed the the amount charged by Miss Richardson.

"MRS. Upham, the Senate stenographer, who has been drawing the pay of a page, was, by resolution, placed on the compensation given porters. Mrs. Upham has proven herself to be skillful and thoroughly competent."—*Columbus (O.) Dispatch*.

Miss Mary J. Woodward, of Schenectady, N. Y., who has just completed a course in shorthand and typewriting with W. F. Fitzgerald, of that place, the stenographer, has accepted a position with T. A. Vrooman's Sons, of the same city.

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1895 Mr. William R. Lansing, the well-known law stenographer, of Rochester, N. Y., because of disagreement with the district attorney regarding transcript fees, was compelled to resign his position of official stenographer to the grand jury of that county. The bill was for \$44.50, and Mr. Lansing claimed that the district attorney had previously construed the statute favorably to his claim. To procure an investigation of the subject, Mr. Lansing presented the claim to the board of supervisors of his county, and it was referred to a committee of that body. I am glad to learn that, although the claim has been disallowed, yet the result is to entirely exonerate Mr. Lansing from the accusation made against him, as appears from this part of the report of the committee: "Every member of your committee fully believe that Mr. Lansing acted in good faith and under a possible construction of the law regulating grand jury stenographers, but we are unable to place that construction upon the statute."

H. W. THORNE.

## Stenographers to Organize.

The stenographers of this city will be interested in a movement which has been started in St. Louis for an International Association of Stenographers, and which is meeting with great success. It is claimed that the necessity for co-operation among the writers of the mystic symbols has long been apparent, and it has only been since the above society was organized that

anything has been done towards accomplishing it.

Charles N. Weltin, a St. Louis stenographer, suggested sometime since, that the formation of a stenographic society to embrace all the larger cities of the United States and of other countries could be formed with such mutual benefits and social features that would make it a success from the start. Several magazines published in the interest of stenography were written to and the matter was given publicity in the stenographic world.

The enterprise is as yet in its infancy, but the plans mapped out are somewhat ambitious. It is designed to admit to equal membership men and women stenographers, whether employed in offices or having establishments of their own. The matter is being discussed in Syracuse, and it is thought that a branch will be established in this city.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1896.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Mr. Hemperley.

Will you kindly give attention to the above, which has been cut from the columns of *The Syracuse Post*, issue of Saturday morning, January 25, 1896? *Who* is this man Weltin who steals thunder from J. Gale Needham and poses as the advance agent of progression in the shorthand ranks? *Which* are the magazines "published in the interests of stenography" to the columns of which Mr. Weltin gained access? I thought I was a careful and thorough reader of nearly all shorthand periodicals, but do not recollect having perused anything concerning this subject therein, with the possible exception of a stray item, published some months ago in one of the prominent magazines (do not now remember which one), to the effect that some Western stenographer was endeavoring to organize an association, to be based on protective lines. It is unknown to me from whom the *Syracuse Post* gained its information, and the whole affair strikes me as being decidedly "fishy."

If Mr. Weltin is a sincere, honorable man, I earnestly hope he will succeed, and would gladly do anything I could to aid him; but, if he is playing some "confidence game" (as would seem only too probable, from the general air of mystery that seems to surround the case), the sooner he is exposed in the columns of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and in all other honest shorthand periodicals, the better for the fraternity at large.

The idea that Weltin can succeed where Needham failed smacks quite strongly of absurdity. Needham had the earnest backing of many powerful elements, while Weltin appears to be working "by his lonesome," to a considerable extent.

CHAS. H. WHITE.



We shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind of educational preparation* is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

\* \* \*

### Why Is It?

WHY is it that almost every beginner in typewriting thinks that the one thing he *must do*, as soon as he has seen enough of a typewriter to enable him barely to tell it from a patent dishwasher, is to write a letter to some of his relatives or friends? A teacher may be ever so explicit in his explanation of the mechanism and working of the machine, enjoining the pupil carefully and exactly to observe certain rules which prescribe the best course to follow, in order to bring about the best results, and advise against practices which will defer speed and accuracy, and yet, as soon as his back is turned, the same pupil will, in all probability, proceed at once to sort out his letters, one by one, and write a letter (?) to some dear friend. He has only the nucleus of the knowledge of the art of typewriting, yet he is sanguine that he can write a page upon a typewriter, of which both his friends and himself will be proud.

I ask, why is it? It is not so in other studies. The student in taking up mathematics does not think himself capable of demonstrating the most perplexing and difficult theorems in the very outset; neither does the student in chemistry undertake any of the more complex experiments in the beginning. The novice in music, telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping and all such studies, seems to realize that his progress must come by slow degrees, but it seems that excel-

lence, almost, in typewriting is expected by a single and first effort. I have observed in my experience in teaching, that what I have said along this line is painfully true; for it certainly is a hindrance to a pupil to work on difficult matter in the inception of his typewriting knowledge. Too little attention is given to typewriting by both pupils and teachers, generally. I suppose it is because it at first *appears* so simple and easy; after a trial, however, it proves itself quite the reverse. It is an established fact that more graduates from business colleges are deficient in typewriting at the end of a six month's course, than are deficient in shorthand or bookkeeping. The fault rests with the teacher as much as with anyone else.

In my opinion, the teacher should require each pupil taking up typewriting to purchase a text-book (the Practical Text-book Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, publishes the best one I have had the privilege of examining—best for its simplicity and careful gradation) and make daily use of it. The pupil's work should be carefully corrected each day, and suggestions made where improvement is needed; he should be taught the mechanism of the machine, the manner of cleaning, oiling, etc., and should be required to put this knowledge into practical use by keeping his machine in repair; he should, first of all, commit the keyboard thoroughly to memory by the use of short, simple words, and at the same time *observe most strictly the fingering* given in the text; he should not be allowed to practice on long words, difficult sentences and letters, in the beginning; he should work just as diligently to prepare his lesson on the writer, as he would in preparing any other lesson. His time should be spent in practicing, not wasted, as I claim it would be, in attempting to write letters before he

is capable. Such practice gives the pupil the wrong fingering, and is indeed a very wasteful habit, as it wastes both time and energy. In fact, the gist of this short article is to suggest *simple* work for beginners, and to allow nothing else. I have now given my views, observations, and the remedy I employ, and I should like to read in this magazine the opinions of other teachers regarding this matter. I am anxious to use the best forms and methods in my teaching, and a communication of ideas will bring about good results, I am sure. No one person knows it all.

D. F. WRIGHT.

\* \* \*

## Methods Outstrip Text-books.

Two thoughts recently expressed in this magazine and emanating from Mr. Torrey, have interested me greatly; the first is, in substance, that a good method of teaching will assert itself in spite of, and be, in a measure, independent of any text book, and the second is that "under the stress of necessity," clever methods of teaching have been developed, etc. This last is the first admission I have seen made by a Pitman teacher that the necessity of competing with inferior but more quickly taught systems, is the cause of the movement on the part of many teachers to break loose from the routine of the text-books, and to teach in some radically new and more effective manner.

Loyalty to the Pitman system as a whole leads me (from my own experience with an improved method) to assure teachers that if they only set their wits at work there is no need to be anxious as to the final outcome of honest competition with the advocates of other systems. Although my own method was not developed under stress of any kind, but came to me almost intuitively, it has proved to be a rapid way of teaching the Pitman. The method has already outgrown the book which was made expressly for it, and the latter is regarded simply as a base of supplies to be drawn on as required. I believe the method might be used to a great extent with any text-book, but a perverse arrangement would of course be a great hindrance to complete success. Other good methods may be thought out, but they are not likely to be in touch with old manuals, neither do I think they will come by way of the blackboard.

Reporters in convention have recently denounced the three months' school—something that does not exist—as fraudulent. Here it is well to keep in mind the important distinction between three square miles and three miles square. If reporters still entertain the belief that *quick fingered, educated workers* cannot become competent amanuenses in the time named, they are very much mistaken; if, on the other hand, any school in existence holds out that hope to *average pupils*—and that alone would justify the title of "a three months' school"—I am confident the claim is utterly false and misleading; for, in order to accomplish it, learners would have to give not less than one-half of their time to be able to turn out rapid and clean transcripts, leaving just thirty or thirty-six days for the acquisition of shorthand. I do not forget to make allowance in all cases for considerable work done at home. Honest teachers! is not this a fair statement of the case, and is not the claim preposterous?

I dislike the so-called three months' school for another reason. Pupils who distinguish themselves by learning with exceptional rapidity should not be content to take and hold a position by the skin of their teeth, after the manner of the mixed multitude, unless compelled by force of circumstances to do so; those are just the ones who should be encouraged and persuaded to take an advanced course, and they will generally do so voluntarily if a favorable opportunity be given to them.

Again, on general principles, it is well for all pupils who fancy they know it all to make assurance doubly sure by taking one more month, at least; even pupils who had made a good record while here have told me afterwards that they were sorry they did not have sense enough to stay a while longer. The superb Pitman system, too—a life-long acquisition to be proud of—is well worthy of a little extra time and effort; I tell my pupils so with a clear conscience for, in the words of an old author, "I speak not without book" having spent much time in searching out the true inwardness of systems that would do good enough work, perhaps, but whose poverty of expression and barrenness of invention left an aching void in my expectations that few systems besides the Pitman could fill.

JOHN WATSON.

## THE STENOGRAPHER

REFERRING to the article in THE STENOGRAPHER, from C. C. Dexter, asking how to lift discouraged pupils out of the slough, I can only say that when one of my pupils show any signs of discouragement, I simply hold them up. I think myself it is very, very hard to teach shorthand and also hold the pupil up that gets discouraged. Have you noticed that the discouraged ones are those who you find, after a little study of them, are not familiar with the great variety of words that are used in business?

I have my pupils come in to me for their lessons and I say to them, "Do you feel sure of your lesson to-day?" Some of them answer me in this way: "Oh dear, I don't know whether I know it or not. It seems to me I shall never be able to read or write shorthand." I tell them that they will in time, and try to encourage them all I can, and finally they drop that idea, and in a little while find themselves advancing.

My pupils say to me quite often: "How do you have so much patience with us?" I tell them if I did not love my work, I probably would not have as much patience as I do. Then I have other pupils say to me that if I had not had the patience that I did with them they never would have succeeded in their work. Then I have others ask me why I don't get out of patience with them, and then perhaps they would remember some of the points I am constantly reminding them of. Then, again, I have pupils who have no difficulty whatever with their work. They learn the principles of shorthand and then I start in with dictation, and it seems as easy as writing their alphabet. I tell some of them often that it is really a pleasure for me to dictate to them; they write so easily.

All, I find, grasp this work differently. Some it seems as though they never would see through the fog, while others have not the slightest difficulty. I really cannot account for this myself, and sometimes it seems very tiresome, but when I see the fruits of my hard work, it repays me ever time.

I teach, I find, in a different way from most of teachers, by taking each pupil separately. When I commence dictation with them I have them sit directly in front of me and watch every outline carefully that they make, and correct every wrong stroke, and in that way they write very accurate shorthand. My pupils can read my work, and I can read theirs, easily. I don't know as I have given Mr. Dexter much advice, but this is my experience.

Yours truly,  
EMMA D. CASWELL.

BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,  
CINCINNATI, March 4, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: Herewith find enclosed P. O. Money Order for \$—, in payment of subscriptions as per list enclosed. This makes one hundred subscribers that I have secured for THE STENOGRAPHER, from among my pupils. There is quite a consolation to me in the thought that, whatever my pupils may have lost on account of any shortcomings on my part as a teacher, has been fully atoned for by my inducing them to subscribe for such an excellent and helpful magazine as yours.

I also send you, under separate cover, shorthand notes of three of my advanced pupils. I trust you will find them suitable for publication. Both Mr. Miller and Miss Howe have passed the final examination and secured positions since preparing these notes. I wish, Mr. Hemperley, you could send us some bright young people to study shorthand, young men especially, as we cannot graduate them fast enough to fill the positions which are offered to us. To those unacquainted with the facts, this may sound "fishy," but it is true, nevertheless, that we have more positions at our command than we can fill. This week we have had two positions for stenographers, but none of our pupils were ready to accept them. This is not an exceptional experience with us, but it happens frequently, at all seasons of the year. We have tried to get stenographers from the outside and graduates of other schools to take these places, but have not succeeded in finding any one out of employment competent enough to pass our graduation examination as required of our pupils, so that we could recommend them. As soon as I find time to prepare it, I may send you something in reference to this examination for the Teachers' department.

Just received the March STENOGRAPHER, and am highly pleased with it. It is chock-full of interesting and helpful matter for the pupil as well as the practitioner. Especially are our pupils pleased with your articles and talks. I also appreciate very much what Mr. Thorne gives us every month in his department. In fact, it is all good, and I read everything between the two covers with much interest, including the advertisements. In concluding, allow me to utter an emphatic AMEN to what you say in regard to "Fond Fancies of Phonographic Fools." Come again. Very truly yours,

D. D. MUELLER.





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38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

## Office Uniforms.

FOR several years past we have had the question presented to us in a variety of ways by different people, as to whether or not the young lady stenographers in the office should wear a uniform.

It appears to be a question capable of a variety of answers from a variety of considerations. The trouble seems to be that there are some of the girls who are good-looking, and who know it only too well, who manage to get a lot of money to spend upon their clothes and they make such a brilliant display that the plainer girls find themselves completely out-shone and entirely discouraged, while the young men clerks in the office are more or less dazzled and unfitted for business, by reason of the extraordinary brilliancy of the attire of the young lady in the office with plenty of pocket money.

A glance down the avenues of our larger dry goods stores will show that all the young ladies wear a neat, plain and unostentatious uniform. They have to do it. It is the law of the place. Why should not the young lady stenographers do the same? Something neat, plain and inexpensive. Then, there need not be any more heart-burnings because one dresses more extravagantly than another. They will all look alike, as far as raiment is concerned, and the only difference will be that which is the legitimate result of a difference in their ability to do good work.

\* \* \*

## What's in a Name?

UNDER the heading of "Women's Gossip," in the Buffalo *Evening Times*, for Wednesday, March 11, we notice a long criticism of our use of the term, "The Ideal Lady Typewriter." In the first paragraph occurs this sentence: "Since this branch of office work sprang into popularity, the employers have attempted to find a fitting name to bestow upon he or she who writes his letters and papers." The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER has nothing to bestow upon "he or she" who wrote the criticism, except to advise "he or she" to study the elementary rules of English grammar for a time, after which, if "he or she" will submit to us a better word to use than "typewriter," in the above connection, we will bestow upon him or her our sincerest benediction.

The writer of the article refers to a bright woman stenographer who recently addressed her employer as follows: "Why will you persist in dubbing us 'typewriters?' My machine there is a typewriter—it is made of wood and steel, glass and ivory, some aluminum, and many other things. We who operate the machine, are of flesh and blood, and were made from the rib of man." The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER confesses

that it does create a great deal of confusion and no little embarrassment, at times, to confound the machine with the genius who presides over it, and it does not seem desirable always to call the latter a typewriter operator. "Stenographer" does not meet all the requirements, because there are both men and women stenographers who do not write on the machine. We give it up in despair. But there is one thing which we certainly cannot subscribe to, and that is the horrible charnel-house idea that the bright girls who operate these machines, were ever made out of anything like the rib of a man. Wood and steel, glass and ivory, silk and whalebone, if you will, but old bones—*never!*

\* \* \*

#### Our New Departments.

OUR Teachers' and Students' departments appear to have "caught on."

The interest awakened is exceedingly encouraging to us, and we feel that we are in a fair way to help our friends who are doing such good and faithful work throughout the country. It is one of the greatest pleasures of our life to know that we have done something to smooth the path over which our young aspirants to competency and position are striving to make their way.

\* \* \*

For every hundred subscribers on our subscription list to-day, we expect to have a thousand within the next five years. Look at what we are giving you. It does not matter if the particular system of shorthand which you write is not represented in our columns. We are benefiting you in very many ways. You are being stimulated to do better work and assisted to the possession of greater capacity in every direction, by the perusal of THE STENOGRAPHER, so that you cannot afford to drop it, even though it should cost you \$2.00 a year, instead of one.

#### Doctors Sometimes Differ.

OUR readers will see that such eminent practitioners as the editor of our law department, Mr. Thorne, and the world renowned Congressional reporter, David Wolfe Brown, give slightly different advice to the would-be law reporter, struggling for success. And yet, we think, if what has been written so far in the matter is carefully examined, it will be seen that both gentlemen give good advice and, in spirit, are not very materially apart. In the practice of shorthand, as of medicine, all the doctors do not write exactly the same prescription for what appears to be a touch of the same disease.

\* \* \*

#### Avoid the Ragged Edge.

MR. CHARLESS. WEST, of Omaha, Neb., sends us the first page of "The Social World" written upon the Remington No. 6, which consists of three columns of an article entitled, "Victoria's Lovers." But the specially interesting feature of it is that the right hand margin of each column is as perfectly aligned as the left hand column. Of course, it is accomplished by adjusted spacing, which had to be figured out before the line was written. It shows, however, that with a little forethought and care the operator upon a writing machine can avoid the ragged edge which is so often shown in careless work.

\* \* \*

MR. E. N. MINER, editor of *The Phonographic World*, calls attention to the reduction in price of his magazine to fifty cents a year. He also says:

"We have at this time (February, 1896), upwards of 600 typewriters of every known make in stock." On the editorial page of the February number, Mr. Miner says: "Some people are now intent on passing through the same unprofitable experience in the opening of second-hand typewriter exchanges, that some other people have

already passed through, to their sorrow, in the attempted publication of shorthand periodicals. Our advice is, as it always has been expressed in these columns—don't, and you will be time and money in. It looks easy—until you try it."

THE STENOGRAPHER has not been reduced to fifty cents a year, neither does it depend upon selling second-hand typewriters, or shorthand text-books or advertising a shorthand school of its own, in order to make it pay. It pays because it gives the members of the profession a full, frank and free presentation of everything which is of service to them in their profession. All shorthand systems can have a good word spoken for them if there is anything good to be said; all typewriting machines may be represented in its columns by paying for their advertisements; all shorthand schools which possess merit and which are not known to be frauds, may make their claims known upon an equal and equitable basis. No, we have not reduced our price to fifty cents a year, nor have we cheapened the quality of our paper nor the excellence of our press-work.

\* \* \*

We find a growing interest in "The Ideal Lady Typewriter." Remember that a prize of \$10.00 awaits the subscriber who shall present the best essay upon the subject, not to exceed 350 words in length, to be received before the first of July next.

\* \* \*

TEACHERS OF SHORTHAND SCHOOLS: Please do not overlook the fact that Professor Mueller, of Cincinnati, O., has sent in one hundred subscribers to THE STENOGRAPHER, from the celebrated Bartlett College of that city, and that he appears to think he has thereby made any possible amends which may have been needed through possible weakness in his own instruction. We assure our modest friend, Mueller, that THE STENOGRAPHER appre-

ciates the compliment thus paid to it, but we sincerely believe that it is not defects of instruction which THE STENOGRAPHER supplements so much as it furnishes enthusiasm and stimulates effort to take advantage of good instruction.

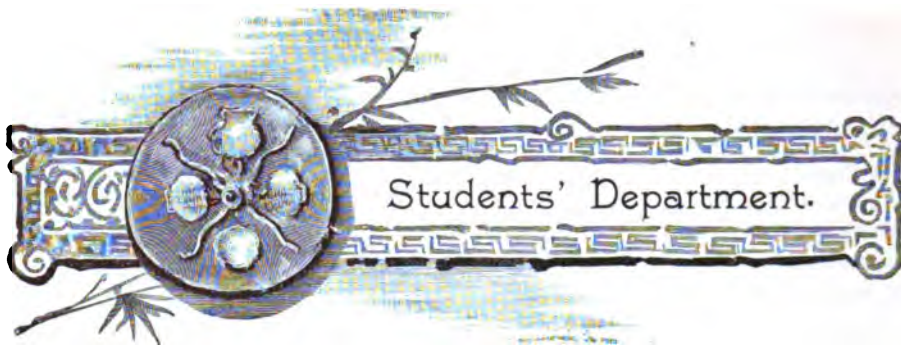
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A SUBSCRIBER TO THE STENOGRAPHER writes that he desires to subscribe for one or two additional good shorthand magazines and asks us to recommend such to him. This is a delicate piece of work. We have, however, taken the liberty of saying that we always look with interest to the arrival, upon our exchange table, of *The Student's Journal* (Graham); *Munson's Phonographic News and Teacher*; *The Phonographic Magazine* (Benn Pitman), and *The Phonetic Journal* (Isaac Pitman). "There are others," but these probably represent the best in their lines.

## Law Stenographers Examinations.

MR. CHAS. E. WOODBRIDGE, secretary of the Board of Examiners for positions in the courts in the city of Brooklyn, in reply to the communication in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, by Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, says, that there has been but one court stenographer examined since last November, and that the standard of speed used was 150 words per minute and a thorough test made as to his ability to fill the actual requirements of the position. Mr. Woodbridge adds that under the new constitution a competitive examination may be added, if desired by the appointing officer, with the right of selection from the three graded highest. If the attention of the judges were called to this provision, it is more than probable, upon the united request of the bar for this form of competitive examination, the judges would readily acquiesce.

MR. R. C. ADAMS, Kansas City, Mo., suggests that the exchange of *Chay* and *Jay* consonant strokes with *Te* and *De*, and the exchange of stroke *S* with stroke *Ish*, would add to legibility. Have our readers anything to say about it?



### How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories during business hours.

If you have a place of business, be there when wanted.

"Never fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity, liberality and promptness.

Never buy an article you do not need, simply because it is cheap and the man who sells it takes it out in trade.

Strive to avoid hard words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford simply because it is respectful.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuable than gold, high place or fashionable attire.

The busier you are the less deviltry you will be apt to get into; the sweeter will be your sleep; the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

Young men, reflect on this and if there be a flaw in the argument, let me know.

A. DELFENDAHL.

KENNEDY, OHIO, March 9, 1896.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,

MY DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find money order for \$1.00, for which please renew my subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, commencing with the April number. This money order represents part of my first week's salary, which was earned by the use of the "mystic art."

Though I am inexperienced, I have examined several shorthand magazines, and have read some of them carefully, but I can truthfully say that THE STENOGRAPHER beats them all. I enjoy all the departments in THE STENOGRAPHER, especially the Teacher's department. Your paper is certainly growing steadily, because when I first saw it there was no Benn Pitman department; no Teacher's department, and no Student's department, all of which have since been added to the list of interesting ones it contained before.

I would like to see more of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill in the columns of your paper, for he certainly writes about interesting as well as helpful subjects. His "Acquirements of Amanuenses" was the best article I have ever read of its kind.

I hope that you shall be spared long to publish your esteemed paper, which is so instructive and helpful to one trying to rise in the world of business.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK W. MILLER.

JUSTICE BEEKAN, of the Supreme Court of New York, has decided that only the *first* typewritten copies of papers will be received by the court, or certified as copies by the court clerks.

MR. CHARLES H. MCGURRIN, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is reported as having recently taken legal testimony in the United States Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., directly upon the typewriter.

### Students' Shorthand Department.

**Notes by A. Delfendahl.**

**Notes by Strausser S. Ellis.**

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[By this, we mean the individual who takes dictation and transcribes the same upon the typewriting machine. We will give a cash prize of \$10.00 to the subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER who shall send in, before July first, next, the best essay upon "The Ideal Lady Typewriter," not to cover more than 350 words. Editor.]

She has no need for Spanish,  
Hebrew, German, French or Danish;  
Nor to know a flageolet from a parallelogram:  
But shorthand she should master,—  
Writing fast, and writing faster,  
Till with undiluted glory she can pass a stiff  
exam.

Then upon the gay typewriter  
She should be a fearless fighter  
Knocking out the business letters in a scientific  
way:

From the shoulder, every muscle  
Should engage in eager tussle,  
And good work must fall before her every day.

In her mind no silly notion  
Should admit or cause "lost motion,"  
But every blow she gives must score a point:  
She can't afford to dally  
Over subjects "shilly-shally,"  
For that would put her thinker out of joint.

She would better be quite homely,  
Than so dainty and so comely  
As to turn the heads of all the men around:  
Rather let her be pedantic,  
Than be Bertha-Clay-romantic—  
As the latter style is much too often found.

The least important error  
Should make her blush with terror—  
So that for the strictest accuracy she'd strive;  
And her aim to gather honey,  
Of more value than her money,  
Soon would make of her the hummer of the hive.

She should be almost perfection,  
As from "natural selection";  
And her song should be "Equality for all!"  
For with men she is competing,  
And must never stoop to cheating,  
By working for a salary too small.

If the men will stop their "cussing,"  
And the women cease their fussing,  
And upon the plane of justice all unite,  
The present sad condition  
Will go promptly to perdition,  
And our prospects for the future will be bright.

—CHARLES H. WHITE.

I am not a writer, in any sense of the word (except a typewriter), but I will say a word on this subject in answer to your request in the February number, and I understand you to mean by "lady typewriter," the operator in her combined capacity of typewriter and stenographer—the amanuensis.

The young lady who comes to her office promptly on time each day, taking rapidly and correctly the matter dictated to her and transcribing it accurately and neatly may be called, in every sense of the word, a *good* stenographer; but if these are her sole recommendations, can she be called an *ideal* one? In my opinion the ideal typewriter is the one who combines with these very necessary qualifications the rarer ones of a distinct individuality and a charming personality. Too often the amanuensis is merely a machine, going through a routine of work—neatly and correctly but still mechanically.

My ideal typewriter is the one who brings into the office with her the womanly element of home-life which transforms it into a pleasant, home-like place, and makes her indispensable to the little world which surrounds her. I have one such in mind, a lady of ordinary education and stenographic ability, who has been in her present and only position for five years. She does her work well, but above all she knows how to throw out helpful suggestions at the right time; when to speak the word which is like "an apple of gold in a picture of silver" and when to be silent; how to relieve those about her at leisure moments of little matters such as personal letters, etc.; how to be obliging and helpful, outside of the regular routine of work, and fills the entire place with the sunshine of her presence. Of this one I heard her employer say, "she is a girl with whom it is a delight to be thrown into daily association," and when to this tribute can be added the ability to do office work promptly and well, I think such a one might safely be called "an ideal lady typewriter."

E. E. H.

\* \* \*

My "Ideal Typewriter" is the young woman who makes "SUCCESS" her watchword. Respectfully,

ETTA McLAIN.

I have found my ideal lady typewriter, in my mind, who will serve as my model. She is plainly and neatly dressed—her motto evidently being, “no frills or furbelows in business.”

Her machine is neatly kept. Every morning she takes a piece of kid—an old kid glove—and rubs the dust from her machine and from between the keys, the kid giving the machine a good polish and a fresh and new appearance. The type is kept free from dirt, cleaning when necessary. She is master of her machine, just as a pianist is master of the piano. Her fingers are limber and she plays the keys with an air of abandon, of accuracy and pleasure. She receives dictation with ease and accuracy and her work is even and perfectly punctuated, with evenness both at left and at right of the sheet. She writes with evenness of touch, but not at a high rate of speed—perhaps sixty words a minute—and does it with ease and without rattling or banging the machine, showing concentration of the mind and harmony with her surroundings. She does not have the appearance of working hard, but the work seems to be a pleasure, and after her labors are over for the day she shuts her office door and, without a tired look, goes out into the world to share its pleasures with her friends, with the perfect abandon of youth.

She is a model of politeness, and her first thought is of business, and to rise to perfection. All the witticisms of the world thrown at “the pretty girl typewriter,” she is entirely above.

She stands with the smart men and women of the world, a dignified individual, her motto being, “no sex in labor,” and she competes with individuals as an individual, and is judged by her work.

In her association with the world she endeavors to live the Christ-life, doing good as she mingles with the world, radiating the harmony of her own being, and the world at last comes to judge her as a true woman as well as an ideal typewriter, or “typewritist,” a term I like much better.

HARRIET C. HASKELL.

PROFESSOR F. M. Wiemer, of Milwaukee, Wis., renews his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER on account of *The Gabelsberger Department*, and says: “Permit me to express my unqualified appreciation of the excellent character of your journal.”

## New Books Recently Added to “The Stenographer” Library.

**THE SPEED SECRET.** A shorthand cut to rapid work in shorthand and typewriting by official reporter. Copyrighted by Excelsior Publishing Company, New York city.

**BROWN’S BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE and MANUAL OF DICTATION.** Especially designed for the use of teachers and students of stenography and typewriting. Containing a collection of selected letters, representing actual correspondence in banking, insurance, railroad and mercantile business; a chapter on punctuation, spelling and use of capital letters; together with a complete spelling list of 25,000 words. Also special exercises for dictation, carefully graded, comprising selections from choice literature, transcripts of court testimony, address to jury, judge’s charge and sentence; architect’s specifications; copies of legal papers; bankers’ weekly financial circulars; railroad lease, first mortgage, copy of bond, contracts, prospectus, notices, etc., etc. By William H. Brown (instructor in stenography, at the Y. M. C. A. Harlem Branch, New York city.). Copyrighted by Excelsior Publishing House, New York city.

**ECLECTIC SHORTHAND.** Written by principles instead of arbitrary signs for general use and verbatim reporting. By J. G. Cross, M. A., president of the Central College of Eclectic Shorthand, Chicago; author of dictionary of Eclectic Shorthand; 46th thousand; 264 pp.; Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co., 1895.

**UTILIZED PHONOGRAPHY FOR AMANUENSIS AND VERBATIM REPORTING.** A connective vowel, light-line, non-position system of the most simple, legible and rapid principles. For school and self-study. By W. H. Hamersly, Bc. S. M. D.; second edition, revised. Address the author, Allentown, Pa.

**GIVING AND GETTING CREDIT.** By Frederick B. Goddard; 16 mo., cloth, \$1.00. The Baker & Taylor Co., 5 and 7 East 16th Street, New York city, publishers. A prominent merchant says of this book: “If it gave me but a single new and reliable idea I would be satisfied. In fact, it has given me a hundred. It should be in every office and library, side by side with the laws of business.”

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

MR. ARTHUR C. BAKER, an Isaac Pitman writer, court house building, Putnam, Conn., was engaged by vice-president L. J. Wells, as stenographer, at the winter meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held in New Haven, last month.

\* \* \*

MR. ADOLPH OWLES, 126 Nassau Street, writes: "I am glad to say that I have been able to induce a friend to give up a so-called 'perfect system,' after he had used it for over two years. I had little or no difficulty to convince him of the vast superiority of the Isaac Pitman system."

\* \* \*

CAPT. MARRYAT's famous tale of sea adventure, "The Pirate," is now appearing weekly in the "Reporting Style," in the pages of *The Phonetic Journal*. Every stenographer should subscribe to this interesting periodical which contains twelve columns of shorthand, each week. It is the only weekly in existence devoted to both shorthand and typewriting. A specimen copy will be sent by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, on request.

\* \* \*

THE following practical observations, says *The Phonetic Journal*, by the editor of *Tid-Bits*, deserve the serious consideration of our schoolmasters: "Two of the most useful accomplishments for business purposes are grossly neglected in schools, namely, writing, efficiently and well, both shorthand and longhand. We recently advertised for a shorthand writer who had also a good longhand, and the performances of most of the applicants were execrable. If the shorthand was good, the longhand was scarcely decipherable, and if the long was creditable, the short was defective. Our schoolmasters do not seem to think that it is one of their many duties to so equip their scholars that they will be able to go into the world with some chance of earning their livelihood."

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

It is interesting to note that the main factor of the double satisfaction—namely, increase of receipts and diminution of expenditure in comparison with the estimate—

is the average attendance of scholars in schools. Happily, we have got 379,000 (1) in this average attendance instead of 370,000 estimated for. But this increase does not cause any increase of expenditure. On the contrary, instead of such increase, there is actually a decrease of expenditure, as compared with the estimate, entirely owing to the economical administration of the School Management Committee. (2) This bears out what I have often represented to the Board, that while nothing is so financially injurious as a failure in the average attendance, nothing is so advantageous financially as an increase of that attendance, for this causes at once an increase of receipt both in respect of ordinary grants from the Education Department (3) and as regards the special grants (4) received in compensation for fees. I now come to the budget for the current year. Taking the expenditure side, the first item is that of teachers' salaries, £1,029,500, or over a million pounds sterling, showing an increase of £32,304 over the actual figure of the preceding year. The number of teachers is almost exactly the same as it was when I made my statement this time last year, namely, 9,364, as against 9,305. This indicates economy on the part of the School Management Committee in fixing the staff of schools, inasmuch as we have fully 16,000 more scholars in average attendance. The next item to be noticed is that of £68,200 for inspection and special instruction. For furniture and repairs there is set down £100,000. This is an appreciable increase over former years, and it is, of course, partly owing to the reparation of defective buildings. Although all the defects that at one time came to light have been thoroughly rectified, at what must in fairness be called a moderate expense, yet further defects in buildings erected some time ago are still discovered. It is believed that the Works Committee do their utmost to prevent such faults occurring in buildings that are erected nowadays. But, besides this, the sanitary requirements of the age are growing fast, and, when drains and the like have to be repaired, opportunity is taken of improving their construction according to the sanitary engineering of the day. The charge for evening classes is set down at £31,300, being less than the £36,878 actually expended in the previous year.

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.



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### BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

Handwritten musical notation on a single page, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is written in a cursive style. There are several numerical annotations interspersed within the musical lines, including 370, 379, 1,029,500, 32,304, 9,364, 9,305, 68,2, 16, 31,3, and 36,878. The page is numbered 370 in the top right corner.

••Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

### Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

#### Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR: I duly received from you the instruments which Judge Harvey desires to have executed, together with your subsequent letters. In answer I desire to ask you to give me the status of the real estate situated at or near Paterson. Be kind enough to inform me what, if anything, the executors in past time, have had done with respect to it. Personally I should be glad to have the property conveyed to the heirs, and I believe I express the wish of my two brothers and niece. It would be a short and direct way of closing up the estate, so far as the surviving executor is concerned. I do not see, however, the necessity of including in the deed to be made by the executor to the heirs, all of the pieces of property or premises which have been heretofore sold and disposed of, and then concluding the deed with words of exclusion from it of the premises thus sold. I think such a deed would tend very seriously to complicate the title to the premises actually conveyed, and form a subject which would be quite a study to the counsel or any other person who might thereafter examine such title. I have given the matter of this estate so little consideration since the termination of the litigation against it, and since the surviving executor has seen fit, without reason or cause, to strain the relations between us, that it matters very little to me what is done. Please let me hear from you at your early convenience. Yours very truly,

MISS ALTA KINGSLEY, of Wadena, Minn., says: "After reading THE STENOGRAPHER for two years, I did not subscribe for it last year, but cannot afford to get along without it this year."

MRS. LILLIAN BONNER died at her residence, 500 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ills., last month as the result of an unsuccessful surgical operation. As an expert medical stenographer, Mrs. Bonner was well and favorably known by the eminent physicians of Chicago.

#### Reporting Style.

##### Is There a New Education?

A vigorous indictment of the methods of teaching employed in our colleges and academies appears in the *Educational Review*, from the pen of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

"The relation of psychology to education is the one subject on which the teacher of to-day is supposed to be informed. Normal schools without number, and here and there a college, give definite instruction in the subject. Yet a careful inspection of the most popular text-books in use, and visits to some hundreds of class-rooms, have convinced me that the results of this knowledge, if it exists, are, in the field of secondary and higher education, almost nil. In this respect the elementary teacher is far in advance of us. No secondary school or college in America can show teaching to compare, in mastery of scientific method and in technical skill, with the best teaching to be seen in many of the public elementary schools, particularly in the Western States.

"In consequence of this, we may safely assume that pupils fresh from the vigorous intellectual and moral growth of a well-conducted elementary school will turn aside from the machine methods and dull, uninspiring class exercises of our average academy with disgust. The new educational life-blood is flowing most freely and vigorously in the veins of the elementary teacher. Here and there a secondary schoolmaster, and here and there a college president or professor, takes a genuine and intelligent interest in education; but the vast majority know nothing about it and care less."

MISS M. L. SMITH, of Salem, Mass., subscribes to THE STENOGRAPHER, and says that she was at one time a ——— writer, but changed over for "Gregg," which she finds much superior. In answer to Miss Smith's request, we assure her that it would give up pleasure to represent in THE STENOGRAPHER all the systems of shorthand in use among its subscribers, but it is not possible for us to do so. We are willing, however, to make arrangements with the authors of systems not represented, whereby they shall bear a portion of the expense involved in the presentation, occasionally at least, of such systems.

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## Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.

[illegible]

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1895, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

WHAT a stormful sunset was that of last night. How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of a golden impenetrating lustre, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling ziz-zags all round and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly and the fire bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples;

glorious, rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his "Excursion":

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed  
Was of a mighty city, boldly say  
A wilderness of buildings, sinking far  
And self-withdrawn into a wondrous depth,  
Far sinking into splendor without end!"

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imagining a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun, wearied of elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The "great eye in heaven," however, went not down without a dark-brown hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased, when the solemn church bells pealed; the laughter of children, out and joyous after the storm, is heard with the carol of birds; while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the starling college, trying to rival its angles and leap into its dark windows. Candles are lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home—good to be on the earth where such revelations of beauty and power may be made.

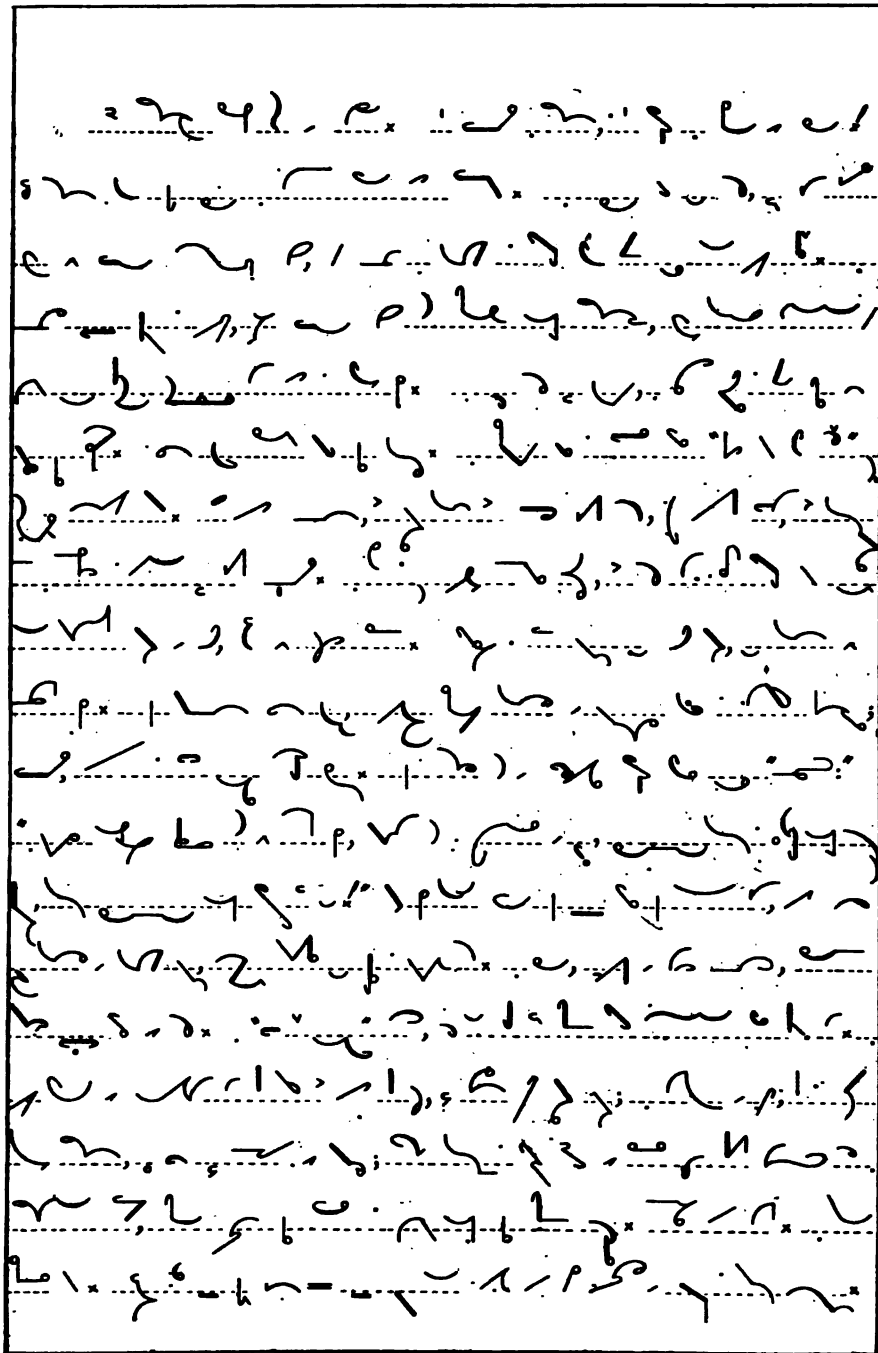
Miss E. M., of Pittsburgh, sends in a dollar for THE STENOGRAPHER, saying: "I have been taking it for a year and find it is so helpful to me that I cannot do without it. I do general stenographic work (mostly law), and find the Law Department especially valuable. I am associated with another young lady and when we have leisure we dictate to each other, and although we write different systems, we find it of great assistance."

EDITORIAL.—We have had a number of cases brought to our notice, where two or more use THE STENOGRAPHER for dictation purposes. The subject matter of the Law Department is of very great value, and we recommend other of our readers to take advantage of it.

THE marriage of Edward Shaughnessy, Senate stenographer at Albany, N. Y., and Miss Bessie D. Allen, was announced to take place at 179 Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y., at 8 o'clock on Saturday, March 14th. Our best wishes go with the newly married pair.

MISS HINMAN, secretary of the Industrial Home for the Blind, Hartford, Conn., takes great interest in a new typewriter for the blind, which has lately been introduced into that institution. It is said that, by these latest improvements, the rapidity of the blind operator in producing manuscript which can be read by the blind, is only limited by the ability to finger the keys and apply the combinations.

## Munson Shorthand.



## "Phono-Stenographie" Department.

Edited by CHARLES KREIS, P. O. Box 910, New York.

### Key to Kreis' "Phono-Stenographie."

MONSIEUR.

Nous possédons votre honorée du 8 courant. |

Il n'est pas dans nos habitudes de critiquer les placements recommandés par nos confrères, et | nous regrettons de ne pouvoir pas répondre à votre première question. Nous devons cependant vous dire que certaines | valeurs qui se trouvent à votre dossier sont des titres que nous recommandons nous-mêmes.

Quant | aux valeurs que nous ne recommandons pas—même si la question de principe ne nous arrêta | pas, nous serions embarrassés de vous donner un conseil judicieux.

En ce qui concerne la | situation monétaire aux Etats-Unis, nous ne pouvons pas prévoir ce que les Chambres | se décideront à faire, mais nous avons la confiance que le pays sortira de cette épreuve | d'une manière satisfaisante et honorable. Bien qu'il puisse

encore se présenter | des péripéties plus ou moins graves, nous ne désespérons pas d'une solution | favorable.

Quant à la situation industrielle et commerciale, le | relèvement se fait lentement et péniblement. En attendant, les capitaux sont timides et | ne cherchent pas de nouveaux placements, ce dont il résulte une pléthore de capitaux, | surtout dans les centres comme New-York, et, à défaut d'autres placements, les | capitalistes achètent des obligations de chemins de fer de tout premier ordre qui rapportent encore | un intérêt suffisant pour compenser les risques de fluctuation. En effet, le | loyer de l'argent pour les reports, par exemple, est de tout au plus 10/0. |

Vous trouverez dans la liste incluse les valeurs de tout repos que nous considérons les plus | recommandables et rentrant dans les conditions que vous établissez dans la conclusion de | votre lettre.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, nos civilités empressées.

MISS GERTRUDE A. SHIELDS, of Altoona, Pa., inquires of our Mr. Thorne if he has knowledge of any magazine devoted to practical court reporting, etc. In reply to it, Mr. Thorne asks to have a sample copy of THE STENOGRAPHER sent to her, saying, "he is surprised that in a town, the size of Altoona, a single shorthand writer should not know of THE STENOGRAPHER." To this we can only add that, while there are thousands who know and appreciate our magazine there are tens of thousands who have never heard of us. We trust Miss Shields will see to it that her shorthand friends in Altoona shall no longer remain in ignorance on this subject.

MR. LORING R. FULMER writes: "My dear Mr. Hemperley—It was in 1893 that I returned home to devote my entire time to the acquirement of shorthand. Having only the aid of your text-book, and by dint of three months' hard study, from morning to

the time when the last drop of midnight oil was spent, I laid a substantial foundation upon which rested my first position in a large iron mill. I am now doing business for myself in New York city as a public stenographer, where I have to do a great variety of work. Give me a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER and I am happy."

WE quote from Mr. John Watson's "method of teaching shorthand," which he furnishes to every student entering his school, the following:

5. *In the teaching and learning of shorthand*, the teacher's work is to direct the pupil at every step, to test his knowledge from time to time and to see that lessons are thoroughly learned; the work of the pupil consists mostly in constant writing and comparing with shorthand keys—later, both in writing and transcribing. It is clear that most of the work must be done by the pupils, and we may decline to teach a pupil who is so helpless or so careless in his work as so require a disproportionate amount of the teacher's time.



## THE STENOGRAPHER.

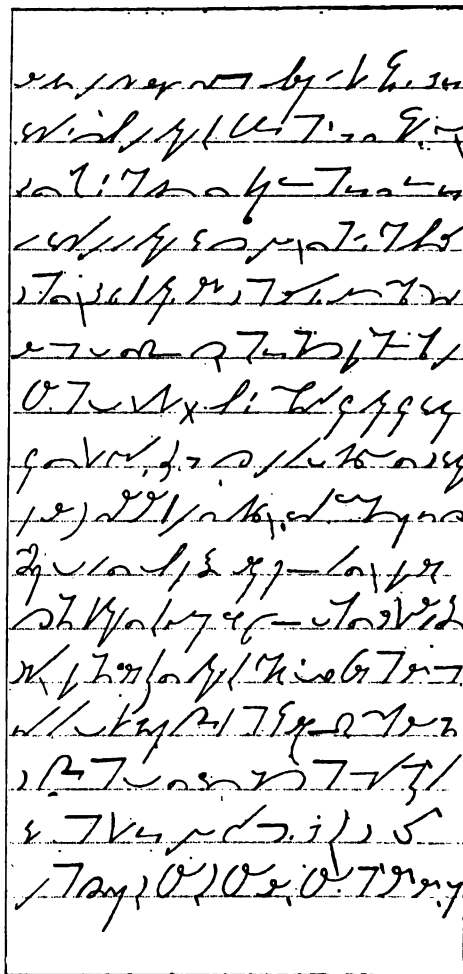
### Specimen of Reporting Notes in Free-Hand—with Key.

#### Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty,, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



This system is now represented by a full line of Text-Books, Reading Exercises, Exercise Blanks, etc., arranged for its easy and thorough acquirement. For full particulars, address: J. R. FREN, Johnstown, N. Y.

### SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

Correspondents in Benn Pitman, Graham or Dement systems, by Linden D. Dey, P. O. Box 373, Jacksonville, Fla.

Strausser S. Ellis, Little Sioux, Iowa, desires correspondents.

George Hutchinson, Kingston, Kent Co., N. B., desires correspondents in the Isaac Pitman, Munson and Longley systems.

Mr. Samuel H. Gilliland, Gainesville, Mo., desires correspondents in the Longley system of shorthand.





## THE STENOGRAPHER.

### Professor Philip Barton Gibson.

Professor Philip Barton Gibson, the subject of this sketch, an excellent likeness of whom we present on the opposite page, is a native Pennsylvanian. His father, the late William Neel Gibson, a scion of the prominent old Pennsylvania family of that name, was a graduate of Union College and was a man of much literary taste, and bequeathed to his son a large portion of his ability and love for study and research. Prof. Gibson is an insatiable reader, especially along the lines of his chosen profession, and is regarded by all who know him, to be one of the ablest all-around teachers of commercial school branches in the profession. He was educated in a prominent Southern college, and afterwards became a student in the law department of the University of North Carolina. He entered the profession of teaching because of his love and adaptability for the work, and as a result of his earnest, efficient labors his reputation has become far-reaching and his name is a familiar one in educational circles throughout the South and West.

Previous to his assuming charge of the commercial and shorthand department of the Harrisburg, Pa., High School, he was engaged in the same line of work in the Smithdeal Business College, Richmond, Va., the leading business college south of the Potomac river. Prof. G. M. Smithdeal, president of that college, in writing of him recently said: "I have known Prof. Gibson for a number of years as one of the most successful all-around business teachers within my range of acquaintance. He not only knows how and what to teach, but is able, in a quiet way, to preserve excellent school room decorum, and to win the respect and esteem of his students, who regard him as an able teacher and a faithful friend.

He is an expert accountant and has had wide experience in auditing and adjusting tangled accounts. He is also an excellent ornamental penman, having pursued the course of fancy writing at the Zanerian Art College, Columbus, Ohio, and as a teacher of this important branch, he has been very successful. His specialty, however, is in the line of shorthand work and as a teacher of that art. He has for nearly ten years been a writer of the Pernin system, having discontinued the use of the Graham method,

after becoming convinced of the superior merits of the Pernin, a system which he claims is not incumbered with the multitude of obstacles common to some of the older systems, in the way of acquiring the maximum speed in the shortest time. Unlike a great many of our best teachers of shorthand, Prof. Gibson has, for a decade past, made it a part of his daily task, to devote two or three hours each evening to shorthand practice for speed, and the outcome of his untiring labors and determination to succeed, he has attained a proficiency as a verbatim writer, equaled by but few of our best reporters.

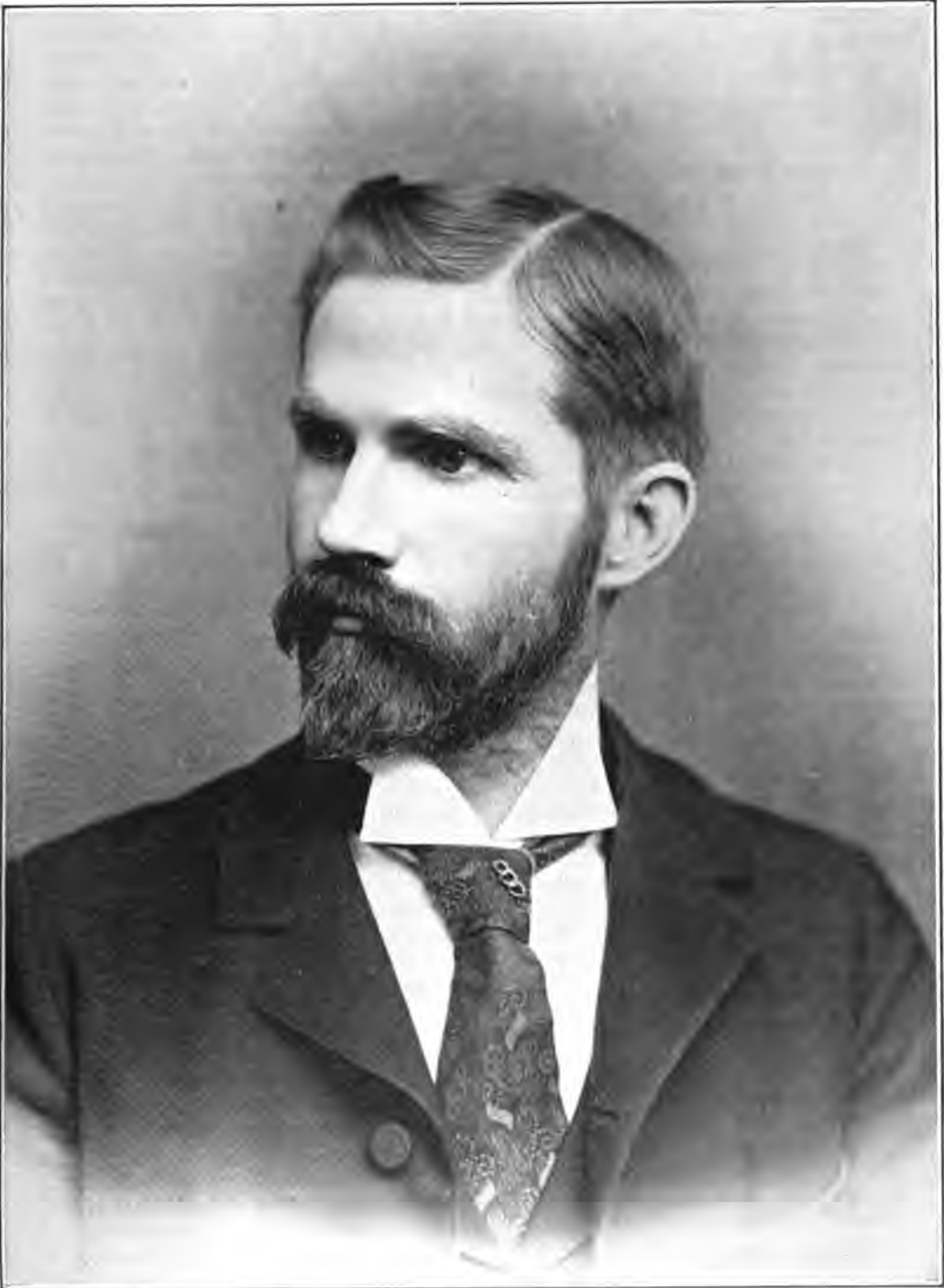
During four years of his school work, Prof. Gibson also did the editorial work of an educational temperance journal in the South. As a writer his style is graphic, graceful, and correct. In his writings, much care is manifested; all his articles being several times carefully revised and rewritten before they appear in print.

Personally, he is genial, whole-souled, and the truest of friends. From an article published concerning him, we quote the *North Carolina Teacher*, as follows: *The North Carolina Teacher* is glad to welcome to the State every true and earnest teacher from other States, who desires to give his talents and energies to the education of our children. Prof. Gibson is a man of great energy and possesses the qualifications essential to the due performance of a teacher's duties. He is an agreeable gentleman and is a man of broad views of life, having traveled much and seen a great deal of the world. In his character are combined all the elements of a true teacher, and his whole individuality is so evenly balanced by these most desirable traits that his work in the school room is eminently successful in all departments."

### Wanted to Know.

[Under this heading I shall be glad to print questions and answers about matters of general interest to the shorthand profession—EDITOR].

Mr. G. E. Lindsey, of Houston, Texas, writes that the headquarters of the National Association of Women Stenographers is at 184 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ills., and that Miss Netta McLaughlin is president, and Miss F. E. Maddix, secretary.



*PROF PHILIP BARTON GIBSON.*

**"Cousin Marion's" Retort  
Courteous.**

*To the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER,*

MY DEAR SIR: I am quite indifferent to what men *say* to me or of me, but when a man goes out of his way to write of me, as one Charles H. White, has done in an article in *THE STENOGRAPHER* for March, I feel that the time has come for me not to be indifferent. And not so much for myself, as for all women, who are covertly attacked in his uncalled for attack on me.

Has Mr. White a mother, or has he sisters? Let us sincerely hope he has not a wife. A man, having any regard at all for the sex of the women nearest to him, would certainly not so meanly abuse (made worse by his weak attempt at wit) any woman, as Mr. White has done in this instance.

The text from which he preaches is an answer I made in *Comfort*, of January, to a young woman stenographer, whom I called a "stenographess," who asked me how best she might employ her evenings. I replied that she should read, more or less, and in addition, take up the study of an art, a language or a science. This simple bit of advice strikes Mr. White as so excessively ridiculous that he goes off into wild fits of laughter, and sarcasm over it, though just why he should, I think, is not apparent to any one, save himself.

Taking him in the order of his "exhibits" as to how extensive and varied an idiot I am, I come first to "Exhibit A," which is devoted to a profound and sarcastic dissertation on the word "stenographess." What objection can there be to the word, except, possibly, that Mr. White lacked the originality to coin it himself? His stamp on it, would of course, have made it good.

"Exhibit B" is devoted to suggestions as to how this young woman should "spend her evenings profitably," done with a coarse disagreeable wit, suggestive of the gutter; possibly suggested by the class of young women who have been taught by Mr. White how to spend their evenings. Surely, if I tell a girl who is striving to improve herself, to make herself better fitted for her work as a stenographess, to develop her mind beyond the field of flirtation and foolishness, to equip herself with better implements of her trade, to qualify herself to earn more and

to provide against the time when she must lay her work aside, or to better provide for the dependent mother and children, perhaps, who look to her for all they have, to make a woman of herself who can stand shoulder to shoulder with men in the struggles of life—I say, if I can help a young woman to do these things, is it manly, is it decent, for a man (or what passes for one), to ridicule me and my efforts and offer nothing as a substitute for that which he senselessly condemns? I ask the question of the hundreds of young women who read *THE STENOGRAPHER*, the hundreds of them who are good women, ambitious women, useful women, hopeful women, serious women, earnest women, industrious women, gentle women.

"Exhibit C," he devotes to "reading for one thing," as I put it in my answer, and he asks "why not for two things, or three things? Would the strain be too severe?" Is there anything especially witty or wise in this? Is it even worthy of print? I ask this of you, Mr. Editor, whom I do not hold altogether blameless in this attack on the young women stenographers who are your friends. Of course, it is understood that all a woman's improvement of mind does not come from reading. She needs must apply what she reads. It is the foundation upon which she must build her superstructure. I venture the assertion that no employer of stenographic help overlooks the fact that the applicant is a well-read woman. I venture the further assertion that such a woman is always given preference, and I venture the still further assertion that such a woman receives the largest salary and holds the strongest tenure of office. Will Mr. White deny this? I fancy he will if the opportunity be given to him, and I hope it will be given. I want something more than my mere statement to prove that Mr. White is what I say he is.

"Exhibit D" is this statement: "I never knew before that one could find the study of a language, an art or a science, in addition." Does any stenographess know what Mr. White means by that? Let me explain. In my reply, I said, "in addition to the reading, take up the study of a language, etc." Mr. White has simply reversed the sentence, to give him an opportunity to be witty, and seeks to make it appear that these studies are not to be found "in addition,"

meaning by addition, one of the departments of arithmetic. It is simply dreadful to explain a joke, but I am willing, for Mr. White's sake, to come to his assistance in this matter. He partially explains himself later, by saying that he is trying "to subtract the sense, from cousin Marion's mass of absurdity." That is a gallant speech for a man to make to a woman, isn't it? The "mass of my absurdity" occupies six lines and a-half; Mr. White's article is very nearly two columns in length. Let the stenographesses decide between us.

"Exhibit E," is a brilliant sarcasm on my remark that needle-work at night is bad for the eyes, and this, Mr. White thinks, is excessively funny and suggests that the needle work be done during business hours. For Mr. White's sake, I should like to ask how many stenographesses, when the labors of a long day at their trying tasks are over, are obliged to take up the needle in their homes? How often have their tired eyes at night watched the shining needle ply in and out, making clothes for their families, while the tears would fall on needle and cloth, and weary fingers plodding at night, as they had plodded all the day? Does Mr. White think it is a subject for joking, this work of a woman with her needle? Has he ever read these lines of Hood's :

"Work—work—work,  
Till the brain begins to swim;  
Work—work—work,  
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!  
Seam and gusset and band,  
Band and gusset and seam,  
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,  
And sew them on in a dream."

Is there anything very extremely funny in that? And yet, Mr. White, there is many a woman who works all day with her fingers flying through the stenographic characters, who must make them fly again far into the night and sew the buttons on in a dream.

"Exhibit F" is chiefly devoted to a gratuitous insult on general principles in which I am referred to as "Marion, old girl." I fancy I am old enough to be Mr. White's mother, and I hope I am that much older than he, for that would make him young enough to learn a great deal before he is fully matured. Much can be forgiven youth, and I earnestly hope that Mr. White has not passed the unforgivable age, for there is much in his character as exhibited in his

manner of thought and expression that must not only be forgiven, but utterly forgotten, before he may hope to meet the full measure of a man.

You will pardon me, my dear Mr. Editor, for the prolixity of my speech, but it seems to me the exigencies of the occasion demand it, on behalf of myself and of every self-respecting woman, who reads THE STENOGRAPHER. Most cordially,

COUSIN MARION,

Editress "Talks with Girls," in *Comfort*,  
Augusta, Maine.

CRAIGIE, PERTH, SCOTLAND,  
March, 13, 1896.

MR. FRANCIS HEMPERLEY, Editor,  
*The Stenographer*, Philada., Pa.

DEAR SIR: I have just received and read THE STENOGRAPHER for March. I have managed to get through Mr. Grigsby's amorphous contribution on "Literal Reporting." It is interesting to classical and other students, including observers of psychological phenomena. I regret, however, to see the seeming irreverence of Mr. Grigsby towards the Bible. He says (page 67), "As when the Dagon temple fell on him with 3,000 Philistines on the roof—*according to the reporter.*" (The italics are mine.) No doubt Mr. Grigsby used these words without thinking what they conveyed, and they would appear of little weight to one who does not know much about the Bible; but such an expression hurts serious people. They know the worth and meaning of the Bible and are sorry to hear it lightly spoken of by those whom it has been given to benefit. I am sure Mr. Grigsby meant no harm, and I must not be supposed to be finding fault with him. He seems to have read a good deal and quotes many learned men. May I hint that any reference to the Sacred Scriptures might well have been omitted in an article that already includes quotations from such an array of the ends of the earth as Aristotle, Plutarch, Bacon, Shakespere, Emerson, Lessing, Verestchajin, Schopenhauer, Schumann A. Smith, Cowper, Schiller, Longfellow—and introduces us to elephants and ant-hills, chaos, rattlesnakes, owls, prairie dogs, Washington officials, grizzly bears and plate-glass mirrors, tobacco seed in Atlanta, volunteers without pensions,

Gordian tangles, hobby-horse, quarter nag, a lame dog that puts down three feet and carries one, the Son of York, a Brahmin "tramp," the Spanish armada, and a host of others.

I have not been able to verify all his classic quotations and miscellaneous references, but I hope the former are more correct than his quotation of Paul. He quotes (page 66), "Grow in grace and in a knowledge of the truth unto a perfect man!"—*St. Paul*.' We have heard about a new Chicago version of the Bible; the above sentence may be from it, but I hope not. Mr. Grigsby has mixed up Peter and Paul in an alarming manner. Let me give the correct quotations; none of your readers or writers, Mr. Hemperley, will be any the worse for reading them:

PETER.

"Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 3, 18.

PAUL.

"Till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man."—Ephesians 4, 13.

In the light of these passages, I trust it will be acknowledged that in this case the application of Scripture to the study of shorthand was not fitting. In conclusion, let me say that Mr. Grigsby's style bears a distant flavour of Carlyle. Many Americans do not seem to be aware that Carlyle is, by no means, a writer of model English.

Yours respectfully,

F. H.

\* \* \*

### Sound Advice From 1770.

This is by Richard Cecil, a last century gospel preacher, of merited reputation:

"To effect any purpose in study, the mind must be concentrated. If any other subject plays on the fancy, then that which ought to be exclusively before it, the mind is divided, and both are neutralized, so as to lose their effect. Just as when I learned two systems of shorthand. I was familiar with Gurney's method, and wrote it with ease; but when I took it into my head to learn Byrom's, they destroyed each other, and I could write neither."—From Cecil's "Remains," by Josiah Pratt, B. D.

F. A. S.

THE typewriter artist's alphabet, which we printed last month, sent to us by Mr. Henry A. Hautau, was composed by that bright stenographer, Mr. Franklyn T. Rudiger, of South Omaha, Neb.

## Publishers' Department.

### Shorthand Reading Matter.

#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THREE MONTHS.

For twenty-five cents, we will send five back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, no two alike. We cannot agree to furnish special numbers, but we will avoid, as far as possible, sending any which may not be desired.

### Patents

Issued from February 11th, 1896, to March 3d, inclusive.

554,257. B. S. Galloway, of Great Bend, Pa. Holder for Pens and Pencils.

554,503. H. C. Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa. Penholder.

554,608. C. M. Walker, of Adrian, Mich. Pencil Sharpener.

554,567. N. L. Anderson, of Montgomery, Typewriting Machine.

554,232. W. H. Briggs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

554,594. J. L. Garber, of Sidney, Ohio. Electric Typewriting Machine.

554,590. E. L. Foster, of Independence, Kas. Ribbon Holder for typewriting machines.

February 18th, 1896.

554,659. P. Deming, of Albany, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

554,660. A. B. Dick, of Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machines.

554,874. F. W. Hilliard, of Tottenville, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

554,730. J. Richardson, of New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

554,831. P. F. Nilson, of Phoenix, Arizona, Typewriting Machine Attachment.

554,706. T. W. Mandell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Ribbon for typewriting machines.

February 25th, 1896.

555,138. G. W. Webb, of New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

555,443. B. Granville, of New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

555,435. J. T. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo. Duplex Ribbon Mechanism for typewriting machines.

March 3d, 1896.

555,497. R. S. Chevier, of Trenton, N. J. Pencil Sharpener.

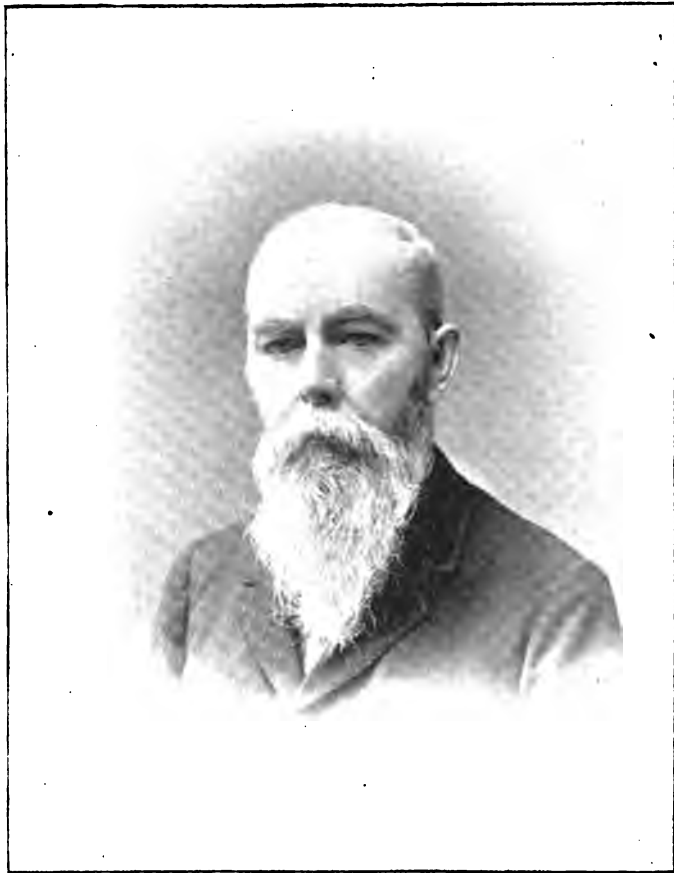
555,541. E. Terry, of Ithica, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

555,594. F. Walter, of Gaylor, Minn. Typewriting Machines.

555,748. M. J. Sunderlir, of Watkins, N. Y. Carbon Holder for typewriters.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.





*DENNIS F. MURPHY.*



# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1896.

NUMBER 5.

## Dennis F. Murphy.

By DAVID WOLFE BROWN.

**I** WISH I could write a fitting tribute to the memory of my friend, Dennis F. Murphy. But no man's memory less needs a personal tribute from any one. For the best part of half a century, Mr. Murphy has been recognized as the head of the reporting profession in America—and if in America, of course, in the world; for nowhere else is our profession more exacting in its demands, or the standard of excellence higher.

His career as a shorthand writer began in 1848. At the age of fourteen, and within a few months after receiving his first shorthand lessons, "Master" Murphy's platform exhibitions of stenographic skill did much to attract public attention to the then new art of Pitmanic phonography. In the latter part of the same year he began note-taking on the floor of the U. S. Senate; and by demonstrating the practicability of *verbatim* reports (which the old stenographies had left doubtful), he did much to bring about the present system of official Congressional reporting. His subsequent career as the leading shorthand reporter of the country has interwoven itself with the nation's legislative history.

While many persons knew and admired Mr. Murphy only as a reporter, it was my good fortune to know and admire him for many years as a man. My service under him for nearly two Congressional sessions, as an assistant, I have always considered an invaluable part of my professional training. It gave me, besides, intimate opportunities to know his personal worth, and to form toward him the warmest personal regard.

Mr. Murphy, apart from his stenographic skill, was a man of wide reading. His education did not end with his schoolboy train-

ing. As his means of observation and information grew, he himself enlarged.—Many who knew and cared but little about shorthand, honored him as a scholar, a man of information and thought.

Mr. Murphy was no braggart. His exploits and attainments were not trumpeted by himself. Those who knew him best were warmest in their admiration, and took delight in being his chroniclers and panegyrists.

He never "put on airs" as many men might have done, if they had risen so remarkably and made so noteworthy a mark. No man was more approachable and affable to all comers.

He was kind-hearted and generous. But his generosity was characteristically unostentatious.

He was a man of honor. No breath of reproach ever tarnished or beclouded his name.

In respect to "systems" of shorthand, he was a conservative, but not a bigot. In his own practice he clung through life to that form of phonographic shorthand which he learned in boyhood, and which proved in his hands a wonder-working tool; but he never doubted or denied that most excellent work might be done with "systems" widely different from his own.

He was a tireless worker. And "more's the pity"; for the tasks which he unsparingly imposed upon himself wore him out prematurely, and abridged his life.

His brilliant and honorable career shows what a boy of humble parentage, a product of our noble common school system can, by dint of talent and industry, accomplish. His professional achievements will always remain a bright chapter in the history of American shorthand. His personal friends can never cease to cherish his memory, and to esteem themselves most fortunate in having known him.

## Literal Reporting.

W. H. GRIGSBY.

## II. STUDY—PART FIFTH.

**T**O BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, study, and practice.—*Aristotle*. Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch*. Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—*Shakespeare*.

9. **The Combinations together of Nature, Study, and Practice.**—Aside from hypotheses and beyond dogmatism, I have aimed to suggest somewhat of the mutual relations of these three prime essentials of able professional life; but all as a foundation for intensely CONSTRUCTIVE discourse, under the head of Practice. This very needful theme—following practical phases of the topics, Wherefore Study? Study What? and How Study?—may more aptly succeed a single view of the Disunion of the Sovereignities of Nature, Study, and Practice; whereupon, next, I desire to “speak boldly, as I ought to speak” (*St. Paul*). For verily, the “theoretical knowledge of stenography and typewriting” is in a state of anarchy and plunder! Just prices for work are literally out of sight; and much of the work is not fit to be seen. While I have hearty sympathy for blind, maimed, and incomplete workers, I see that merciless engine wheels are running over them, and that “somebody is to blame.” Now, I believe in “fighting the devil with fire.” Inapplicable? Oh, no; his imps are only in fighting trim while they “keep cool.” On the other hand, with a bit of wholesome criticism, I feel sure that I can encourage, enthuse, and fortify, if not enlighten, our toilers in a profession requiring the most gifted, studious, and practical men and women. Specially here—

(a) **NATURE, STUDY AND PRACTICE COMBINED CONTROL THE WORST CIRCUMSTANCES.**—A great encouragement and earnest of possibility comes from seeing what man can be according to what he has become from the humblest beginnings, when he has properly applied his native sense and attainments—consistently combined with practice both nature and study. As from the lowly vale and walks of Avon till on the sun-kissed mountains of Nature, how beautiful the feet of the bard of bards, that brought glad tidings to the “imagination that rules the world.” As from the

prison cell of Galileo came the shout of triumphant Study, “The world moves!” as an echo of the Almighty’s mandate, “Let there be light”—to mind as well as to matter. As from volcanic depths the desolating lava sweeps away the verdure of the hills and fills with everlasting death the valleys of man’s habitation, so rose in terrible storm of Application the little corporal of coast island Corsica; but immeasurably above him (rather as a hero of this and coming ages), came a mendicant monk as a consuming fire, more powerful than Vesuvius itself, to them “who say and do not”—the apostle of direct Practice of what is preached. But as above all, from the manger of a stable in the village of Bethlehem came forth among men, as a light of noonday in the utter depths of night, that most godlike combination on earth of genius and of thought and of deeds—“the man Christ Jesus!”

(b) **COMBINE STUDY WITH NATURE.**—Horace, the great prime original of individuality in high art, declared: “For my part I can neither conceive what study can do without a rich natural vein, nor what rude genius can avail without it.”

The pertinent precaution is against daubing over and obliterating that said rich natural vein with some patent wood-filler; for the finest wood treatment is simply a hard finish of nature’s own indubitable embellishments by elbow-grease, and that fresh every day. Of course, necessarily, such application or practice is conditioned not only on inherent endowment, but upon truly supplementary educational qualifications—THE MORE DISTINCTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL THE BETTER.

But no matter how diverse the function, the family affinity here is too great—I may say too divine—for conflict. “The head cannot say to the feet, ‘I have no need of you;’ nor so the eye to the hand \* \* \* many members, but one body, with more abundant honor to the part that lacks.”—*St. Paul*. Lily’s remark applies here: “Nature without discipline is of small force; but discipline without nature, is still more feeble.” Then let them fitly unite as paired carbons of an electric light, for superb effect; or more like, as the stars moving separately in their coincident spheres, even as they sang together in the morn of creation.

(c) COMBINE STUDY WITH PRACTICE.—Napoleon, (of whom we hear altogether too much in this day of the Prince of Peace), gave the secret of his 'sovereign power from self-control,' in declaring: "My hand is immediately connected with my head." IMMEDIATE for LITERAL purposes. It is against the scatteration of rules and exceptions that I strongly contend. Even as Bacon says: "Studies themselves give forth directions *too much at large*, except they be bounded by experience." Goethe said (as near as I can make out), that we should test action by thought, and thought by action; that then if one errs, he will soon *find himself* again in the right way. Indeed, here is the field par excellence for amanuenses; who may thus feel their way to invariably large success. The study of physical dexterity, according to our natural instincts, pays the biggest dividends; but where the natural prompting is rudimentary or slender the help of a teacher of insight, sympathy, and encouragement is a veritable godsend. One of "the few immortal names that were not born to die" was that of the Greek who excelled in merely cooking fish; so I think that the coming teacher in our deathless annals will not be the one who soared out of sight after the infinite, or dived into oblivion after the unfathomable, but perhaps the woman who excelled in best methods of MANUAL TRAINING—how young ideas can shoot off hand.

*Know as you go, and go only as you know*, are combined precepts that at least success hath joined together: let no "professor" put them asunder. Then our intelligence offices may be closed for the season from answering: What system? What hook? What word-sign—WHAT! (from which, good Lord, deliver us!) For when one practices what he knows, he will know what to practice.

"Wise to resolve and patient to perform."—POPE.

(d) COMBINE AS A WHOLE the separate entities: nature, study, practice. The combination of diversity in harmony is after the models of the universe, from suns of systems to any wayside scene. If the worlds of imagination, of contemplation, and of action formed a single system, as do the stars of the heavens, then would human life become a paradise on earth. Thus together this trinity in unity! "A threefold cord is not quickly broken."—Solomon.

Only herein is conceived and only hereby wrought the easy HARDINESS, for which our learned Everett pleads as all essential for a shorthand "adapted to general use"; and likewise, the fluent exactness which our arch Bishop ably champions, of course, as the indispensable prerequisite for LEGIBILITY—presupposing that notes are sometimes to be read literally. These men, I believe, above all others speak with authority, and not as the (stereotype-plate) scribes. Certainly, it is quite possible to the almost infinite wisdom and power of man that through inevitable evolution there shall come forth in the fulness of time a hardy, legible, fluent shorthand—embracing a record and letter phase for the millions of men—that shall be withal even as neat as the tiny wrinkles on a gnat's heel under a microscope; and it goes without saying, that such a system would be as much ahead of any word-sign scheme—essentially involving the whole English vocabulary—as the Washington Monument is above a scared tree-frog, that seems to sink into the bark when it thunders.

In short, even a wooden stool must have three mutual supports. So with the trinity in unity set forth, our beloved fine art can stand as by the side of religion itself—"and having done all, stand! To be known and READ of all men."—*St. Paul*. Yea, then can it stand on its own legs, as every true man of individuality does in all things; because it is made by consummate combination of insight, contemplation, and experience; like the three-legged crest of the Isle of Man: "IT WILL STAND WHICHEVER WAY YOU THROW IT—*stabit quocunque jeceris!*"

### Shorthand and Newspapers.

BY EUGENE MCCARTHY.

(Mr. McCarthy is a practical newspaper man and occupies a position on the reporter's staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)—EDITOR.

**I**S A KNOWLEDGE of shorthand of value to newspaper reporters? That seems almost a foolish question, and yet opinions differ as to whether it is, or not. Those who say it is not, are practical every day newspaper reporters, and the objection given is that it is a hindrance instead of a help, that one can get too much with shorthand, and that longhand is ample

in almost every instance; but, is that objection a good one? Perhaps those who say shorthand is of no use to a reporter are those who have been unfortunate enough to see some incompetent puzzling over badly written notes, and, therefore, have jumped to the conclusion that shorthand writing is worse than Chinese after it is written, but such is not the case, for a *good* shorthand writer will read his notes quite as readily and as accurately as print. The objection that one can or will take too much is, likewise, of no weight, for with shorthand the intelligent reporter can with greater ease make a far more intelligent and readable report than the man who has to make frantic efforts at following an ordinary speaker in longhand, and the most rapid longhand writer does not exceed thirty-five words a minute, and if he tries to abbreviate his longhand, which is often done, then, indeed, like the incompetent shorthand writer, he has a mass of hieroglyphics which almost defy decyphering.

The writer does not claim to be a stenographer; he respects the term too much to presume to call himself one, but he has had not a little opportunity to prove that in every day newspaper work, even the ability to write 100 words a minute is of the greatest value to him in making far more accurate and complete reports of lectures, sermons and speeches, than he who writes longhand only.

Two or three instances will prove the truth of this. The first was a mass meeting, held to secure relief for the Armenians. Half a dozen prominent men made brief addresses, and shorthand enabled the writer to give the substance of what each one of them said. A few weeks ago the noted editor, Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., lectured on "Abraham Lincoln." The writer "did" the lecture for a local paper, and although only a little more than a column of the lecture was printed, nearly twice or three times as much could have been written from my shorthand notes. Those who have heard Mr. Watterson, know that his delivery is very rapid, averaging fully 150 words a minute and at times exceeding 175. A comparison of the shorthand and longhand report of this lecture is interesting; the former gave many complete sentences of Mr. Watterson's, and could have given many more if there had been space for them, and

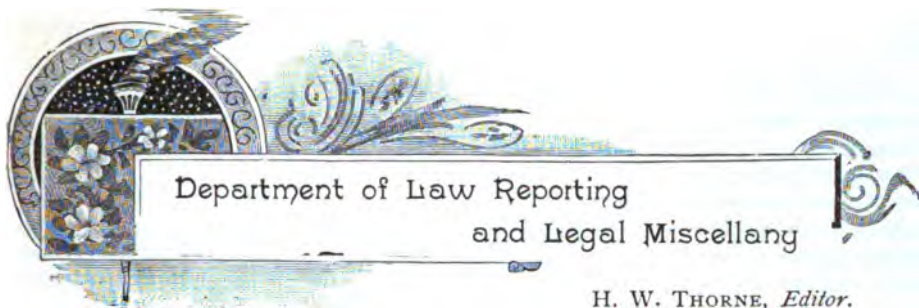
when the lecturer would read certain characteristic addresses, speeches or conversations of Mr. Lincoln, at a somewhat slower speed than his own, the writer was enabled to take them *verbatim*; whereas the longhand report did not have one complete sentence, and could only make a little more than half a column of a lecture that lasted an hour and a half. The longhand report consisted principally of such statements as: "Mr. Watterson declared this or that, and, after an eloquent description of so and so, etc., the lecturer continued, etc." Mr. Watterson himself uttered a strong argument for the necessity of shorthand in newspaper work, when he asked, in the course of this lecture, "if the press of this country would ever rise above the present nasty stuff that it prints as news, and print the important utterances of public men in full?"

Another instance of the value of shorthand to the reporter: Col. Ingersoll lectured in this city, recently, and wishing to hear him, the writer promised to report it for a local paper. The Colonel being a slow speaker, nearly a *verbatim* report was taken and a column and a half, the "meat" of the lecture, was easily and quickly made from the large number of notes taken. For some reason the other papers, except one, did not touch upon the lecture, and that merely mentioned the fact that he spoke and gave a couple of hundred words, in which it said: "The Colonel did not attack the Church." Inasmuch as the Colonel's lecture was a bitter attack on God and Christianity, the statement that he "did not attack the Church," was inaccurate.

Newspapers, as a rule, help themselves to matter found in their contemporaries; this is especially true of evening papers using the scissors on the morning papers, and in the Lincoln lecture noted above, an evening paper proved the superiority of the shorthand account of the lecture by using nearly all of it, including a slight error, which was not important, and which the writer knew that he had made, when it was too late to rectify it.

Our English cousins, I believe, deem shorthand an important acquisition to the training of its reporters; in this respect we Americans could, to our advantage, do likewise, in seeing that our own reporters have a similar training. 'Tis true that in many instances only the "idea" is wanted; but if we had only the "idea" of such magnificent orations as have been delivered by the great statesmen of the world, and especially those in our own country, which we owe to shorthand, would not humanity be the loser for having only the "idea."

Is shorthand an aid to newspaper reporters? Emphatically, yes!



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.<sup>1</sup>

#### MOTIONS.

IN the last number of *THE STENOGRAPHER* I confined myself to a consideration of motions *peculiar* to criminal cases. It must not be understood, however, that every motion which may arise in such cases was there discussed. There are motions *common* to civil and criminal cases which, before concluding this branch of my subject, I shall treat.<sup>2</sup>

Before proceeding to an examination of the latter, I shall take up

#### MOTIONS PECULIAR TO CIVIL CASES.

The motions with which the law stenographer will have to deal are those which occur during the trial, subsequent to the calling of the case for trial. Inasmuch as the motions in civil and criminal cases during the empaneling of the jury are of substantially the same nature as those occurring during the introduction of testimony, I do not deem it necessary to give them special notice. I shall commence, then, with motions subsequent to the empaneling of the jury.

After the jury has been empaneled, the stenographer may expect

#### MOTIONS ON THE PLEADINGS<sup>3</sup>

From either the attorney for the plaintiff or defendant. The average stenographer will find this class of motions more difficult than others, because they deal with abstract propo-

sitions, rules of pleading and formal phraseology.

I will notice a few of such motions which may be made

#### BY THE PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

*First.* Suppose the attorney for the plaintiff addresses the court, in an informal manner, something like this: "If the Court please, I don't believe there is any issue here before the court for trial. I have failed to discover any defense or counterclaim set up in the answer in this case. It seems to me that the plaintiff's case is admitted."

The effect of this is, that the

#### PLAINTIFF MOVES FOR JUDGMENT UPON THE PLEADINGS,

and that the court direct a verdict for the plaintiff upon the ground that the answer

<sup>3</sup> Pleadings.—The formal written statement of the facts which the plaintiff claims shows him to be entitled to recover damages against the defendant, which is known as the *complaint*; the same character of statement of facts which the defendant claims shows that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, known as the *answer*, and the formal denial of the plaintiff to a claim in the defendant's *answer* setting up the right to damages against the plaintiff, known as the *reply*. These are the *pleadings*, in the State of New York. They are not the same in all States. The general rule is that the pleadings may be verified (sworn to) or unverified, at the option of the plaintiff; that, if the plaintiff serves upon the defendant an unverified (not sworn) complaint, all subsequent pleadings may be unverified. The form used for verification of pleadings should be familiar to every law-office amanuensis as it is of daily use. The following form may be adapted to the verification by the party (plaintiff or defendant) of a complaint, answer or reply, viz.:

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
County of Fulton.

JOHN DOE being duly sworn, says that he is [one of the plaintiffs or] the plaintiff [or one of the defendants, or the defendant] in the above entitled action; that he has read [or, has heard read] the foregoing [complaint, answer or reply] and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true

Subscribed and sworn to before, } JOHN DOE.  
me this 1st day of May, 1896, }

RICHARD ROE,  
Notary Public,  
Fulton Co., N. Y.

<sup>1</sup> Begun in the December number of *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

<sup>2</sup> I am moved to this explanation by the impression of incompleteness of my remarks on this topic which was made by the first reading of them in last month's *STENOGRAPHER*. The impression was removed when I remembered that I wrote of motions *peculiar* to, and not of *all* motions possible in, criminal cases.

does not set forth or allege facts constituting a defense or counterclaim to the cause of action set forth in the complaint.

Instead of making the informal statement above quoted, the plaintiff's attorney might make a formal motion for judgment upon the pleadings, couching it in language similar to that of the last paragraph. The stenographer may note the motion in his record in the same language or language similar to that of the last paragraph. If the Court should grant the motion, the case, so far as the trial thereof is concerned, would then end, after the defendant had taken an exception and made certain motions *pro forma*<sup>1</sup> to have the case submitted to the jury, etc. If, however, the Court should deny the motion, the plaintiff would take an exception to such ruling and the case would go on as merrily as if nothing had happened. In the former case the stenographer might make the record thus :

"Plaintiff's counsel moved for judgment upon the pleadings, and for the direction of a verdict<sup>2</sup> for the plaintiff, upon the ground that the answer does not set forth or allege facts sufficient to constitute a defense or counterclaim<sup>3</sup> to the cause of action set forth in the complaint.

1 *Pro forma*.—A Latin phrase meaning, for form—formal.

2 In practice, lawyers speak of this as moving or asking "for a direction," that is, for the direction of a verdict.

3 Counterclaim.—To claim against, used as a verb; and when used as a noun, means, a claim against. Technically, the right of a defendant to have a claim existing in his favor and against the plaintiff applied in reduction of the plaintiff's claim. When it exceeds the plaintiff's claim the defendant may have an affirmative judgment for the excess. Certain technical rules govern the right to plead a counterclaim. The code of Civil Procedure of this State provides as follows, viz :

§ 501. Counterclaim defined.—The counterclaim must tend, in some way, to diminish or defeat the plaintiff's recovery, and must be one of the following causes of action against the plaintiff, or, in a proper case, against the person whom he represents, and in favor of the defendant, or of one or more defendants, between whom and the plaintiff a separate judgment may be had in the action :

1.—A cause of action arising out of the contract or transaction, set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, or connected with the subject of the action.

2.—In an action on contract, any other cause of action on contract, existing at the commencement of the action.

§ 502. Rules respecting the allowance of counterclaims.—But the counterclaim, specified in subdivision second of the last section, is subject to the following rules :

1.—If the action is founded upon a contract, which has been assigned by the party thereto, other than a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, a demand, existing against the party thereto, or an assignee of the contract, at the time of the assignment thereof, and belonging to the defendant, in good faith, before notice of the assignment, must be allowed as a counterclaim, to the amount of the

"The defendant asked to have submitted to the jury the question of [describing it—whatever question or questions the defendant claims should be submitted] and asked leave to introduce evidence upon those questions.

"The Court granted the plaintiff's motion and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff for \$—, to which the defendant excepted.

"The defendant moved for a new trial and to set aside the verdict upon the grounds [stating them]. Motion denied. Defendant excepting."

If the Court should deny the plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings and for the direction of a verdict, the record following the statement of the motion and the defendant's request, would only show the denial of the motion and the plaintiff's exception thereto, thus :

"Motion denied, plaintiff excepting."

*Second.* The plaintiff's attorney may at this, or a later stage of the trial, make a

#### MOTION TO STRIKE OUT

portions [specifying them] of the defendant's answer, or may move that the defendant be required to do something with respect to the answer, for instance to make certain parts thereof more definite and certain. The latter motion, however, is usually made before the Court at a special term,<sup>4</sup>

plaintiff's demand, if it might have been so allowed against the party, or the assignee, while the contract belonged to him.

2.—If the action is upon a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, which has been assigned to the plaintiff after it became due, a demand, existing against a person who assigned or transferred it, after it became due, must be allowed as a counterclaim, to the amount of the plaintiff's demand, if it might have been so allowed against the assignor, while the note or bill belonged to him.

3.—If the plaintiff is a trustee for another, or if the action is in the name of a plaintiff, who has no actual interest in the contract upon which it is founded, a demand against the plaintiff shall not be allowed as a counterclaim ; but so much of a demand existing against the person whom he represents, or for whose benefit the action is brought, as will satisfy the plaintiff's demand, must be allowed as a counterclaim, if it might have been so allowed in an action brought by the person beneficially interested.

4 Special term.—Special terms of the Supreme Court are appointed in this State to be held upon certain days in each month at the chambers of the justices of that Court, for the purpose of hearing motions of various kinds—contested and *ex parte*, i. e., without contest. There is no jury in attendance, and it is seldom that trials upon which witnesses are sworn are had, although it is done occasionally. In the country districts these terms usually last but a day, while in the city they last much longer. They are generally appointed for such times as that several will be held each month by the justices in convenient portions of the district. Special terms are also held with the circuit or trial terms. For certain purposes special terms are always open for the transaction of specified kinds of motions whenever the justices are to be found at chambers. Official stenographers are now appointed for these special terms. Their office is distinct from that of the official stenographer appointed for the circuit terms (trial terms) in the various districts.

before the case gets upon the calendar for trial, by a technical application to the Court upon notice to the defendant's attorney. In stating the motion first hereinabove described in this paragraph, the attorney would refer specifically by folio and paragraph to, and probably quote, the language of the answer which he sought to have stricken out. It is important that the stenographer should be accurate in noting or referring to the obnoxious language of the answer. It is probable that the motion to strike out will have reference to more than one part of the answer, and these parts being read rapidly, difficulty may be experienced in getting it *verbatim et literatim*. A little time may be saved in reporting this, as may also be done in treating any other matter involving a series of sections or parts, by the use of a general introductory clause, similar to the one which follows, modified, however, to suit the character of the matter to be introduced. Thus:

"Plaintiff's counsel moved that there be stricken from the defendant's answer the following parts thereof, viz:

"From and including the words 'the defendant further alleges,' in folio two down to and including the words 'heretofore stated,' in folio four, and

"From and including the words 'that there is now due,' in folio five down to and including the words 'of a similar character' in folio seven, upon the ground that the same are inconsistent with each other and inconsistent with the other allegations of the answer.

Motion denied. Plaintiff excepted."

[To be continued.]

\* \* \*

THE able and instructive communication of Mr. David Wolfe Brown, entitled "How Shall the Office Stenographer Become a Court Reporter," which appeared in the last number, deserved, and I trust has received, the careful attention of the class of readers for whom it was written. It is from the presentation and discussion of the views and opinions of such able practitioners as Mr. Brown that the student and young practitioner may expect helpful advice and timely assistance. That there is disclosed a difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and myself respecting one or two details of pre-

paratory work is of slight consequence. Of far more importance is the fact, that every competent law stenographer will agree with Mr. Brown that the first three things stated by him as requirements must be possessed by the would-be law stenographer. These have been repeatedly urged upon the attention of inquirer, student and young practitioner, by me, in this department. When different methods and the reasons therefor are laid before the reader for his consideration and benefit, in a spirit of fairness, and not for idle argument, good must flow therefrom. It has been said that, in a multitude of counsel there is safety. For that reason, I am always pleased to see in THE STENOGRAPHER the views, opinions and suggestions of others, upon subjects which have been considered by me in this department.

\* \* \*

MR. FRANK H. BURT, official stenographer of the Superior Court for Suffolk county, Boston, Mass., will please accept my thanks for copy of proceedings of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association at their fourth and fifth annual meetings. Among the interesting contents are papers by Mr. Edwin R. Gardiner, president of the society, "The Reporter as a Student of Language"; "Remarks of Rev. Oliver Dyer," reminiscent of the introduction of phonography in this country a half century ago and, "A Morning in the London Law Courts," by Mr. Frank H. Burt. The following excerpt from the proceedings may be instructive to the law stenographer on the question of what to take: "A discussion took place in reference to the clause of the Maine law mentioned in the president's address, requiring the stenographer to report all the proceedings in every case, including discussions between counsel and the court. President Bacon and Messrs. Barnes and Burt spoke of the importance of the stenographer taking everything, to avoid any possible question as to the exact form of the offer of proof, the grounds of objection, the scope of the ruling of the court, and whether an exception is taken or not. Instances were related where uncertainty had resulted and the record was rendered unintelligible by the stenographer failing to take in full the remarks of counsel upon a question of law." The printed proceedings

## THE STENOGRAPHER

are enlivened by cuts of ex-president James P. Bacon, president Gardiner and a group picture of the attending members and guests.

\* \* \*

A CORRESPONDENT writes *apropos of Practical Reporting*: "I may say that I have read and re-read it, in addition to writing it from dictation. My brother who is studying law, uses the book very often, as it gives him such a good insight into the 'life of the court room.' My father, who is a lawyer (and who thinks the stenographer a machine), says the book is 'all right'."

### Notes.

MR. R. R. PERIGORD is still located at 232 West 134th Street, New York city. This gentleman writes a style of longhand many of the characteristics of which I find present in the hand writing of some of our best and most rapid stenographers.

ABOUT one hundred stenographers and typewriter operators are employed at the Edison Electrical Works in the city of Schenectady, N. Y. Among these is Mr. T. A. McLoughlin, private secretary to the first vice-president of the Edison Co. He does no shorthand work in this capacity, but dictates his work to other stenographers. He is said to write notes of marvelous neatness, to be one of the most rapid stenographers in "Dorp," and to have had experience in all varieties of shorthand work. Mr. H. N. Hillman, employed at the same place, is said to be one of the most gentlemanly and pleasant members of the craft, and an expert shorthander, but who is now mostly engaged in other lines of electrical work. Miss Susie L. Freeman, also a good stenographer, evidently believes in improvement as "the order of the age." She has been employed at the Edison Works for some time, and is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the Spanish language. Miss Jennie Lathrop, Miss Drucilla Richardson and Miss Kittie O'Neill, are all bright young ladies, first-class stenographers, and fill positions in the Edison Works. These young ladies were pupils of Mr. Wm. F. Fitzgerald, law stenographer, general reporter and teacher, at Schenectady, N. Y. He also was the instructor of Miss Jennie Green, of that city, who fills a position as stenographer with John Wilderhold & Co., of the same place.

STENOGRAPHER H. C. Kennard, is now located at 203 Chalfoux Building, Birmingham, Ala.

STENOGRAPHER W. H. Lodwick, who fills a responsible position with Messrs. Mack, Stadler & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, may be found by his friends in room E, of the Mitchell Building, in that city.

MR. FRED M. ASHBAUGH, of 576 McWilliam Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, is at present filling the important position of land clerk and stenographer in the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. A. is making rapid strides in his chosen vocation and although but a young man, has held several important positions and, to my knowledge, has performed some very exacting and difficult work in the field of general reporting. He is a hard worker, and, although he long since passed the embryo stage, yet continues daily speed practice upon legal, scientific, engineering, theological, historical, medical matter, and the law matter of this department, for the purpose of becoming familiar with a wide range of language. His example should be followed by every stenographer desiring to reach competency.

"AT the residence of Rev. W. N. P. Dailey, Albany, this afternoon, occurred the marriage of T. Andrew Branion and Miss Bessie L. Shannon, both of this city. \* \* \*

\* \* \* The young couple are well and favorably known. Mr. Branion is a stenographer for the General Electric Company. The happy couple left for a brief wedding trip, East. On their return they will take up their residence in this city."—*Daily Union* (Schenectady, N. Y.)

THE STENOGRAPHER extends to Mr. and Mrs. Branion its best wishes for a long life of happiness and prosperity.

H. W. THORNE.

OUR genial friend Mr. John F. Soby, agent of the Remington Standard Typewriter for Philadelphia, called at our office and introduced to us the general agent for Italy, Signor Cesare Verona, whose address is Via Carlo Alberto 20, Turin.

An exchange of kind wishes and a subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER followed. Success to the Remington and its representative, in the land of blue and sunny skies.





We shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind of educational preparation is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?*

\* \* \*

#### PUNCTUATION.

THERE need be no formal teaching of punctuation, in a shorthand school; a few classified examples on any particular point, and these taken from letters or other simple matter, will generally suffice. I have a book into which I have copied in longhand a large number of such examples on the plan shown below.

Take the case of the *semicolon*, for example, the use of which is general before such words as *and*, *but*, *for*, *etc.*, when these make a turning point in the sentence and are necessarily followed by a pertinent clause within commas. The points which I wish to impress on the mind of the pupil are written in *italics*. Example: "If the goods were not satisfactory we want to make them so; *and, if they were*, we want our pay for them."

The portions below (from the above and similar examples) which are written in *italic* are shown within the following quotation marks: "*and, if they were*, we want our pay for them; "*and, as it was your mistake*; *but, notwithstanding that*; "*or, still better*;" "*for, aside from the cost of each copy*," etc.

On the same plan any other point may be forced on the pupil's attention, as the *dash* to express an afterthought, *quasi* or real; *hyphenated-compounds*, etc.

#### SHORTHAND PROFESSORS.

Teaching shorthand is an honorable calling, but it is simple and common-place enough, and daily becoming more so.

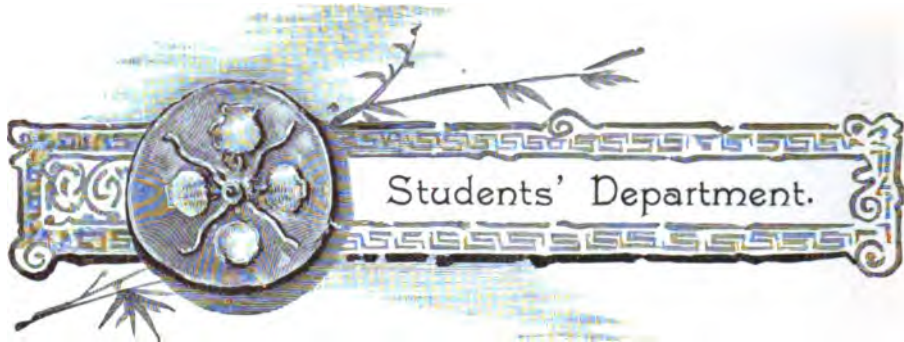
There is certainly nothing in it to justify any one to pose as a "professor," and it seems to me that all worthy teachers who repudiate the title are to be commended for their good sense.

#### MALE PUPILS.

Both Mr. Torrey and Mr. Mueller remark on the scarcity of young men as pupils. The cause is not far to seek. If employers generally would pay decent salaries we should soon have pupils enough. The majority of those employing stenographers are too easily pleased with mediocrity to pay a fair price for better talent. No doubt, many who appreciate good service cannot afford to keep a stenographer expressly for such work. This last I take to be the secret of an interesting change in the personnel of my male pupils of late, which I sincerely hope will prove permanent. Although my school is not large, I can count, within a year, about a dozen young men—confidential clerks and others—who were either destined to act as amanuenses for their employers, or who knew just what they meant to do when finished. In several cases the employers paid the fee. I also know of a young lady who was warned to learn stenography or lose her position.

Young men accustomed to clerical work generally make splendid pupils. They already have that mysterious *nothing*, called "office experience," and do not need the positions that we teachers are supposed to have "at command," which usually means those which we are unready to fill when the chance offers. As for the "office experience" business, I have had the habit of inquiring of successful pupils what it really amounts to; but have never found any one who could enlighten me. I can understand, however, how it is that an employer once disgusted with an incompetent, should ever after have a wholesome dread of beginners.

JOHN WATSON.



MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: I look in upon you at your work, feeling deeply interested in you all. Some of you are about finishing your course of instruction. You have learned to stand alone. You are about ready to go out into the world and try your independent powers of locomotion. One word of advice before you start. Thoroughly review every shorthand principle from the preface to the finis. Practice running over in you mind the name of every consonant stem sign, of every vowel and diphthongal sound; name all the possible modifications of the consonant stems by initial and final hooks, by shortening and lengthening. Get into the way of making mental pictures of these group signs, so that your hand will produce them without conscious effort. In this way you will have a whole storehouse of trained warriors to rush out at your call and do valiant service for you in the time of need.

THE EDITOR.

\* \* \*

ROCKFORD, ILL.,

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,

DEAR SIR: I am a subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, and like it so well that I thought I would take the liberty of writing you and telling you how much I appreciate the attention that is given students of shorthand in your magazine. I enjoy your "short-hand talks" very much, and can read them very readily. I have been studying shorthand (the Graham system) for seven months and have a speed of 120 words per minute. I am now employed in an office and I experience the same trouble described in Mr. D. W. Brown's article in the April number of THE STENOGRAPHER, namely, too little practice in shorthand. I put in all the time I can, however, in practicing from dictation outside of my work, and hope to gain speed instead of losing it. Would you advise me

to try reporting public speakers as Mr. Ellis, whose letter appears in the April number, is doing? I know my speed is not sufficient to enable me to get all that an average speaker would say, but I would like your advice as to whether I should try to get all that I can. I like shorthand more and more every day; it is a beautiful study. I use a Remington typewriter and my speed is about fifty words per minute. Wishing success to your magazine, which by the way is the best I have seen, I am,

Very truly yours,

LEWIS F. CASWELL.

—  
MR. LEWIS CASWELL,

Rockford, Ills.

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication just received. I have read it with much pleasure. Your notes are exceedingly well made, although somewhat more brief than I am in the habit of writing.

In regard to your question as to how best to obtain speed, I can only say that there is no royal road nor patent process.

Trying to report a public speaker is well enough, if you do not become discouraged because you find yourself unable to keep up with him. I have sometimes advised students to take one sentence at a time, or as much as you can remember which will make complete sense, and write away at that until it is all down, not trying to think of what the speaker is saying until you get through. Then begin again, and so on. This works very well when you cannot do better. The better plan is, if possible, to get someone to read for you at a rate of speed adapted to your capacity, with occasional spurts which make you extend yourself, and when you find yourself getting too far behind, call out to the reader to slow up. It does not seem of much use to struggle on after a speaker when you are not getting what he is saying. You are only making believe, and surely are not deceiving anybody—not even yourself. My idea is that writing the same matter from dictation, faster and faster, until you have worked up a high speed movement of hand is very important as a physical exercise. Follow this up by writing new matter as fast as you can properly do it, so as to develop

your powers of outline building. This will bring you there, sooner or later.

Wishing you success, I am,

Very truly yours,

EDITOR.

\* \* \*

Mr. Fenton Dancy, 126 Elizabeth Street, Inman Park, Atlanta, Ga., writes in very good Graham shorthand. He has a speed of from 110 to 130. He finds his previous piano-playing practice helps him in type-writing. He asks what is meant by the "touch system." Writing by "touch" upon the typewriter means the ability to locate the keys by the sense of touch, not depending upon the sense of sight, just as a pianist plays without looking at the keys, keeping his eyes, if necessary, upon the music. I would suggest to Mr. Dancy that in words ending like "superior" both of the r's should be upward. The combination of Ra-aR is exceedingly difficult, slow and awkward.

\* \* \*

Miss E. T. ROCKWELL, of Providence, R. I., writes to the editor as follows:

"Regarding your article in the March STENOGRAPHER, allow me to say that it cannot fail to make those in the midst of the trials and tribulations of shorthand feel encouraged.

"Personally, I had a good hearty laugh, as to your experience with the 'Quaker sister' and the 'eloquent young divine.' At the time, it was no laughing matter, I'll admit; but your manner of relating your past experience is certainly very amusing, and I have come to the conclusion that all have to play for a time on the see-saw stage, before they become victorious."

\* \* \*

Key to Shorthand Notes of Miss Lizzie Howe, of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, O.

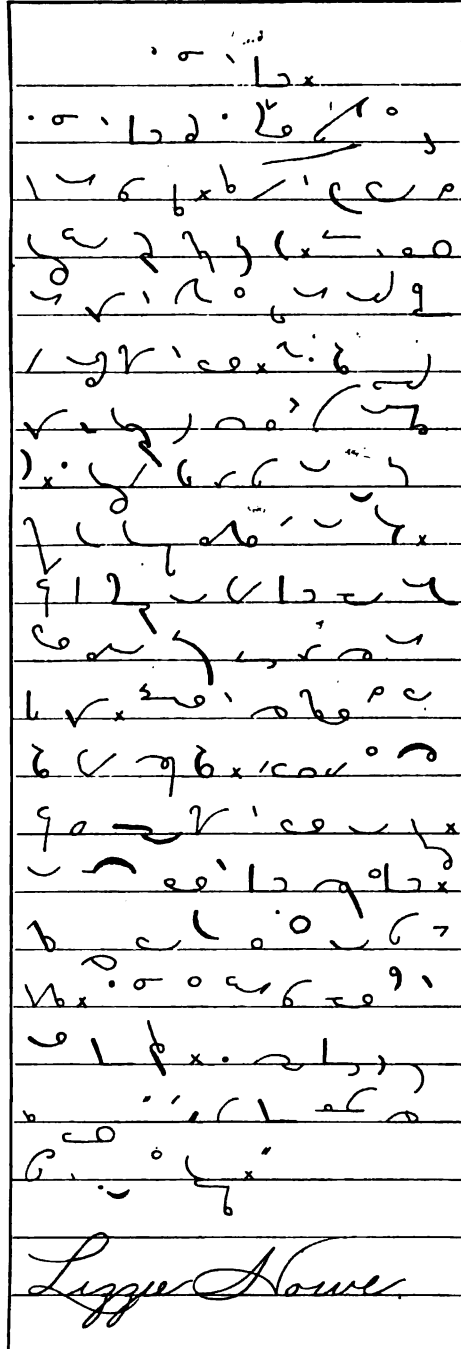
## THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The secret of education, says the *Zion's Herald*, is bound up in the soul itself. Opportunities are of value only as the forces within are able to appropriate and use them. The key to success in the battle of life is found in the initial struggle which insures control of one's self. The fighting of this crucial battle to a favorable issue makes all the later engagements easy. The forces are then held well in hand and are prepared for effective service on any field. Without it there can be no thorough education, and one never feels certain whether he can hold himself in the day of battle. The weakness of most persons is the want of this thorough mastery of themselves. The conquest of the world is impossible without first gaining control of one's own powers.

In an important sense all education must be self-education. The best master one ever has is his own will and high purpose. The

secret is within the soul, and, once seized, all things become possible. An eminent educator used to say: "He who will become a scholar must learn to command his faculties."

LIZZIE HOWE.





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THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING &amp; PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

### The Death of Dennis F. Murphy.

IN the taking off of Dennis F. Murphy, all the stenographers may well say, "A mighty man and a prince has fallen in Israel this day." He was easily first among the foremost. Standing for years at the head of his profession, the responsible chief of the Senate reporting corps, he was recognized everywhere as a master. Not only was he well-known but he was also greatly loved by all who knew him. Stenographers of the United States: imitate him in his skill and in his virtues.

\* \* \*

### Compliments at Large.

FROM the Collector Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., William C. Sprague, president and editor, we receive the following:

"Gentz:

i send you bye this male a WAST-BASKIT wich you will notis i am ritin for—if you give

me a notis in your widly red and ably edited paper it will mak me sollid with the oners. as bein in favor of hyer edukashun you can afford to help me. See page 86 for mi say. Send a marked copy to the Oners. 30 Telephone building, detroit,

Yours truly,

THE PROFESSOR."

This is printed in imitation of typewritten work, and there are printed in, afterwards, upon the typewriter, with different colored ribbon, the words "STENOGRAPHER, Philadelphia, Pa."

We know this is a very common way of preparing circular letters. The effect is somewhat peculiar. "Your widely read and ably edited paper" loses its point, when we see that it was prepared for wholesale delivery. To address THE STENOGRAPHER as "Gentz," produces a singular sensation.

*The Waste-Basket* people have some good ideas. They seem to be honest in their efforts to help the young writers of the country, but, like all of us, they have considerable to learn. Some of these days, perhaps, THE STENOGRAPHER will set about the task of teaching some other things besides writing shorthand and its kindred lines of work. At present, however, we are too busy.

\* \* \*

AN ARTICLE in *The Syracuse Post*, which we publish in another column, leads us to suppose that the "advance agent" of the New York State Stenographers' Association has struck Syracuse, and we wish Bro. Secretary-Treasurer Hill great success in booming the Association and arousing the enthusiasm and professional pride of the shorthand reporters of "the Empire State." We have no doubt that at Syracuse '96, the twenty-first annual meeting of this banner State shorthand society will be so interesting and instructive as to merit the attendance of first-class stenographers from far and near.

ARE you a shorthand teacher? Do you find any difficulties in your way? Have you made special efforts of any kind to remove some of the obstacles? Write for the Teachers' Department and give others the benefit of your experience. By helping others you will also help yourself.

\* \* \*

ARE you a shorthand student? The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER knows how to sympathize with you. He desires to be of service to you in climbing up the rugged road which leads to the top. If you will write to the Students Department, asking questions which present themselves to you, possibly a readier and better service can be rendered you. Try it.

\* \* \*

WITH this number, Mr. Thorne, the editor of the Law Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, closes the fourth year of his connection with the magazine.

Hundreds of readers have expressed their appreciation of the good work he has done and the obligations they are under for benefits received. As the author of Practical Court Reporting, Mr. Thorne has taken high rank; as a first-class lawyer and law reporter he stands well up in both professions, and as a dispenser of good sound practical advice to the ambitious student, he has no superiors. We congratulate the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER upon the interest which Mr. Thorne takes in them.

\* \* \*

BROTHER WHITE comes back with "Reply Chivalrous," in answer to Cousin Marion and her "Retort Courteous." Between the two, the editor is somewhat embarrassed because of the disposition of both parties to allow the personal equation to interfere with the real matter in issue.

Evidently, each of these correspondents has "the ready pen of a ready writer," and can say things which are pointed and probably unpleasant for the other. But we

have been trying to put in practice our conviction that these personal matters are only interesting to a small number of our readers, and are therefore embarrassed by the disposition to talk back which is so frequently manifested by many of our esteemed correspondents. It seems to us that both Cousin Marion and Brother White are, at heart, deeply interested in promoting the welfare of their fellows, and each according to his or her own understanding of how it should be done. But we would call their attention to the fact that the disposition to criticise each other in non-essentials is in direct conflict with the motto of THE STENOGRAPHER. "In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity."

Trusting that our friends in this controversy will realize that this is a good place to drop the personal features, and to press vigorously onward in giving aid and assistance to those who stand so much in need of it, the editor—figuratively—raises his hands over the heads of the parties with the paternal benediction and advice to be good and they will be happy.

## Stenographers are Coming.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association will be held in this city, August 27, 1896. The meeting will be a notable one in many respects, as it will be just twenty years since the organization of the society, which took place in Syracuse in 1876. Another meeting was held here in 1880, but since that time other cities have been favored with the conventions.

It is expected that the gathering in Syracuse this year will bring together many of the most prominent stenographers in the State, as the standard of the Association is high and the membership roll is large. Arrangements have already been made for the reading of papers by prominent stenographers. Syracuse was selected for the convention this year because of its central location. There was considerable discussion at the last meeting held in New York city regarding this matter, and it was argued that if Syracuse would be selected a larger attendance would be assured.—*The Syracuse Post*.



[By this, we mean the individual who takes dictation and transcribes the same upon the typewriting machine. We will give a cash prize of \$10.00 to the subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER who shall send in, before July first, next, the best essay upon "The Ideal Lady Typewriter," not to cover more than 350 words. EDITOR.]

The ideal lady typewriter, in my opinion, is the bright energetic young woman who is capable of doing and willing to do all that is required of her in the position she occupies; one who has practical ideas of business life, a good share of common sense and the ability to use it; punctual in being at the office, neat and careful in her work, and willing to do small favors now and again when they are asked of her. A. P. W.

\* \* \*

The ideal lady typewriter dresses neatly and quietly; is cheerful, prompt, and willing.

Has a good English education and practical knowledge of business affairs.

Takes dictation rapidly and transcribes accurately.

Produces typewritten manuscript which is faultless grammatically, orthographically, and typographically.

Keeps her machine cleaned, oiled, and covered when not in use.

Is yet undiscovered.

BERTHA GIFFORD,  
Monte Vista, Colorado.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

### May Her Tribe Increase.

The ideal lady typewriter knows:

How to care for her machine and attend to small repairs; how to spell, punctuate and capitalize; how to correct bad English and amend faulty rhetoric; when to keep her eyes and ears open and her mouth closed; her place as a lady and keeps it.

She is:

Always punctual and prompt; sweet-tempered and friendly, neither too prudish nor too free; possessed of the attributes of a lady coupled with busi-

ness sagacity; rapid in writing, accurate in reading and correct in transcribing; not a creature of the imagination, but an entity,—I know her.

GEORGE LOGAN, JR.,  
Arkadelphia, Ark.

\* \* \*

I do not profess to be, in any sense of the word, a writer (except a typewriter) but I have my own ideas as to what kind of a person "The Ideal Lady Typewriter" is, or should be.

By the words "lady typewriter," I understand you to mean a lady who holds the position of a stenographer, as well as a typewriter. A young lady may always be at her desk on time and take everything which is dictated to her, both rapidly and correctly and then go to her machine and make a neat, accurate transcript of what, to others who do not understand the art, looks very much like chicken-tracks, and be in every sense of the word (so far as her work is concerned) a good stenographer, and yet not an ideal one.

My ideal typewriter is one who, besides having the above necessary acquirements, dresses neatly but not gaudily and whose general appearance is that of a perfect lady. She is pleasant, and by her presence makes her office, in every sense, a home-like place for every one who enters. She never wastes a moment of her employer's time when he has work for her; never flirts with passers-by; lends a helping hand when and wherever she has the opportunity; has a good common school education; does not allow other matters to interfere with her duties as stenographer; has her employer's interest at heart and is always trying to reach the top-most rung of the ladder. She sees that every part of her machine is clean and in good working order, and her pen and all other tools are ready for use at any time.

E. L. M., Pittsburg, Pa.

\* \* \*

To be ideal, she must be faultless; and as it is impossible, on this mundane sphere, to be absolutely perfect, the following will point more to practicality than ideality.

The lady typewriter should be courteous; a good stenographer; speedy and correct in typewriting; posted as to the mechanism of the machine; neat in every particular; eco-

nomical regarding supplies; anxious to please; ever on the alert to learn useful lessons; ready to lend a helping hand, and not because she was hired as a stenographer, consider that her only task; for "practice is the best of all instructors."

She should avoid dilatoriness; if she arrives early, should not be afraid of giving the extra moments to her employer; should be just as faithful to her duties during his absence; work for his interest; respect his confidence, and outside the establishment be uncommunicative regarding his business; should not be anxious to depart before the time of closing, neither be disagreeable if asked to stop after office hours.

She should not abuse the privilege of using the telephone; should have an understanding with friends that they are not to call at the office, unless positively necessary, and then to be brief; during office hours, should avoid social contact with the other employes; for sociability means encroachment on the time of the employer, and she should be as conscientious on that point as any other.

If she is a subscriber for THE STENOGRAPHER, it would be a good idea to consider it a part of her vocation to present the excellence of that valuable magazine to others.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. R.

\* \* \*

"The Ideal Lady Typewriter," supposing the working hours to be from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with the usual time allotted for the mid-day meal, arrives at the office about 7.50 a. m., removes her wraps, hat, and overshoes, provided the weather requires the wearing of such, and by five minutes of eight is cleaning her machine preparatory to the day's work before her. She answers promptly the ring of the bell, announcing to her that her employer is ready to begin his dictation, seats herself quietly at the desk and with her note-book before her, previously dated and arranged with the proper heading, takes the dictation in faultless shorthand. Her pencils, if she uses pencils, are always sharpened, or her pen when she uses that instrument, is always ready and the ink flows freely. As soon as the employer's "that is all" is heard, she leaves as quickly and quietly as she came and the regular and

rapid tap of the keys of the machine announce that in due course of time the letters are to be finished. Taking the correctly written letters to her employer's desk she awaits his signature thereto, securing which she then proceeds to place the letters in their respective envelopes directed to the various parties to whom they are to go, and sees that the proper postage is placed thereon. She indexes the letters dictated and files the letters which have been replied to.

Thus goes her work until 5 p. m., at which time she closes her desk, files away the various papers and books which have been used for reference and goes to her home, satisfied that she has completed a day's work of which she may well feel proud.

Of course, the above gives only the bare facts, the limit of 350 words not being sufficient to cover all of the good things which might be said of the "Ideal Lady Typewriter." She brings joy and sunshine into the office and gives it that refined and genteel order which it did not have before she graced the aforesaid office by her presence.

H. K. W.

\* \* \*

The salient points in the character of the "Ideal" lady typewriter might, perhaps, be indicated in very few words. One who is a thoroughly competent shorthand-writer and typewriter; who is intelligent, industrious and conscientious—will be able to fill almost any position, with credit to herself and satisfaction to her employer. But, if we wish to particularize, we are reminded that the details of different businesses vary greatly, and what would necessarily be the duty of the stenographer in one office is not required in another.

As far as our own experience is a guide, however, we believe that accuracy and a steady attention to business are largely responsible for success, wherever attained. A close attention to all details coming under her supervision, including the careful copying and indexing of letters, proper filing of correspondence, etc.; a willingness to assist others occasionally in their work, and a real interest in her employer's welfare—are all characteristics of the "Ideal."

She must also be not only accurate, but a reasonably rapid worker, without the "nerves" which so often fatally interfere with speed at critical moments; and she

should cultivate a philosophical turn of mind, realizing that order is essential to rapid work—making haste slowly; as she will gain nothing either in appearance or in fact by attempting to rush matters at the expense of accuracy.

The "Ideal" should have a comprehensive education; her orthography must be faultless, and she must be able to remove verbal inaccuracies and grammatical errors without making the fact so obvious as to suggest a reflection on the dictator. She should even be able to supply *common sense*—should it seem to be lacking in the wording of letters as dictated—and if she can make herself a part of the "brains" that keeps the business moving smoothly; remembering important points, and becoming a "cyclopedia of useful information"—she is that much nearer perfection.

In fact, she must be a thorough business woman in every respect. Add to this a character above reproach, and you have an "Ideal" lady typewriter.

ADA B. MAROT,  
1725 Bouvier St., Phila.

### "Reply Chivalrous."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 31, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: I have before me a disagreeable task—that of replying to "Cousin Marion's Retort Courteous," in THE STENOGRAPHER for April.

Why do I reply to it? Why not ignore it, as it richly deserves? There is an old saying that "silence gives assent," and I am unwilling that readers of THE STENOGRAPHER should arrive at the conclusion that "Cousin Marion" has written of me understandingly.

This venerable female felt the sting of some of my observations in "Bombazine in Business," in March STENOGRAPHER, and has taken pains to beat all about the bush in an attempt to injure me. Why not come to the point?

I did *not* "go out of my way." It was right in my line. I write of matters stenographic, and always aim to take the side of truth. A stenographer of either sex who does not know "how to spend his or her evenings profitably" must be a poor representative of the shorthand profession, and the "editress" who aims to advise her, and

fails to suggest the propriety of perfecting herself in shorthand or typewriting during evenings, lays herself open to criticism. She got it!

There was no "covert attack" on "all women," in my article. On the contrary, I was upholding the standard of true womanhood, as it relates to business, by crying down that which threatens to deprive it of its proper dignity.

Yes, I have a mother living. The only sister I ever had is dead, but her memory is enshrined in my heart. For nearly twelve years I have had a wife. She seems to live happily with me. Strange, is it not? I also have a little daughter, who regards me with favor. Will wonders never cease? I have great regard for "the sex of the women nearest to me," and am a profound admirer of all women who deserve such consideration. I never "meanly abuse" anyone. If "Cousin M." desires any further information touching my family affairs, or my individual characteristics, let her apply for it by letter.

I *was* amused over the term "stenographess." Anyone in whom a keen appreciation of humor exists would have been similarly affected. I have often been accused of possessing "originality," but confess that I have never had enough of it to bring me to the pass of "coining" such a word.—"Cousin M." has the advantage of me there.

Our friend, the "editress," insinuates that my "wit" is "suggestive of the gutter," and was "possibly suggested by the class of young women who have been taught by me how to spend their evenings." If she had not said that, I might have felt some respect for "Cousin M." (for, from her standpoint, it is plain she thinks she has excuse for entering a protest); but any woman who would indulge in so venomous a remark concerning a man of whose character she knows nothing, must have been constructed on acid principles, to say the least.

I repeat that a "stenographess," if she were deserving of a place in the fraternity, should know "how to spend her evenings profitably," and that "Cousin M.," in advising her, failed to touch upon the main point at issue. Otherwise, her suggestions were all right. I "joked" a little over them, to be sure, but that fact does not give "Cousin M." a privilege to assume all sorts



of absurd things regarding me and my meaning,

Not to be too prolix, I will say that anything that is good, that is pure, that is holy, that embodies honesty, sincerity and unselfishness, elicits my earnest admiration. I never knowingly say or do anything to injure a person or a cause entitled to respect. Now, "Cousin M."—"make the most of it!"

Why should she feel called upon to "explain" one of my "jokes?" Who asked her to do it? Has she so poor an opinion of the perceptive faculties of your readers as to deem a diagram necessary?

She complains that my article was "nearly two columns in length." Her's occupies more than three columns!

Yes, I have read Hood's "Song of the Shirt," many times, and have appreciated intensely the vivid picture of misery it paints upon the canvas of the mind.

"Cousin M." may be "old enough to be my mother," or my grandmother, for that matter. I should judge, from her "general diffuseness," and the absence of logical reasoning, that the latter possibility might deserve some serious attention. What about it, anyway? I do not believe we are closely related. I am thirty-five years of age, "Marion," how old are you?

It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Hemperley, that "Cousin M." "does not hold you altogether blameless in this attack on young women stenographers." It makes little difference what she says of me, in so far as my business interests are concerned, but it must come hard on you! I presume that "young women stenographers" will now give your magazine the cold shoulder. How you must suffer!

I do not ask to be "forgiven," having done nothing to catalogue me with the penitents. "Cousin M." has unnecessarily agitated herself, and I trust the consequences will not be disastrous.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. H. WHITE.

OUR friend Mr. Francis E. Wessels, of Ridley Park, Pa., has started a shorthand, typewriting and telegraphic evening school at Chester. Mr. Wessels is a thoroughly competent teacher, and we have no doubt will give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

## The Chief Requisites of a Type-writer.

*As previously announced in our column*  
The Hammond Typewriter Company recently offered three handsome prizes to operators throughout the world for the best papers on the "Chief Requisites of a Type-writer." Analysis of papers gave the following remarkable results:

Ninety-six per cent. of the contestants decided in favor of ten requisites. Four per cent. were distributed over nearly 300 others.

*Perfect alignment* stood first by choice of 57 per cent. of the writers.

*Work in sight* stood second by choice of 55 per cent. of the writers.

*Manifolding* stood third by choice of 36 per cent. of the writers.

*Speed* stood fourth by choice of 35 per cent. of the writers.

*Durability* stood fifth by choice of 35 per cent. of the writers.

*Noiselessness* stood sixth by choice of 35 per cent. of the writers.

*Interchangeable type* stood seventh by choice of 27 per cent. of the writers.

*Light elastic touch* stood eighth by choice of 27 per cent. of the writers.

*Perfect paper feed* stood ninth by choice of 27 per cent. of the writers.

*Any width paper* stood tenth by choice of 24 per cent. of the writers.

BOSTON, April 10th, 1896.

MR. FRANCIS HEMPERLEY,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR: I enclose copy of clipping, cut from the *Boston Globe*, which was handed to me by a brother stenographer and which may be of interest.

Yours truly,

Enc. (1) JOHN H. ELLS.

Copy.

(Taken from the Sun:)

### MODERN MAGIC AND DRUNKENNESS.

We know nothing about the writer of the subjoined letter. He may be a Christian, a Pagan, or a Turk, but, from pure love of sport we will give him a free advertisement:

OCCULT SCIENCE, HYPNOTISM and MUSIC,  
Carnegie Music Hall, N. Y.

I permanently cure the worst cases of inebriety by hypnotic suggestion. I never fail.

Respectfully,

FRANK HARRISON.

I was formerly a journalist and editor in a small way.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

FROM time to time we get inquiries about adaptations of shorthand to the Spanish language. We would state that such a work is published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, and that the price is \$2.00. We are under the impression that the Isaac Pitman system is the only one having such an adaptation, and this is but one of the many reasons why it pays to master this system in preference to any other. That the work in question is a practical one, is made manifest by the following communication received from Frank C. Pierce, principal of shorthand department of Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, Texas: "Having had occasion to use the Spanish adaptation to the Isaac Pitman system during my career as principal of the shorthand department of this school (some five years), I most cordially endorse same. I have carried many young Mexicans through Spanish shorthand, and am pleased to state that each one has turned out a decided success."

\* \* \*

We clip the following from "The Editor's Note Book," in a recent issue of that interesting periodical, *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*: "Students in different stages of shorthand study frequently ask us whether it is desirable to devote much time to the reading of shorthand. We would say emphatically that this is a most important part of the training of anyone who desires to become an efficient note-taker. Not only should there be reading of the writer's own shorthand, but also of printed phonography, and both are indispensable to success. If the student is not working in a shorthand school or association where provision is made for reading and transcribing, it will be desirable for him to pursue a systematic course with regard to the reading of his own notes."

\* \* \*

THE fact, remarks the New York *School Journal*, that Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand has survived, while many systems pretending to be scientific are now scarcely mentioned, shows that it has substantial merit. It is simple, practical, easily learned. So simple and condensed is this system that it is all contained (that is, all that is necessary to form the basis for verbatim reporting) in a 16mo. volume of less than fifty pages,

called *The Phonographic Teacher*. Those who contemplate the learning of shorthand should own this little book.

\* \* \*

PERSONS interested in a really first-class note book, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, in another part of this issue.

\* \* \*

## Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

CAPTAIN HASTINGS cross-examined: You have laid before the Court the fact that, up to the moment of striking, you had no misapprehension as to the safety of the Howe? That is so.

And that up to the time your ship struck you had no suspicion that she was not in a safe position?—Yes.

The chart by which your ship was navigated shows seven fathoms of water where she grounded?—Yes. That would be 37ft. 6in. (1)

The tide was 11 or 12 feet above low water?—Yes.

So that where she struck there should have been 50 feet of water?—Yes.

If the chart showed any danger, you could have avoided it with perfect ease?—Certainly.

Did the movement of the leading ship hamper your movements?—No.

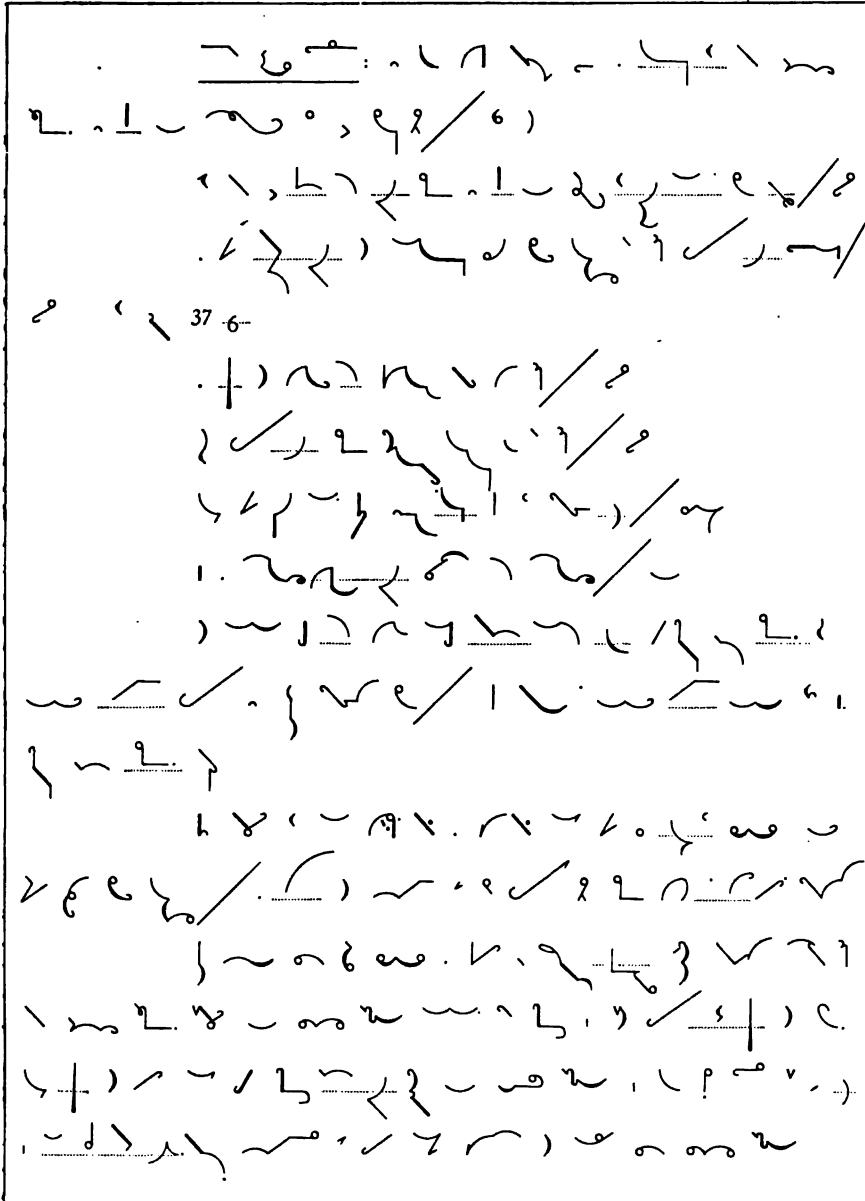
Was anything done or left undone by me in your view which contributed to your striking on that unknown rock, where you thought it was perfectly safe?—It being an unknown rock, nothing that you did contributed to my striking upon it.

Do you observe that in Leusada Bay the whole of the bay in the chart is filled with soundings, none of which are less than seven fathoms?—The latter was marked on the spot where the Howe struck; also a line running parallel.

It was among some of those soundings the turn to starboard took place, and there was apparently ample water. Up to the moment of striking I observed no symptoms of drifting in any particular direction, but I was aware that the tide was flowing. If the tide was running in the general direction of my ship there would be no indications of drifting; but if setting across I should see, but not at once, by the shifting of the bearing marks, and the way in which the helm was answered, some symptoms of drifting.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 3d inst. has come to hand, and, having carefully read the same, we beg to say that you may retain the territory heretofore controlled by you for the sale of our goods, as per marked map recently sent you.

We are pleased to note the complimentary remarks which you make with regard to the dignified position and general business policy maintained by our house, and are still more glad to learn that you propose following a similar policy as far as the sale of our products by you is concerned. But since, after all, the result will better than anything else prove to us whether your professions are being religiously lived up to by your men throughout the vast domain covered by you, we await developments in the shape of incoming orders, with some anxiety.

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

SIR: We are under the painful necessity of informing you, that, owing to a series of misfortunes during the last six months, we find it is not in our power to meet our engagements, and are consequently compelled this day to suspend payments. As soon as our books can be balanced, we purpose to call a meeting of our creditors, when we shall lay before them a balance sheet, exhibiting our liabilities and the means we may possess of meeting them. In the mean time, we beg you will suspend judgment upon us; as we can truly assert that our embarrassments have arisen solely from events which it was impossible to foresee, and over which we had no control. Believe us, under all circumstances. Yours truly,

MR. R. A. GIBBS, of Demorest, Ga., a writer of the Longley system, is thoroughly preparing himself to teach that excellent style of shorthand writing, in the city in which he resides. Mr. Gibbs is a regular subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER and speaks very highly of it.

## Reporting Style.

Is There a New Education?

(Concluded.)

"They turn on and off a certain amount of educational material each day, and accumulate what they are pleased to term 'experience;' but their relation to education is just that of the mortorman on a trolley-car to the science of electricity. They use it; but of its nature, principles and processes they are profoundly ignorant. The one qualification most to be feared in a teacher, and the one to be most carefully inquired into, is this same 'experience.' I am profoundly distrustful of it. The pure empiricist never can have any genuine experience, any more than an animal; because he is unable to interrogate the phenomena that present themselves to him and so to understand them. The scientific teacher, the theorist, on the contrary, asks what manner of phenomena these are that are before him, what may be their inner relations and on what principles they are based. This of course, is the first great step taken by all scientific method toward a knowledge of causes. It is at this point that we reach the real reason for the need of an accurate knowledge of psychology on the part of the teacher. His dealings in the school-room are primarily with mental processes and mental growth. Unless these are scientifically studied and understood, or—and this does not happen often—unless natural psychological insight comes to the rescue of psychological ignorance, the teaching is bound to be mechanical; and the longer it is continued, the more 'experience' is acquired, the more wooden and mechanical it becomes."

MISS O. V. DENNIS, Placerville, Cal., is at present reporting a murder trial in Amador County of that State.

MR. W. H. WAGNER, teacher of the Longley system for upwards of ten years was recently chosen as instructor in that system in the business course introduced by the School Board of Los Angeles, Cal.

Corresp. Style. 1. The 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211th 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311th 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411th 412th 413th 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 427th 428th 429th 430th 431st 432nd 433rd 434th 435th 436th 437th 438th 439th 440th 441st 442nd 443rd 444th 445th 446th 447th 448th 449th 450th 451st 452nd 453rd 454th 455th 456th 457th 458th 459th 460th 461st 462nd 463rd 464th 465th 466th 467th 468th 469th 470th 471st 472nd 473rd 474th 475th 476th 477th 478th 479th 480th 481st 482nd 483rd 484th 485th 486th 487th 488th 489th 490th 491st 492nd 493rd 494th 495th 496th 497th 498th 499th 500th 501st 502nd 503rd 504th 505th 506th 507th 508th 509th 510th 511th 512th 513th 514th 515th 516th 517th 518th 519th 520th 521st 522nd 523rd 524th 525th 526th 527th 528th 529th 530th 531st 532nd 533rd 534th 535th 536th 537th 538th 539th 540th 541st 542nd 543rd 544th 545th 546th 547th 548th 549th 550th 551st 552nd 553rd 554th 555th 556th 557th 558th 559th 560th 561st 562nd 563rd 564th 565th 566th 567th 568th 569th 570th 571st 572nd 573rd 574th 575th 576th 577th 578th 579th 580th 581st 582nd 583rd 584th 585th 586th 587th 588th 589th 590th 591st 592nd 593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611th 612th 613th 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681st 682nd 683rd 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691st 692nd 693rd 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701st 702nd 703rd 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711th 712th 713th 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721st 722nd 723rd 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731st 732nd 733rd 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741st 742nd 743rd 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751st 752nd 753rd 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761st 762nd 763rd 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771st 772nd 773rd 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781st 782nd 783rd 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791st 792nd 793rd 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801st 802nd 803rd 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811th 812th 813th 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821st 822nd 823rd 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831st 832nd 833rd 834th 835th 836th 837th 838

# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Munson Department.

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Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

IN some strange land and time—for so the story runs—they were about to found a bell for a midnight tower—a hollow, starless heaven of iron. It should toll for dead monarchs, "The king is dead," and make glad clamor for the new prince, "Long live the king." It should proclaim so great a passion or so grand a pride that either should be worship, or, wanting these, forever hold its peace. Now, this bell was not to be dug out of the cold mountains; it was to be made of something that had been warmed by a human touch and loved with a human love; and so the people came, like pilgrims to a shrine, and cast their offerings into the furnace and went away. There were links of chains that bondsmen had worn bright, and fragments of swords that had broken in heroes hands, there were crosses and rings and bracelets of fine gold; trinkets of silver and toys of poor red copper. They even brought things that were licked up in an instant by the red tongues of flame, good words they had written and flowers they had cherished—perishable things that could never be heard in the rich tone and volume of the bell; and, by and by, the bell was alone in its chamber, and its four windows looked forth to the four quarters of heaven. For many a day it hung dumb. The winds came and went, but they only set it sighing; the birds came and sang under its eaves, but it was an iron horizon of dead melody still; all the meaner strifes and passions of men rippled on below it; they outgropped the ants and outwrought the bees and outwatched the shepherds of Chaldea, but the chambers of the bell were as dumb as the cave of Macpelah.

A last there came a time when men grew grand for right and truth, and stood shoulder

to shoulder all over the land, and went down like reapers to the harvest of death; looked in the graves of them that slept, and and believed there was something grander than living; glanced on into the far future, and discovered there was something bitterer than dying and so, standing between the quick and the dead, they acquitted themselves like men. Then the bell awoke in its chamber, and the great waves of its music rolled gloriously out and broke along the blue walls of the world like an anthem; every tone in it was familiar as a household word to somebody, and he heard it and knew it with a solemn joy. Poured into that fiery heart together, the humblest gifts were blent in one great wealth, and accents, feeble as a sparrow's song, grew eloquent and strong; and lo! a people's stately soul heaved on the waves of a mighty voice.

We thank God, in this our day, for the furnace and the fire; for the offering of gold, and the trinkets of silver, and the broken links of iron; for the good sword and the true word; for the great triumph and the little song. We thank God for the loyal Ruths, who have take up the words of their elder sister and said to the Naomi of a later time: "Where thou goest I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." By the memory of the Ramah, into which rebellion has turned the land; for the love of the Rachels now lamenting within it; for the honor of heaven, and the hope of mankind, let us who stand here—past and present, clasping hands over our heads, the broad age dwindled to a line beneath our feet, and bridged over with the graves of dead martyrs—let us declare before God and these witnesses:

"We will finish the work that the fathers began."

R. C. ADAMS, of 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo., asks for our opinion of the typewriter cushion keys advertised in THE STENOGRAPHER. We are informed by those who have used them that they are entirely satisfactory, and our own assistant speaks very highly of them.

DEAR SIR: I herewith renew my subscription to your very excellent magazine, because of the profit and pleasure I derive from it, and more especially for the Munson Department, with its new and valuable improvements. Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. GUNTZER,

Naturalization Bureau,  
N. Y. Supreme Court, New York City.

Munson Shorthand.

The following is a sample of Munson Shorthand, written by Bayard Taylor. The text is written in a cursive, shorthand style, using various symbols and abbreviations. The text is enclosed in a rectangular box.

Bayard Taylor.

## Graham Department.

Shorthand Notes by WM. ANDERSON, Ex-Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions,  
New York City.

## Acquired Facial Expression.

The typical expressions of the members of those three liberal professions which Sir Thomas Browne says are all founded upon the fall of Adam, are well enough recognized to have been long the prey of the caricaturist. The several distinctive traits of each, and the possible causes which give rise to them, are too complex to be dealt with in a single article. Speaking very generally, the cleric's face is indicative of authority (of the thin-lipped kind) and of a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. The doctor's jaw and mouth are less rigid, yet tell of decision. His eye is vigilant and sympathetic, and his whole facial aspect conveys the idea of a fund of untapped wisdom. The lawyer's countenance is confident and confidential, with a pouncing alertness of the eye and a prevailing expression of weighty perspicacity. Of course, it must be understood that in such a summary one is dealing with the broadest generalities. Marked exceptions to the rule for each class will be within everyone's experience. I am inclined to think that in the learned professions the facial characteristics are much less marked than formerly. This may be partly accounted for by the modern laxity of fashion

as to shaving the lip and chin. But also, there can be little doubt that the custom of carrying a sort of perpetual personal trademark is diminishing. Military officers no longer wear their uniform in private life, and the doctor and lawyer have both acquired a weakness to be classed, socially, as human beings. It is noteworthy (and here my own observation has been supported by one of the most alert minds of this generation) that the leading members of the medical and legal professions do not display the facial symbols to anything like the extent as the rank and file. This is especially so with regard to the expression of the mouth, and may be due to the absence of that anxious endeavor to look like a wise doctor or lawyer which possesses most ordinary practitioners in their earlier years.

\* \* \*

At one time Charles Dickens was invited to attend a Walter Scott party, at which each guest was expected to personate some character in Scott's novels. On the eventful evening Dickens appeared in ordinary dress, and defended himself by saying to his host: "Why, sir, I am a character you will find in every one of his books. I am 'the gentle reader.'"

STENOGRAPHERS should not neglect sending twenty-five cents in stamps to secretary Kendrick C. Hill, 117 Duane Street, New York, for a copy of 1895 proceedings of the New York State Stenographers' Association, comprising 160 pages of shorthand literature, including papers from the pens of such well known shorthand writers and teachers as George R. Bishop, Edwin R. Gardiner, Norman P. Heffley, Edward B. Dickinson, Wm. L. Mason and Spencer C. Rodgers.

MR. ALBERT N. ORCUTT, of Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I desire to express my appreciation of THE STENOGRAPHER. It is, without exception, the most helpful and valuable of all shorthand publications I have ever examined. Especially is this true with refer-

ence to the law stenographer. I deem it one of the most important factors by which I have been able to improve in the art. I have just finished reporting for the Grand Jury of Black Hawk County, and I desire to say that I have found Mr. Thorne's suggestions invaluable to reporters."

MISS BLANCH TIMMONDS, of Jefferson, Ind., stenographer in the office of W. B. Belknap & Co., Louisville, Ky., has secured \$500.00 for a story of mystery offered by a Chicago newspaper. The story is founded upon her experience in the Kentucky mountains, and is called "A Mystery of Resemblance." This is Miss Timmonds' third successful attempt at story writing.



Graham Shorthand.

Shorthand Talks By The Editor.

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# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and authorized by the Century and Standard Dictionaries.

Martin R. Lacey sworn :

Q. Your are a counsellor-at-law, practicing in the city of New York for some years past? A. Yes.

Q. And have acted, as I understand, as attorney and confidential adviser for the Receiver of the Manhattan Marine Insurance Company since the company passed into the hands of a receiver? A. I have, for the most of the time.

Q. Beginning when? A. October, 1881, I think ; from the time of the dissolution of the company.

Q. During the period of the receivership, and while you were acting as counsel, have you had a personal knowledge of the condition of the affairs of the company? A. I believe so.

Q. What dividends has it paid?

Objected to ; each and every part of the evidence relating to the affairs of the Manhattan Insurance Company. Objection overruled, and each and every part excepted to.

Q. What dividend has been paid out of the assets of the Manhattan Marine Company by its receiver?

Objected.

Q. Do you know whether or not the receivers, or any of them, have paid a dividend? A. I do.

Q. If you will now please to state what the fact is, whether the receivers of the Manhattan Insurance Company have paid any dividends, during any part of their administration, to the creditors?

Objected to as secondary evidence.

Objection overruled and exception.

A. No dividends have ever been paid or declared.

Q. By the Court : Are the assets in your charge? A. They are.

Motion to strike out denied, and exception.

Q. By the Counsel : Were there any more assets when the property of the company came into the hands of the receiver than there are now? A. Yes ; a small amount.

Q. What is the total amount of the outstanding claims against the company charged against its assets? A. I do not think we have ever summoned up the amount of claims outstanding ; there is a reference now pending for that purpose.

From " *Selections*," an advanced Reader in Burnz Fonic Shorthand.

From " *The News*," Newark, N. J.,  
April 9, 1896.

Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens has selected Walter J. Knight as his official stenographer. Mr. Knight has had long experience as a court stenographer, having served in this capacity in Chancery for twenty years under the deceased Vice-Chancellors Dodd and Van Fleet, and also very frequently in other courts.

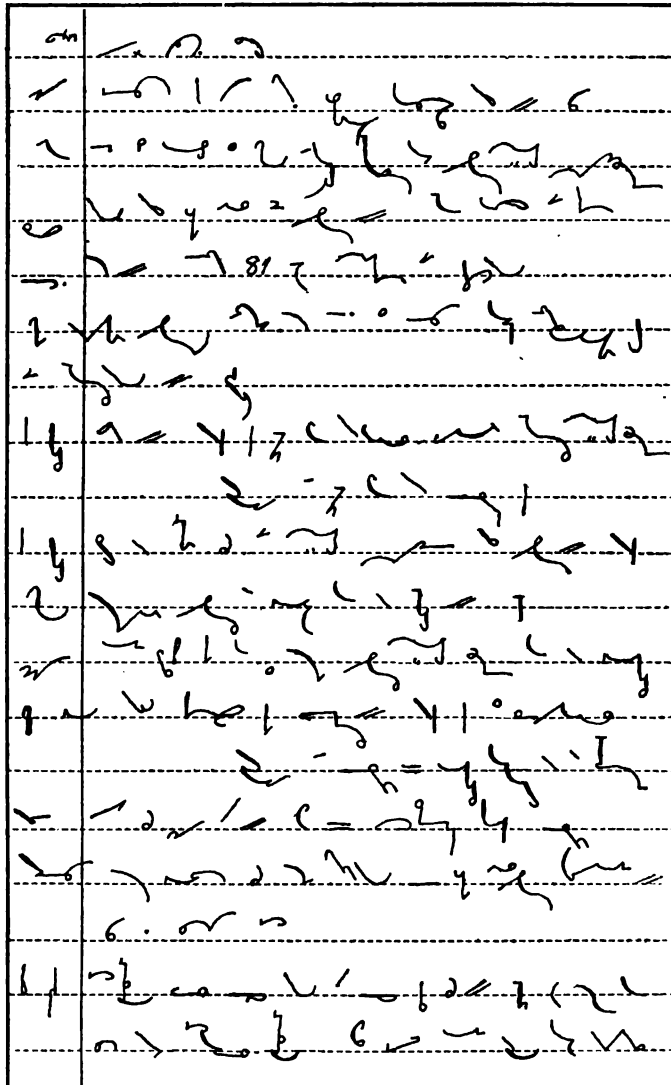
F. BENTON MILLER, secretary of Haywards' Shorthand and Business College, of St. Louis, Mo., says, the April number of *THE STENOGRAPHER* is the best yet. Also that he could not get along and do his work properly without it. He adds that good, all-round writers, take one or more works of some sort ; but the " *lesser lights* " do not seem to appreciate the necessity of doing so. Brother Miller has our thanks, for his kind expressions.

From the Philadelphia " *Times*," April 2.

Register of Wills, Smithers, yesterday admitted to probate the will of Dennis Murphy, for many years official stenographer of the House of Representatives at Washington, and who died at the capital last week. The estate is valued at \$100,000 and upwards. The decedent devises \$12,000 each to his son, Richard S. Murphy, and his daughter, Mrs. Annie E. Foote, wife of Captain Morris C. Foote. He bequeaths \$4,000 to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Kinney, of Washington, D. C. ; \$4,000 to his sister, Mary A. Murphy, of this city ; \$500 to the Rev. John J. Elcock, rector of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, this city ; \$2,000 to Archbishop Ryan, for such charitable uses as he in his sole discretion may determine. These bequests are to be free of collateral inheritance tax. All the residue of the estate is to go to the testator's widow, Annie E. Murphy. The will is dated Nov. 14, 1894, and is witnessed by George W. Jenkins, Jr., and Theodore F. Jenkins.

## Burnz Shorthand.

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## THE STENOGRAPHER.

From "The Courant," Hartford, Conn.,  
April 7, 1896.

### THE POPE'S TYPEWRITER.

The story is told by a "New Orleans Picayune" reporter, who got it from H. H. Hodgson, a business man of that town. Mr. Hodgson is a Protestant Episcopalian, but his wife is a Roman Catholic. Last summer they were in Rome. One of the places they visited was the catacombs of St. Calyxus, in the Appian Way. With them as guide was an aged and very intelligent Trappist, speaking our language fluently and professing a great admiration for American ingenuity. In the course of talk the fact came out that he had yet to see a typewriter. Mrs. Hodgson, in surprise, asked him whether the typewriter had not yet established itself in the Vatican. He wasn't positively informed, but thought not. Would the Pope let them send him a typewriter? The monk suggested that they see Monsignor Stonor and consult him about it. They called on that prelate, who assured them that such a gift would be very acceptable. On their return home, they ordered a "No. 5," with special equipments and ornamentations, from a New York maker. It is described as the handsomest writing machine yet made—"finely finished in black enamel, with beautiful mother-of-pearl designs, including the Papal arms and other insignia, inlaid upon it." It was forwarded to Rome some time ago, and the Hodgsons now have a letter from Monsignor Stonor, thanking them in the Pope's name for their beautiful present. No doubt Leo XIII. has succumbed to temptation and personally manipulated the keyboard long before this, with the results common to all beginners. There is no royal nor pontifical road to expertness in the use of the machine that writes.

From the "Enquirer," Cincinnati, Ohio,  
April 9th, 1896.

### TYPEWRITTEN WILLS GOOD.

The Herron bill recognizing as legal all wills and testaments, save nuncupative wills, which are handwritten or typewritten, was made a law by the unanimous vote of the House. The bill was introduced to add to the legal recognition of the typewriter as a writing instrument.

From the "News and Courier," Charleston,  
S. C., April 9th, 1896.

### THE JOURNAL IS MISTAKEN.

The New York Journal publishes a large cut of a very pretty woman and states that the original is Mrs. Jennie Marion and also makes the statement that Brooklyn claims the only woman stenographer officially employed in a Federal Court and that Mrs. Marion is she. Charleston for ten years past has had a woman for a Court stenographer. Upon the appointment of Judge Simonton as District Judge, ten years ago, he appointed as the Court stenographer the lady who has so efficiently discharged the duties of that position both for the District and Circuit Courts.

The Journal publishes an interview with Mrs. Marion, in which she says:

"I am a Dane by birth, Copenhagen being my native city. Twelve years ago my mother and myself came to this country, and at that time I could speak no English. We travelled extensively, both here and in Europe, and I was always kept at my books. I studied different languages, and have found my knowledge of Danish, German and Norwegian of great service in the Court. My services are often called for as interpreter, as well as for my own work. I am fond of languages, and it is not difficult for me to learn. To succeed in legal work one must know some Latin.

"Yes, I see many strange and pathetic sights. Sometimes the tears will not be kept back, but one gets accustomed to many things. I am proud to say that, while I am often the only woman in the Court room, I have always been shown every consideration. Indeed, I think my presence often has a refining and restraining effect. One jury that we had last summer was especially attentive, and every morning the foreman placed a bunch of flowers on my desk.

"We hold Court only for two weeks at a sitting, and while I have duties pertaining to the district attorney's office, I am still free a sufficient amount of time to do other work. Literature and journalism are my ambition. I have already done translations from the Danish and Norwegian, and a little original work. Some children's stories from Hans Christian Andersen have been well received. In my position here I see strange sides of life and I hope some day to work them up for print."

*The Stenographic Herald*, Volume I, No. 1, April, 1896, George M. Guest, Editor, published at Milwaukee, Wis., has just reached us.



## OTES, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

FROM May to October, this year, there will be a British Empire Exposition, at Montreal, and the Canadian authorities have arranged for shorthand, typewriting, and penmanship sections. There are to be shorthand speed competitions from the 1st to the 6th of June, and gold, silver and bronze jewels with diplomas, will be awarded as prizes.

MR. CHARLES T. PLATT writes the editor as follows: "I have entered into an arrangement with the proprietor of the Winchell Academy, Evanston, Ill. (a suburb of Chicago, on the North lake shore) to establish a Commercial Branch in connection with that institution. I shall begin active work May 1st. Evanston may be considered as part of Chicago—being connected with it by street and steam railways. It is a regular college town, and the most delightfully located of any in that section. It is the seat of the Northwestern University."

THE Gregg Shorthand Association, of Chicago, Ills., had a "lynching bee," at their "Dugout," 439-63d Road, which was decidedly unique. On the wall was a sign, "In case of fire ring this," attached to a limp towel. Other peculiar notices were: "Get measured at the door for your coffin"; "Gents without sox are requested to keep on their boots"; "Don't shoot out the lights before the show is out"; "Don't throw doughnuts at the stove, or you'll bust it"; "Don't spit on the ceiling"; "Bill Sykes will kinder keep his eye on the crowd, and yous as don't behave knows how Bill shoots."

The program announced that "The jail authorities have kindly consented to furnish us with actors. None but the hardened criminals will be selected." "Babies in arms not admitted unless accompanied by their parents." "Lynching at 8. Animals fed at 9. Ambulances at 10:30."

The president said that the meeting was for business and pleasure, and the removal of certain obnoxious members.

Miss Anna Davies, Miss Georgie Hersher, William Cromiss, and Frank Riley appeared in the program, which concluded

with a one-act comedy entitled "The Whiteness of the Is," in which M. L. Hanlin, J. A. Langan, H. T. Heath, and F. B. Marker made up the cast. Verily, the Greggites of Chicago, must be a jolly lot.

MR. F. BENTON MILLER, secretary of Hayward's Shorthand and Business College, of St. Louis, Mo., sends in a handsome club of subscribers to THE STENOGRAPHER, and says: "This is the first attempt I have ever made to solicit subscriptions for any shorthand publication. I have always advised students to take something of the kind, as the value cannot be over-estimated, but since reading the last few numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, I have been impressed with the fact that I was not doing my duty if I did not try to get them interested in it."

## Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

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SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

A young husband, finding that his pretty but extravagant wife was considerably exceeding their income, brought her home one evening a neat little account book, finely bound, and looking very attractive. This he presented to her, together with \$100.

"Now, my dear," he said, "I want you to put down what I give you on this side, and on the other write down the way it goes, and in a fortnight I will give you another supply."

A couple of weeks later he asked for the book.

"Oh, I have kept the account all right," said his wife, producing the little leather volume; "see, here it is," and on one page was inscribed:

"Received from Algy, \$100;" and on the one opposite, the comprehensive little summary:

"Spent it all."

## Publisher's Department.

### Shorthand Reading Matter.

#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THREE MONTHS.

For twenty-five cents, we will send five back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, no two alike. We cannot agree to furnish special numbers, but we will avoid, as far as possible, sending any which may not be desired.

\* \* \*

We are under obligations to Mr. Frank H. Burt, 244 Washington Street, Boston, for a copy of the proceedings of the New England Shorthand Reporters' Association, at the fourth and fifth annual meeting, 1894 and 1895. Mr. Burt is the treasurer, and would, no doubt, be glad to forward copies to any who may desire, upon request for the same.

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"Dickensiana," an illustrated catalogue of works by, and literature relating to, Chas. Dickens, in library of E. S. Williamson, 118 Spencer Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Brother Williamson, who is an active member of the shorthand craft, will please accept our thanks for the above useful and interesting compilation.

\* \* \*

**AMERICAN FONOSTENOGRAPHY.** A modern system of rapid and readable shorthand, based on the laws of linear, vocalized, connective-vowel phonography, formulating and applying an entirely original principle of legibility and brevity—the fonostenographic root. A new method of self-instruction, by William McDevitt, Washington, D. C.

### SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

S. Forster Memory, Blackshear, Ga., desires correspondents in Pitman-Howard or Benn Pitman system.

In the Graham system, by Fenton Dancy, 126 Elizabeth St., Inman Park, Atlanta, Ga.

Irl Armstrong, Pine Bluffs, Ark., would like to correspond with a lady or gentleman in the Graham style for, mutual improvement.

### Patents

Issued from March 3d, to April 7th, 1896, inclusive.

- 555,653. E. B. Millert, Portland, Oregon. Letter Copying Press.
- 555,541. E. Terry, Ithaca, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.
- 555,594. F. Wolter, of Gaylord, Minn. Typewriting Machine.
- 555,748. M. J. Sunderlin, of Watkins, N. Y. Carbon Holder for Typewriting Machines.

March 10th, 1896.

- 556,265. W. T. Hampsher, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Dampening Device for Press Copying.
- 555,917. A. E. Ayer, Boston, Mass. Typewriting Machines.
- 556,116. F. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Pa. Typewriting Machine Cleaning Device.

March 17th, 1896.

- 556,650. G. E. Smith and F. P. Garrison, of Westwood, Ohio, Copy Holder.
- 556,575. L. E. Burton, of Pittsburg, Pa. Copy Holder.
- 556,707. J. T. Strahan, Grand Rapids, Mich. Typewriting Desk.
- 556,460. J. D. Dougherty, Kittanning, Pa. Typewriting Machine.
- 556,422. A. Von Kunowski, Berlin, Germany. Keyboard for Typewriting Machines.
- 556,533. F. E. Curtis, St. Joseph, Mo. Stenographic Typewriting Machine.

March 24th, 1896.

- 556,812. S. A. Ellis, Oneonta, Ala. Typewriting Machine.
- 556,863. W. P. Quentell, Kansas City, Mo. Typewriting Machine.

March 31, 1896.

- 557,474. C. O. Blandin, Hastings, Neb. Word Register for Typewriters.
- 559,239. G. B. Selden, New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machines.
- 557,203. N. W. Hartwell, Louisville, Ky. Attachment for Typewriting Machines.

April 7th, 1896.

- 557,912. A. W. Steiger, Bridgeport, Conn. Typewriter carriage.
- 557,910. A. W. Steiger, Bridgeport, Conn. Carriage shaft for Typewriters.
- 557,911. A. W. Steiger, Bridgeport, Conn. Letter Spacing Mechanism for Typewriters.
- 557,755. W. J. Barron, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machines.
- 557,617, 18 and 19. Z. G. Sholes, Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machines.
- 557,909, and 13. A. W. Steiger, Bridgeport, Conn. Typewriting Machines.
- 557,711. B. C. Stickney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.
- 557,728. William H. Travis, Philadelphia, Pa. Typewriting Machine.
- 557,674. J. A. Hasty, Minneapolis, Minn. Word Counter for Typewriting Machines.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.

# The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME IX.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1896.

NUMBER 6.

## Literal Reporting.

W. H. GRIGSBY.

### II. STUDY—PART SIXTH.

**T**O BECOME an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, study, and practice.—*Aristotle*. Nature without learning is like a blind man; learning without nature, like a maimed one; practice without both, incomplete.—*Plutarch*. Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—*Shakespeare*.

Let patience have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, lacking in nothing.—*St. James*.

Grow unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.—*St. Paul*.

Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect.—*Jesus*.

**10. The Disunion of Nature, Study and Practice.**—In short as shown, either one of these with another alone, and not with both, completes incompleteness; let alone one alone. Ay, what is anything, indeed, when separate and loose? As just flapping in the wind; and worst as a broken sign of the times, even divinely to be discerned, whose redeeming spirit is coöperation, helpfulness, and maturity.

(a) **THE LOOSE TIMES, OR SITUATION.**—Suffice here: when hard-working, honest and virtuous shorthand writers and typists—the most active factors at least in the commerce and literature of the world—are daily seen in the capital of the nation even, struggling against each other, so as not to be the last man in the procession, for only five dollars or less per week of unseasonable hours, it is high time for radical remedies; while no efficacious means have been suggested.

(b) **THE UNFRUITFUL AND HOPELESS SOLUTIONS.**—In what do they consist? In brief here, and pointedly in course, merely reliance on "measures" (mere air-castles), and not on honest, capable, just MEN. The all-important personal equation is rudely canceled. Alas, the most pitiable gush of the age—the curse of this land all the way up the line from politics—is of and about

"platforms." Instead, what constitutes any State or even humblest enterprise, that "best administered is best." As experience sadly confesses, "platforms to get in on, but not to stand on?"

"No—MEN, high-minded men!

Men who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain;

Prevent the long-aimed blow,

And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;

These constitute a State.—*Sir William Jones*.

1. But the exacting bosses watch the procession aforesaid, while ensconced as big fat spiders, beckoning to the giddy flies: "Will you walk into my private office—on trial?" But first one victim and then another at starvation rates: again a vision of Trees (wooden) as Men Walking. True, it is not their fault that they have no faith in a high standard of work; but in fact they prefer "trial" effort, because it will do and is exceedingly cheap. Accordingly, there is nothing like civil service examination: they say of that struggling procession, "Devil take the hindmost"—the very one they are, therefore, likely to get, after the rapid succession of "trials." Moreover, it is at present deemed uncivil to them that the despairing worker should have any voice as to what his work is worth. Increasingly employers are becoming as devouring lions, tigers, leopards, and even hyenas, lying in wait for their certain prey, which is chased in by the jackal methods of our "sheepskin" factories, in granting deplorable diplomas. (I'll show how to revolutionize this "business").

2. These latter indictables by the grand jury, for obtaining money under false pretenses, and really larceny after trust delegated, break down all faith in shorthand as being a fine art and a learned profession. They have at best but very loose notions, even dangerous panaceas, to apply to blind,

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

maimed, and incomplete lesson takers. "Oh, rules!"—ruling out freedom, individuality, self-helpfulness. (Of this anon).

3. Also elsewhere let us see what is our professional ethics hereon. Alas, too often reserve, indifference, contempt, unfairness, and injury in private; publicly, dogmatic barking at every light in the darkness, and in extreme cases, criticism caustic enough to bring a blush to the leathern jaws of the King of the Cannibal Islands. Forsooth, some professionals offer such "protection" to struggling talent as "vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them." What they do is often in showing how not to do it, so that the circumlocution may still be done at the old stand—between Jerusalem and Jericho. But THE STENOGRAPHER ever proves to be the Good Samaritan?

4. But above all, the gravity of the subject is greatly increased because the blind man of nature without study, a Samson it may be, is self-afflicted; and the mental cripple or dwarf of study without nature, "whose name is Legion," is altogether too artificial for art. Both classes are without excuse, as to being "creatures of circumstances." Ah, they can develop the mastery of centerstances!

"Men are the sport of circumstances, when  
The circumstances seem the sport of men."  
—Byron.

Their start of reform is to realize that there is too much of providential dignity in circumstances to make such creatures as they are, while they "imitate humanity so abominably." Think of a twentieth century United Statesan, as a "mute inglorious Milton," not able to sign his name; and of "learned" Government officials spending thousands of dollars under another call for bonds, trying to make rain! ("Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles that can cause rain?"—*Jeremiah*, B. C. 575). We have "improvements" like that. Such blind and maimed men deserve the satire that drives from folly, more than Terror clad with fire, mentioned before. Especially the maimed howling Dervish hobby riders! For the natural man who is blind to the virtues and beauties of study may enjoy his ignorant bliss, together with original ideas on every thinkable theme, (as our distinctively American mountaineers of the South;) but the maimed man of "study," generally

dwarfed for want of the milk of natural human kindness, cunningly thrusts himself upon one as a monster apparition—a pre-natal marker—and we are not happy! Or, if he makes his mark as the twisted interrogation of a critic, his "learned" diatribes bear the poison of Spanish flies; so instead of being bliss to anybody, he is a blister. Not fit to unlatch the shoes of the man he presumes to try to do up. (I excuse my criticism by the subject.)

5. But one steps from the ridiculous to the sublime, in contemplating the man of practice who is incomplete without nature and study. Here one recalls the quaint remark of Mr. Lincoln, (who was withal a true-hearted philosopher,) that "God must love the ignorant poor; because he has made so many of them."

(c) THE RATIONAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM AS TO THESE.—Even these innocent holders of the repudiated bonds of brotherly love, in the worship of the Golden Calf, are not themselves without excuse, for not using the remedies which God and nature hath put into their hands, as the great Pitt said of the American revolutionists. Slavery lies in willingness to serve.

1. That is, in first getting time in which to combine true study with their experience; and thereby their descendants will rise through grades of talent, even more and more frequently, to the wonderful plane of natural endowment, up to the summits of genius, on to the perfection of patience. Thus nearly all the really great men have arisen. (I have no reference to fiddler-crab "statesmen.") *No doubt that a shorthand adapted to general use would be a prime factor.*

2. Moreover, their spirit of encouragement lies, as we shall see, in "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control: these three alone lead life to sovereign power."—*Tennyson*. They must see, and they will see, *what must combine* to make them ABLE MEN, as well as their whilom masters, who now fare sumptuously in purple and fine linen off their victim's drudgery. Let them "mark the perfect man; for the end of that man is peace."—*King David*. Peace—not mortgages, sheriff's sales, destitution, and above all insult to injury!

3. The *laissez faire, laissez passer* heresy must be extinguished. (Let it be, let it pass.)



But first of all, "judgment must begin at Jerusalem." Every *producing* man—AND EVERY OTHER IS A PARASITE OR A ROBBER—must be made to see what a prodigious wreck is a human being of poorly born faculties and worse education—so often worse than none at all, or I have spoken in vain, and all is vanity.

"Practice without nature and study makes a man incomplete." Man incomplete! Whose very "body is a temple of the Holy Spirit."—*St. Paul*. After all, with vast advantages in this free and representative republic, (that has only to live within its income by borrowing the money to do it,) and on the opening day of man's highest civilization, while the voice of God when man was made in His image was, is now, and ever shall be: **BE YE PERFECT!** Man incomplete! Who would think of filling a merchant palace with the finest fabrics of the world; or a temple of art, as if "the azure robe of night had been set with the stars of glory there;" or the National Congressional Library of the United State of America, the grandest structure of the kind in all ages—AND YET ALL OF THEM WITHOUT A ROOF, and much more so were they so incomplete as to be BUILT UPON THE SAND. The very insane asylums would rebel at the idea. But what is that, or anything, or all else put together, contrasted to an incomplete man of a deathless soul and of an infinite future; when he might be of the age as perfect in his sphere as are within theirs even the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea, and the coral insects of a day that yet build up continents from the nethermost bottom of the vasty deep.

Why? Mainly because they *will not individually* do the best they can, indispensable to become the best they may be and ought to be. No sceptic scoffer ever said so pathetic a thing as this: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and YE WOULD NOT!"—*Jesus*. Specially, as to literal reporting, the reason is (applying the remark of Emerson's) that such "are awkward for want of THOUGHT. The inspiration is scanty, and does not arrive at the extremities."

## Royal Arch Masonry.

From *The Keystone*.



ON the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 248, Philadelphia, Pa., Past High Priest Companion Francis H. Hemperley delivered the following address:

"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my Brethren and Companions' sake, I will now say, Peace be within thee."

"The Royal Arch degree is the summit and perfection of Ancient Masonry." Let us, for a few moments, standing upon this summit, take a brief retrospective glance over the six stages of creative work through which we have advanced in order to be exalted to the supreme satisfactions of the seventh or Sabbath stage in which we may cease from our labors and be at rest.

The essential doctrines, the sublime principles and the supreme satisfactions of Masonry are certainly of an origin far above the scope of mere human and finite apprehension.

They seem, to the thoughtful student, to run parallel with the Divine revelations which have been given to man. They tell us of Creation, of Advancement, of Retrogression, of Captivity, and of Restoration. They unfold to us the double nature of man, which is a miniature of the double nature of God. For, as "God is Wisdom and as God is Love," so man has the faculty of receiving Truth in his understanding and Goodness in his heart.

In the first three degrees of Symbolic Masonry we learn the lessons of Wisdom. The members are called "Brethren." The symbolic color is blue. The primal innocence and ignorance of childhood is first brought to a perception of the genuine light of Truth, by which it enters upon its upward way. As it passes along the avenues and through the winding ways of experience, more and brighter light illumines the understanding, and the natural faculties of the soul are raised into the higher realms of Truth.

But the temptations which allure—the lusts of the flesh—too often cause the spiritual pilgrim to fall by the wayside, and, alas, apparently to perish before the combined assaults of evil and of falsity. From this

## THE STENOGRAPHER

apparent death, the arm of the lion of the tribe of Judah is able to raise the fallen one, once more to set him upon his feet and establish his goings. These are some of the lessons of the first three or symbolic degrees.

There are three other degrees, which supplement and complete the first three, to which they are conjoined by the connecting link of the degree of Past Master. These three degrees of Mark Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, refer more particularly to the development and culture of the heart, and the establishment of the good love from God in the soul of man.

The symbolic color of these degrees is scarlet. In them we again learn the lessons of charity upon a more exalted plane of fraternal love and affection, in dispensing the blessings which we enjoy to our fellows. And, particularly, do we learn how we may be restored from the captivity of evil into which we may have fallen, and how to rebuild the temple of Jehovah in the soul, which has been thrown down. The wisdom of the divine nature, which was formerly revealed to us, and then lost by us, is again restored to us, but upon the higher plane of love. The Second Temple is established in our hearts. Our fellows, who were formerly called "Brethren," have now become "Companions."

The hardships of temptation are over. The Sabbath day and state of peace and quiet come to us. Our loving Father speaks to us from the heavens, revealing himself to us as God-with-us. No longer hidden behind the veil of the Shekinah, but, as Immanuel, He leads and restores us, and saves us from all our enemies. He says unto us: "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces." And to indicate that the double nature of the understanding and the heart is to be completely satisfied, He says: "For my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, Peace be within thee." These are some of the lessons taught us in the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

We are met to-night to celebrate the 21st anniversary of Temple Chapter, No. 248. For twenty-one years this Chapter has struggled, fighting its way through trials and hardships, and to-night it stands, in the strength of manhood, waiting to enter upon

a career of usefulness and of happiness for years to come.

We have with us our first Most Excellent High Priest, Companion William W. Allen, who, twenty-one years ago, helped to launch the new vessel upon the great sea of Masonic life, and who, with his Companions, boldly committed their frail bark to the tender mercies of the Heavenly Father, and with them, went down into the great waters to try the perils of the unknown future. From that day to the present moment the hand of the unseen Director of all things has been at the helm, steering, by the assistance of the arms of flesh, through shoals and over rocks, now in danger and now in safety, until we have arrived, as we firmly hope and believe, by the way of deep water, into the haven of comparative security and peace.

Twenty-one years of life, of work, of living and of loving! What does it not mean for the many who have taken their part in it? Here and there one of the Craftsmen has fallen and passed from our sight. The tender good-bye has gone from the lips of those who remain, and with their faces turned again to the prow, scanning with anxious interest the horizon before them, they have stood manfully at the post of duty. New faces have come aboard. Young, middle-aged and old, we now stand together around this sacred altar, and say to ourselves. "We are a part of our beloved Chapter; we honor those who have labored for her in the past; we revere the memories of those who have sunk out of sight in the struggle with wind and wave; we respect and esteem the good and the true who remain with us. We will pledge ourselves afresh to enter with increased zeal upon the arduous duties which yet lie before us."

And so, my beloved Companions, thus pledging to each other our hearts' best love and our minds' best wisdom, let us take a long look ahead, as we listen to and obey the words spoken by Jehovah to his servant in the olden time: "Speak unto the Children of Israel that they go forward."

CHAS. A. PRABODY, Jr., special messenger and stenographer of the United States Commissioner, died at the home of his parents, 30th St. & Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., April 23, after an illness of about ten days. He leaves a wife and infant son.

## New York State Stenographers' Association.

The Precedent of its Constitutional Test Established.

**T**HE applicant shall be fairly tried as to his speed in writing. If he fail to write legibly at the rate of 150 words per minute, matter never before written by him, for five consecutive minutes, his application shall be rejected."—Constitution N. Y. S. S. A.

This has been a dead clause ever since the formation of the Society in 1876, until very recently. For a number of years the Association was comprised exclusively of court stenographers. Occasionally thereafter a well-known teacher or author would be admitted to active membership, and most likely able to take the test, but it would invariably be waived under the following clause: "The tests hereby specified may be waived in the case of a stenographer of well-known or sufficiently vouched for competency, etc."

As the number of those not strictly court stenographers coming into the Association began to increase, some of the old officials, who had long been the backbone, brains and bright lights of the Association, began to murmur and finally protest. They do not raise any question as to the expert commercial stenographer, of education and experience, being able to pass the examination, but simply want him to prove it, which is right.

The credit of the initiative step in this direction, so essential to the preservation of the high standard and reputation of N. Y. S. S. A., is wholly due to Mr. C. F. H. Pagan, who is associated with Colonel Frank S. Beard (the expert and widely known official stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York), who proposed the name of Harry W. Wood, assistant of Mr. Thomas W. Osborne, an official stenographer of the same court, for active membership, accompanied by an urgent request for an official test under the strict letter of the constitution.

Mr. Peter P. McLoughlin (also an official shorthand writer of General Sessions), who is the examiner representing the first judicial

district, conducted Mr. Wood's examination, which was highly successful. Mr. Wood passed the test required and also took down and read back 200 words in one minute. He was, therefore, promptly elected to active membership in the association by the executive committee, and bears the distinction of being the first member ever elected under the test, which is a severe one.

This marks a new era in the life of the New York State Stenographers' Association, and it will be the fault of the official stenographers themselves if they permit the best non-official in the State to come in without successfully copying with 750 words of strictly new matter in five minutes.

N. Y. S. S. A. is at present in a flourishing condition, with just sixty paid members and \$75.00 in the treasury (not a cent owing). The total membership is seventy-seven, and when others remit for their dues (as they doubtless will) both the paid membership and balance in treasury will be considerably augmented.

KENDRICK C. HILL,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## The Ambitions of Amanuenses.

KENDRICK C. HILL.

**W**OULD like to have you advise me whether you think it well for a young man (23) to leave a position paying \$50.00 per month and fit himself for reporting work. I write Osgoodby shorthand, and when I at first came into my present employment I could write easily 100 to 125 words per minute, but as is usual in nearly all commercial positions, I have gradually lost speed until I now write only about 85 to 100 words per minute."

H. P. SHEETS, Edenton, N. C.

Your letter denotes that you have good educational qualifications, and that in that direction you are capable.

But every man, to a large extent, must decide for himself. You had just as well ask me to select your wife as to undertake to decide the course of your earthly career by choosing your bread and butter occupation, having never met—not even seen your face, personally or on paper.

If the natural and acquired qualifications—so essential to fit one for duty-doing at the reporters table in the court-room—are yours, and you can afford to take up the work and

fight your way, then you would be foolish to stay where you are.

Have you the health?

Have you the physical powers of endurance?

Have you the manual skill forthcoming?

Have you the necessary *nerve* and *gumption*?

Court reporters get big salaries, but they are *not* overpaid. Then they must be smart men—and they are.

Are you a *smart* man?

I don't know.

Not *smart* as relates to your position in a country community. *I was so* deemed when I left my father's country home at twenty-one, but in the big towns I found myself not among the first, but near the foot of the class of "smart Ales" who do business in big houses and high places.

Fifty dollars a month is pretty good wages where you are now at, I should say. It is the equivalent of \$90.00 to \$100.00 in large cities, and such jobs are scarce these dull days.

So it all resolves itself into the question of your *personality*. That is the question—*Is it in you?*

When a teacher in business colleges I frequently saw striking illustrations of the *power of personality*, and recall to mind numerous instances where two young men went through side by side, seemingly equally smart and able to learn and progress; but now, say, one gets \$10.00 per week and the other \$15.00 a year. In the one there is evidently a certain lack of *personality*, while in the other there is the possession of it to a degree.

Ambition and Pluck, too, play an important role in the drama of practical life; in fact, they are the chief characters to support the star performer, Mr. Personality. Indeed, in the contemplation of the drama of a single self-supporting and successful individual existence, I am reminded of a Shakesperian play: There are many characters essential to the successful performance of the play, and there are as many characteristics essential to the successful performance of a human life; a minor part poorly played will mar the one and injure the other, but, most especially, what a fizzle the play would be without the three or four principal characters being well-done, and so what a poor fist we make of our individual life if the chief characteristics

of Personality, Ambition, Pluck, Honor, Ability and Thrift are lacking.

If you write Osgoodby shorthand, why don't you go to an Osgoodby school—right at the hub of Court Reporting Stenography—the hotbed of official shorthand—Rochester, N. Y. Miss M. Jeanette Ballantyne, an official reporter some years, and one of the ablest and swiftest of the winged-hand women writers of the world, has such a school (127 and 129 Powers Building). She learned in Osgoodby's own office years ago. There is no place like Rochester to learn "reporting" stenography, for if it is in you they will bring it out—upon that you may positively depend. Living in Rochester is cheap—I used to work there and know. I also know that amanuenses get poor wages in Rochester, but the experts have a fine showing.

### Wm. Bittles Gets Six Months for Kissing His Typewriter.

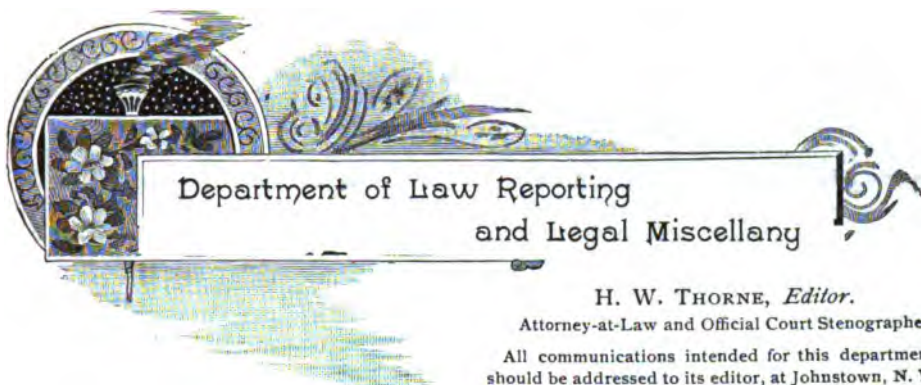
A WARNING TO "BROTHERS."

William Bittles, who keeps a livery stable at 1115 Locust Street, in Philadelphia, yesterday pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Edith Crowthers, who was sentenced to six months in the County Prison by Judge Biddle, in Quarter Sessions Court, No. 2.

Miss Crowthers, who is a comely miss, and says she is only 15 years of age, testified that she entered the defendant's employ as a typewriter on February 26th, last. She had been there but two days when the defendant commenced to compliment her on her, as he said, beautiful face and form. She said that on Monday, March 2d, when the other employees in the office were absent, he chased her around the office and kissed her several times, and it was that day she left his employ and had him arrested.

In his own behalf, Bittles contended that he never did anything more than pat the girl on the shoulder and tell her that she was "good looking."

Before imposing sentence Judge Biddle severely lectured Bittles, saying: "It is about time that these practices should be broken up. Respectable parents raise and educate their children and send them out in the world to make their living. This child is of tender years, and instead of being insulted by you and your actions, should be protected. You say that you did no more to her than you have done to your own sister. That may be very true, because there is no impropriety in chasing one's sister around the room and kissing her, and if she be beautiful, it is your duty as a brother to tell her so. As a warning to others whose tendencies lead in the same channels as yours, I will impose a sentence of six months."—From *The Press*, May 14.



## Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

### Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.<sup>1</sup>

#### MOTIONS.

**I** SHALL continue this month the discussion of "Motions Peculiar to Civil Cases," commenced in the last number.<sup>2</sup>

\* \* \*

THE plaintiff's attorney having exhausted his stock of motions on the pleadings,<sup>3</sup> it will not be unreasonable to expect similar motions from the defendant's attorney. In fact, it is probable that that officer<sup>4</sup> will make<sup>5</sup> a

#### MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT,<sup>6</sup>

if there is the slightest ground for making it.

This is a very important motion, as upon the ruling thereon, depends the immediate fate of the case. If the motion be granted, the complaint will be dismissed, and, according to the popular<sup>7</sup> phrase, "the case thrown out of Court." In that event, victory will perch upon the defendant's banner, and the case be won by an easy fight by his attorney. Judgment<sup>8</sup> will then be entered<sup>9</sup> against the plaintiff, who, to relieve himself from the predicament, must either satisfy the judgment, appeal therefrom or move to

set it aside. If on the other hand, the Court should deny the motion, the work of defending will be devolved on the defendant's attorney. It is plain, therefore, that, a motion of so grave consequence to litigants and their attorneys, should be carefully and properly noted by the law stenographer.

The grounds upon which this motion may be based depend upon the state of the allegations<sup>10</sup> of the complaint and the facts of the particular case. Suppose the action is brought by the plaintiff against a railroad company to recover damages<sup>11</sup> for an injury received by him to his person,<sup>12</sup> and that the plaintiff's attorney has failed to set up<sup>13</sup> in the complaint, that the injury was caused by the negligence<sup>14</sup> of the defendant (*i. e.*, the railroad company). The failure to allege the defendant's negligence would be a good ground upon which to move to dismiss the complaint. And why? because the defendant should not be required to go through

<sup>7</sup> By this is meant, not the phrase which obtains among lawyers, but which is found in the mouth of the public.

<sup>8</sup> Judgments may be divided into two general classes, interlocutory [meaning intermediate] and final. That referred to in the text, would come within the last class, and may be said to mean the judicial determination of the questions in dispute, and the awarding to the successful litigant of the relief to which he may be justly entitled.

<sup>9</sup> Entered.—Before a judgment can be enforced, it must be "entered" in the office of the clerk of the Court in which it was rendered. This is accomplished by depositing the formal written judgment, together with the papers, etc., upon which it was rendered, with the clerk aforesaid, and paying, or tendering payment of, the clerk's fees. It then becomes the duty of such clerk to cause said judgment to be transcribed into the proper book kept in his office for that purpose, to retain the original judgment on file in his office and to also file the papers aforesaid, on which the same was rendered. It is also the duty of the clerk to "docket" the judgment—that is, to enter the particulars thereof as to amount of damages, costs, when perfected, etc., in whose favor and against whom rendered—in a separate book from that in which it is "entered" as aforesaid by transcription.

<sup>10</sup> Allegations.—See note 2, column two, page 35 of February STENOGRAPHER; also note 4, page 105 of April STENOGRAPHER.

<sup>1</sup> Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

<sup>2</sup> See May number of THE STENOGRAPHER, page 137.

<sup>3</sup> See May number of THE STENOGRAPHER, page 137.

<sup>4</sup> Officer.—This term is technically correct as descriptive of an attorney. An attorney is an officer of the court.

<sup>5</sup> "Make a Motion."—It would be more lawyer-like to state this proposition thus: "Will move to dismiss the complaint." I use the language of the text for the sole purpose of having the sub-caption "Motion to Dismiss the Complaint," appear prominently to catch the eye of the reader and to impress the subject upon the student. This rule I uniformly follow.

<sup>6</sup> Complaint.—The first pleading [see note 2, page 34, first column, February STENOGRAPHER] on the part of the plaintiff. See also note, same page, second column of same number.

the expense and trouble of a trial until the good faith of the plaintiff in bringing the suit is shown by a written statement of reasons constituting a cause for the trial; in other words, until the plaintiff submits to the court a written statement embracing the elements which give the plaintiff the right to maintain an action. The justice of this is apparent. Under the supposed circumstances of the case outlined, the defendant's attorney would, therefore, move in this form:

"If the Court please, I move to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint in this case upon the ground, that this being an action for a personal injury to the plaintiff, the complaint should allege the negligence on the part of the defendant, which caused the injury; that the complaint contains no such allegation, without which, and without proof in support thereof, the plaintiff can not succeed in this action."

Probably the Court might then remark to the plaintiff's attorney:

"What have you to say to that Mr. T——? It appears to me that the motion ought to prevail. It is a proper and necessary allegation, the negligence of the defendant, and your complaint does not contain it."

If the plaintiff's attorney be a young practitioner, he may undertake to convince the Court by argument that such an allegation in the complaint is superfluous, which, however, will merely prolong the

proceeding for a short time, until the Court becomes weary and abruptly cuts him off by remarking:

"I think I will stop this discussion at this point, and grant the motion to dismiss the complaint. It is a well settled rule of pleading that in a case like this the negligence of the defendant must be pleaded. Motion granted dismissing the complaint. Exception to plaintiff."

If, however, the plaintiff's attorney be experienced, he will, instead of arguing the question, do either one of two things, viz: Move to amend<sup>1</sup> the complaint by inserting the proper allegation to set up the defendant's negligence, or ask leave of the Court to withdraw a jury,<sup>2</sup> and thereby place the case in the same status occupied before placing it on the calendar for trial.

The request to amend the complaint will probably be brought up in something like the following manner, by the plaintiff's attorney, viz:

"If the Court please, I am surprised to discover the omission of this allegation from the complaint. The complaint was not drawn by me; and I was retained in this case within such a short time before the case was called for trial, that I have had no opportunity to carefully read the complaint. I therefore move to amend the complaint by inserting therein the following allegation: [Here follows the proposed allegation of negligence which should be noted in the minutes as it is stated by counsel.]"

This motion will bring the defendant's attorney to his feet with an objection, in this form, viz.:

"If the Court please, I object to the allowance of the amendment, upon the ground that we are surprised<sup>3</sup> and unable

<sup>11</sup> Damages.—The sum awarded by Court or jury as the compensation to which a party is entitled.

<sup>12</sup> Among lawyers such an action is familiarly spoken of as "an action for negligence," or "an action for an injury to the person."

<sup>13</sup> "Set up."—Synonymous with alleging [which see at note 4, page 104, April STENOGRAPHER].

<sup>14</sup> In such an action, it is incumbent upon the plaintiff to allege, in his complaint, that the defendant has been guilty of negligence which resulted in the injury to the plaintiff. It is necessary for the plaintiff to also introduce testimony upon the trial of such an action which will establish the defendant's negligence. In addition, it is required of the plaintiff to show that he was not guilty of any negligence which contributed to the injury complained of. This is known as "contributory negligence," which if shown to have, in any degree, entered into the cause of the injury, will defeat a recovery by the plaintiff. While the courts have held that the plaintiff must plead [*i. e.*—allege—set forth] the negligence of the defendant, as above stated, yet it has been held that it is not necessary to allege in the complaint that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence [although a careful pleader will do so]. The reason for not requiring this of the plaintiff is, if the complaint sufficiently alleges the negligence of defendant as the sole cause of the injury, it must follow from necessary implication and logical interpretation of such language, that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence.

<sup>1</sup> It is common in practice to amend all sorts of legal papers, especially the pleadings, by taking proper steps therefor. The amendment may add matter to, or eliminate it from, a pleading. The plaintiff has a right, as of course [this last clause is used frequently in legal phraseology] in this State to serve an amended complaint, after service of the original, within a specified period of time.

<sup>2</sup> The procedure connected with the withdrawal of a juror, the object and effect thereof, etc., will be hereafter considered.

<sup>3</sup> "Surprised."—This term used in this connection may be said to have a technical meaning. The idea is, that the defendant has made no preparation to disprove such an allegation. Not surprised that the plaintiff should make the motion to amend, or that he has a right to make such motion; but simply surprised in the sense of not being ready to meet the proposed allegation and the testimony which may be introduced by virtue of it.

to now meet proof under such an allegation as is contained in the amendment, for the reason that we have not prepared our case to do so. We had a right to rely upon the pleadings as they were when the case was noticed<sup>1</sup> by the plaintiff for trial. We have subpoenaed no witnesses—in fact, have made no preparation whatever to meet this allegation. Hence we are, as I said before, surprised and are unable to proceed with the trial now, and, if the amendment be allowed, shall ask that the case go over the term or terms<sup>2</sup>.”

If the plaintiff's attorney is anxious to have the case tried it is probable that he will argue against putting it over the term, and will insist that the amendment is only a matter of addition of language to the complaint; that the defendant ought to have been prepared to try the case, and to have foreseen the necessity of the amendment; that no different preparation will be necessary than if the amendment had not been requested, etc., etc., and that therefore, the case ought to now proceed to trial. Sometimes the plaintiff volunteers payment of a stipulated sum as costs to be added to the defendant's costs if he succeeds or to be deducted from the plaintiff's costs, in case he succeeds, provided the defendant will proceed to trial.

The granting of the motion to amend, upon terms, is within the discretion of the Court. If the Court believes that the allowance of the amendment will prejudice the party against whom it is permitted, the invariable rule is to order the case over the term or terms. To illustrate the procedure, I will assume that Court so directs. In that

<sup>1</sup> Noticed. — days previous to the day appointed for the convening of a Court of record, the attorney for either plaintiff or defendant may serve upon the other [usually both serve on each other] a notice containing the title of the case and Court wherein same is pending, setting forth, in substance, that the case will be brought on for trial at that term. This notice is signed by the attorney serving it, it having been properly dated, the attorney appending his office and post office address and directing it to the other attorney. This is called “noticing the case for trial.”

<sup>2</sup> Terms — Really means costs and disbursements imposed or allowed upon condition of permitting a party to take a certain step, which he cannot take, as of course, without application to, and by sanction of, the court, upon notice to his opponent. Instances of this are the cases like that supposed in the text; the postponement, or as it is termed, “putting a case over the term,” where one party is ready and the other is not, the granting of a motion where costs, etc., are in the discretion of the Court. In such cases when payment is ordered by the party obtaining the relief, of costs to the other party, it may be said to have been upon terms.”

event the Court would, undoubtedly, rule like this, viz :

“It would be a hardship to the plaintiff to not allow the amendment of the complaint as requested. I shall therefore permit it; but it appearing that the defendant is surprised by the amendment, the case may go over the term, on payment of term fees and witnesses fees by plaintiff. And I so order.”

The stenographer would enter this entire proceeding in his notes in this form :

“Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint upon the ground that that this being an action for an injury to the person of the plaintiff, the complaint should allege the negligence on the part of the defendant, which caused the injury; that the complaint contains no such allegation, without which, and without proof in support thereof the plaintiff cannot recover in this action.

“Plaintiff's counsel moved to amend the complaint by inserting therein the following allegation [here insert proposed amendment as stated by counsel].

“Defendant's counsel objected to the allowance of the proposed amendment, upon the ground that he was surprised thereby, and was now unable to meet proof under such an allegation, for the reason that he had not prepared to do so, having relied upon the pleadings as they existed when plaintiff's attorney noticed the case for trial.

“Defendant's counsel insisted that, if the amendment were allowed, the case should go over the term or terms.

“Plaintiff's counsel objected to the case going over the term, insisting that the proposed amendment was only a matter of addition of language to the complaint, to meet which would require no different preparation than if the amendment were requested.

“The Court granted plaintiff's motion to amend the complaint as specified and ordered the case over the term, on condition of payment of term fees and witnesses fees by plaintiff.”

[To be continued].

\* \* \*

I HAVE received many requests for a description of the method used by me in manipulating the reporting paper and blott-

ing paper described in *Practical Court Reporting*. Sometime ago, I formulated instructions in reference to that subject, which I herewith present:

"Respecting turning paper and blotting ink: Take half sheet of ordinary blotting paper; place at upper left hand side of pile of sheets of writing; when bottom of sheet reached with writing, if ink used be not too thick, the top or upper half of page of writing will be dry, and only lower half of same sheet will be damp; when bottom of page of writing nearly reached, insert thumb of left hand under sheet on which writing, and index finger and finger next to index finger on top of sheet over thumb and run thumb and fingers down to corner, or near corner, as you write; when last word on page written, throw sheet end-over-end, permitting bottom of first page of sheet to strike upon the half sheet of blotting paper; as sheet of writing paper is being thrown over, grasp it at lower left hand corner with thumb and little finger and finger next to little finger of right hand, the pen being shifted to a position between index and second finger of right hand to allow thumb of right hand to perform its work of grasping paper; release paper held with thumb and fingers of left hand, flatten that hand upon the part of sheet of paper resting on blotting paper and quickly pass left hand, thus flattened, upward, accompanying the movement with some pressure (which perfectly blots or dries the ink) and with the right hand (which still retains its hold of the paper at lower right hand corner) lift the sheet back upon pile of writing paper. The second page of sheet requires no blotting, as by the time the succeeding sheet has been filled with writing the preceding one will be dry. This seems to be a very complex process. In actual practice, after some experience, it is very easily performed and becomes mechanical."

See pp. 162, etc., of *Practical Court Reporting* and reference in index of that book under "Paper." Notice that top of first page of sheet corresponds to bottom of second page of same sheet. Paper is numbered on one side—the sheet, not the page being numbered.

If you give this method a trial, please write to THE STENOGRAPHER, giving result of your experience.

\* \* \*

THE following question has been propounded to me by a New York city correspondent:

"What speed in shorthand writing, coupled with perfect accuracy, would enable a person to accept a position as court reporter, and to perform the duties undertaken?—B. W. I."

ANSWER.—A "regular" speed of at least 150 words per minute—new, familiar, commonplace or technical—with a "spurting" of 175 to 200 words per minute. *In addition*, an understanding of, and familiarity with, technical legal terms, words and phrases and an elementary knowledge of legal procedure. The test of practical speed is not found in dictation in the quietude of office or home, but in the rush of actual work, the difference between which hath brought grief to many.

\* \* \*

I HAVE received from Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York city, samples of their "Reporting Pencil, price," one-half dozen, 25 cents; one dozen, 50 cents, postpaid. I have given these pencils a trial in writing shorthand for office memoranda, and in drafting legal papers, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the "pencil" stenographer, as possessing superior qualities for shorthand reporting. Did I write "pencil" notes in law reporting, I should use the Pitman pencil.

\* \* \*

#### Notes.

GEORGE F. FLACK, has recently been appointed a stenographer in the Court of General Sessions, New York city, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

STENOGRAPHER A. L. Holdeman, is with the Connersville Blower Co., of 1228 Central Avenue, Connersville, Ind. Mr. H. is a good shorthander, enjoying the confidence of his employers.

THIS is the last month preceding the summer vacation of the law courts, and already many of the official court stenographers have completed the annual inspection of fishing tackle.

THE ambitious student and aspiring amanuensis ought to find in this "Presidential" year abundant opportunities to practice "on" political speakers of all sorts—from the old war-horse to the timid beginner declaiming his maiden speech.

H. W. THORNE.

JOHN B. SELVIDGE, of Holden, Mo., renewing his subscription says that THE STENOGRAPHER is not *one* of the best, but *the* best shorthand publication he has ever seen.





[By this, we mean the individual who takes dictation and transcribes the same upon the typewriting machine. We will give a cash prize of \$10.00 to the subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER who shall send in, before July first, next, the best essay upon "The Ideal Lady Typewriter," not to cover more than 350 words. EDITOR.]

SHE enters the office with a cheerful "good morning," promptly on time, and always there when wanted. The bright, happy smile that beams upon her pretty face diffuses its bewitching effects upon all those with whom she comes in contact. She takes an interest in her work, and does what is asked, in a pleasant, cheerful manner; makes her employer's interest her own, and does not shirk that to which duty binds her fast.

She has a proper place for all her utensils, and keeps them in the best of order. She is a perfect master of her machine, an adept at stenography, understands the laws of orthography, and when dictated a word of the Hi, Hic, Hoc, derivation does not stop and stare as if "somein" had struck her. She keeps up with the local news as well as circumstances will permit, and when her opinion is asked does not hesitate to give it—if proper to do so, using her judgment.

She does not try to flirt with the young men that come into the office; but, if on business, treats them with all the courtesy due a gentleman from a lady. She is a modest, high-minded girl who realizes the full value of her position, and wins the respect and esteem of her employer and those with whom she is thrown. She is pleasant and amicable at all times, and should her employer gently reprimand her for some little something, does not pout and seem not to like it, but takes it in the spirit of being for "her own" good. She makes neatness her watchword, precision her motto, success her aim, and perfection her prayer.

Most respectfully,

J. H. WELLS,

\* \* \*

THE ideal lady typewriter is she who can take any kind of dictation in shorthand and

transcribe it readily, correctly and neatly on the typewriter to the entire satisfaction of her employer.

In order to be able to do this, she must be old enough to have taken a past-master degree in her chosen profession and young enough to be thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm and ambition necessary to produce work measuring up to the very highest standard of excellence.

Few will reach this high altitude, but those who would win the prize must have a cunning hand under the perfect control of an active brain; they must be business-bred and well informed, quick of apprehension and rapid in execution and thoroughly at home in grammar, spelling, punctuation and composition; good linguists, with an instinct for art and a taste for literature. No matter what style of shorthand they have acquired, they must be equal to all emergencies in taking notes and write them so that they will be readily legible ever after. Their familiarity with the typewriter and their skill in handling it in order to produce perfect and rapid transcriptions are equally essential.

Any one possessing these qualifications would, of course, be familiar with all kinds of office routine and may reasonably be supposed to be fully alive to the value and advantage of observing that wisdom and tact which a daily intercourse with the world readily suggests. Neatness in dress and appearance, decorum in all you say or do, punctuality in all your engagements, strict attention to whatever business you have in hand, equanimity of temper and courtesy in intercourse with others, together with business tact and a liberal use of common sense are only a few of the points that must be cultivated by the typewriter as much as by anyone else who would wish to get along in the world.

Who is there that would not gladly give the title of "The Ideal Lady Typewriter" to her who possesses all these qualifications?

FRANK GERBETH.

\* \* \*

THE IDEAL LADY TYPEWRITER must be, first, last, and all the time, a lady with business propensities. Let her be an expert on the machine or with the pen, let her be perfectly competent to fill her position so far as preparation in the winged art is concerned,

yet if she be negligent, careless, and indifferent in her work, if she has no natural adaptability for business, she is sure to fail. Business men do not care to, and will not longer than is necessary, intrust their interests and secrets to a young lady who has no "head" for business; who does her work in the easiest manner in which it may be disposed of, sacrificing the interests of her employer to her own laxity.

She possesses a thorough and practical knowledge of shorthand and the typewriter. She prides herself upon the work which leaves her desk; and while she works rapidly, yet she by no means sacrifices good work for speed. There is upon her work no trace of incompetency or carelessness, and it leaves her hands with a neat, tasty, and business-like appearance. She exercises in all her duties those great cardinal principles of success—a system and promptness.

She interests herself in her employer's business, throwing her entire ability into her efforts for success. She places her own pleasures and engagements subservient to his interests, consulting his welfare in all her work. By her fidelity in attending to business, she wins his confidence, and becomes almost indispensable to him in the transaction of his business.

She is a woman of sterling character; one who has an aim in life. She is of pleasant address; and without being unduly familiar, avoids the opposite extreme of being unnecessarily abrupt. She preserves at all times that calm, dignified, yet pleasing manner which is but too seldom found in business life. There is an undescribable *something* in her nature that commands respect and admiration from all with whom she comes in contact. Her constant study is growth. Every night finds her nearer her ideal than did the morning.

ALBERT N. ORCUTT,  
Waterloo, Iowa.

\* \* \*

NEATNESS is an essential characteristic of a typewritist; deftness is important and comeliness and lady-like manners are requisite graces. The ideal typewriter lady, therefore, is a composite of neatness, deftness, comeliness and good manners, and the business man who possesses such a person has a jewel whose value is not computed from the amount of salary paid; who is not

regarded as an intelligent machine, but whose personality is felt, whose cheerful disposition is like a ray of sunshine and whose refining influence curbs ill-humor when business cares press.

The cheery "Good Morning" of the ideal typewriter lady, the gleam of white, even teeth, the swish of her garments, and the hint of a perfume which does not intrude, have a magical effect on the office force. If there was a tendency to lounge before her entrance, it has disappeared before the office gate has ceased to click, and good humor is visible upon every face. The clink of the cover as she lifts it from the typewriter, the clang of the carriage, even the soft scraping of the chair have charms; and when her deft fingers print in firm letters the notes of her shorthand, the types do not clatter, but have a rhythm, an even delicacy of touch which is almost soothing.

The ideal typewriter lady is an artist. She has an intelligent conception of her work, takes a just pride in all that she does, and raises the work from a trade to an art. The play of her white, well-kept fingers over the keys is the poetry of motion. The poise of her head, the graceful convulsions of her body are poetic. Her dress is modest and becoming. It may be a plain color, but her artistic instinct prompts her to relieve it by a gleam of lace or white linen. She is so unobtrusive that but for the click of the busy machine, one would scarcely know she was there, yet as we appear to feel rather than to see certain beautiful things, so the ideal typewriter lady possesses an insistence which appeals to our imagination, and her presence refines the gross which may be found in a collection of men, of varying tastes and habits, in any business establishment.

To describe her features is not a task the writer will attempt. The beauty of the rose differs from the lily, as the violet is unlike the pansy, yet each has its admirers, and the bloom of the one, the delicacy of the other, touch responsive chords in all beholders.

WM. E. TRIBIT,  
Chester, Pa.

\* \* \*

My ideal lady typewriter, I fear, is rather practical, for my idea of the "Ideal Lady Typewriter" is the one portrayed in typewriter advertisements, dressed very daintily,

hair fluffy, figure and face pretty, seated at typewriter with notes that might have been engraved, before her, and tiny hands, with very taper fingers (not battered ends), poised "just so" over the keys. (She has just been employed, I imagine, and will probably marry her employer next year).

But isn't the everyday lady typewriter a little different? We all seem to agree that she should keep the keys of her typewriter clean; also her finger-nails, her teeth and her face and hands, and should comb her hair. Her dress should be neat, clean and not conspicuous, likewise hat, shoes and gloves, but as the law of this country gives such latitude in personal matters, I shall not presume to prescribe the color or cut of her costume.

Now, it strikes me, these rules would apply to any man or woman in any profession. A person entering a profession is supposed to know what is expected of them professionally. And shorthand schools of good standing, instruct their pupils in the details of spelling, punctuation, etc. I do not see why she should differ much from a man typewriter. They both should understand their business thoroughly and attend to it strictly while at the office. Both should be able to concentrate their minds on their work, should be thoroughly practical, and learn, understand and take an interest in their employer's business, cultivate memory, mind their own business and leave all business at the office. Bid it adieu at the office door, and think of and be something else when you leave. Eight or ten hours a day concentrated on one idea is sufficient. Your mind will be brighter and clearer and you will be better fitted for your business, if the spice of variety is introduced in your out-of-office life. If this course is pursued, right conduct relating to the profession is sure to follow.

M. A. D.

"REPLY Chivalrous," by Mr. Chas. H. White, makes me wonder if stenographers are business men and women, who would like to be recognized as such in the business world or a pack of spitting, spiteful children. Is the whole conglomeration of said "Reply" worth the time it takes to read it? Not to me.

M. A. D.

\* \* \*

THE man of business sat in his deserted office late, one evening, when no sound disturbed his reverie save the lazy buzzing of

the flies and the ceaseless patter of feet on the street. The day had been very vexatious in his own affairs and, in addition to this, he had been sorely vexed with the work of Miss Pick, his stenographer.

As he sat, thus resting his dazed and confused faculties, his head dropped and his mind wandered off in the land of dreams. Suddenly he thought himself standing by a desk, in a neatly furnished office, at which sat a lady typewriter. He was at once fascinated by the graceful and expert manner with which she manipulated the writing machine, and he gazed attentively with wondering eyes, though seemingly invisible to the occupants of the room.

She was dressed scrupulously neat and was a lady in every sense of the word, one of those whose presence brings brightness and gladness everywhere. Her face, though pleasant, was more intelligent than beautiful. She took dictation rapidly and faultlessly and transcribed it deftly, without error or hesitation, and the construction of her transcript showed a thorough knowledge of the English language, besides exhibiting good business and common sense. As the dreamer watched, with pleasing and graceful manner, the lady went through a variety of work on the machine, manifold and letterpress work, doing all speedily, neatly and accurately, without flaw or error, and the appearance of the office showed her to be, womanlike, useful in other ways. Finishing her work, she carefully cleaned her machine, then adjusting her hat and bidding her employer a cheerful "good evening" she turned to the door. Catching sight of our dreamer she gave a graceful bow, and in returning the bow the dreamer toppled from his chair and was thus rudely awakened from his vision.

His "Ideal" had vanished, like a mirage; but the memory of her, who would indeed have been a "joy forever" will linger ever in his recollection, and may be materialized at some day not far in the future.

S. ROLAND HALL.

A NUMBER of subscribers have called our attention to the fact that the name of Dr. W. R. Cowers, in the article on "Phonography in Medicine," on page 48 of the February number, should have been Gowers. The article was taken from the *Medical News*, and, of course, the printer followed copy. We are glad, however, to make the correction.




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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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### "Charity Envieth Not."

THE STENOGRAPHER has done what it could in the past to hold up the reputation of the entire profession. It will do what it can in the future to uphold the dignity of shorthand journalism and to promote the genuine interests of the shorthand writers of the country.

It has striven to be on friendly terms with all of its co-laborers in the same field. It has no jealousies of any. If it were possible, it would add to the reputation, to the merit and to the success of every one.

It is not "envious" of *The Phonographic World*, as charged by its editor in his May number. It does not dispute the quality of the "brains" which preside over the editorial department of that journal. It would not detract one jot from the financial success, in publishing a magazine or in selling typewriters, to which he is legitimately entitled. It would, if it were possible, modify

his views and teach him to have a higher regard for those who are "only amanuenses," and who are supposed to be the patrons of shorthand journals. It would prefer that he should not speak disrespectfully of the honest toilers, nor of the sentiments which they hold concerning integrity of life and faithfulness to the convictions of duty. It will not enter upon a controversy with Mr. Miner as to the right of THE STENOGRAPHER to the name which it has copyrighted, nor as to the number or character of its patrons. It will not even reproduce the disgraceful language used by him in the editorial referred to, because it feels that, in due time, he will be ashamed of what he has written, and it would not willingly increase the difficulties which would attend his efforts at repentance. Our charity is broad enough to forgive him even before he asks it, for we are sure that he does not realize what he has done. We only regret, for the honor and credit of the craft, that he has so far forgotten himself and the duty he owes to his brothers and sisters throughout the world.

\* \* \*

### The Ambitions of Amanuenses.

LIKE to see expert office amanuenses looking forward to better things. If they are really capable of it, why should they not "climb up?" Why should they forever fill the drudgery role, vegetate and deteriorate?

Ambition and hope keep calling upon the amanuensis and urge him forward. The questions which he asks require careful consideration. THE STENOGRAPHER opens its columns to the replies of the ablest in the land. First, brother Thorne, of the Law Department, speaks words of advice and good cheer; then brother David Wolfe Brown, of the Congressional staff, tells the aspiring amanuensis how to work his way upward in the field of the Court reporter,

and now, brother Kendrick C. Hill, replies to the yearnings of an ambitious youth. Read, digest and benefit by the combined wisdom of these men—live men who furnish you with live thoughts upon these practical questions. The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER desires to help everyone, who is capable of being helped, to "climb up."

\* \* \*

As THIS form goes to press, we receive a notice of the death of Thomas May Peirce, the eminent educator, principal and founder of one of the leading business schools of the country. He will be missed by thousands who had been benefitted by his wise teaching and had learned to respect and love him.

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: I have read with great interest Mr. Brown's sketch of my brother, and your editorial on the same subject. I am very much pleased with both, and tender you my profound thanks for them. Very truly yours,

E. V. MURPHY.

\* \* \*

WE were favored with a brief visit from our friend Mr. Edward Weston Nichols, of Boston, Mass., who was on his way to Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Nichols had charge of most of the correspondence of the Triennial Committee for the late Conclave of Knights Templar, held in Boston. He is an enthusiastic student of shorthand in all its varieties. Mr. Nichols also has had much experience in connection with railroad and naval matters, and is one of the most delightful men it has been our pleasure to meet.

\* \* \*

MESSRS. BUFORD DUKE & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., in recently reporting the case of the United States *vs.* M. A. Spurr, made quite a record. As the court sat until 4.30,

and the testimony was to be delivered in about an hour after adjournment, they moved their entire force into an office in the court house. Three of the best stenographers and typewriters obtainable, in addition to the above members of the firm, a proof reader and a general assistant, constituted the working force. By doing the reporting in short "takes" they were enabled to deliver a complete verbatim record of the proceedings, averaging about 130 pages a day. The entire case covered 1540 pages, or about 4000 folios. There were three copies furnished, and the charges were ten dollars per diem for attendance, ten cents per folio for first copy, and half price for additional copies.

\* \* \*

MR. WATSON's theory that the student will acquire facility in reading shorthand by properly learning to write it, is one worthy of careful consideration. The student who can write, without hesitation, the correct outline for a word, should, of course, be able to recognize it, without hesitation, when he comes to read his notes.

It seems to us that the main question is, What is the best way to bring the student to that point where he can write the proper outline of a word without the slightest hesitation?

\* \* \*

It gives us great pleasure to announce that brother Kendrick C. Hill was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in Fraternal Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M., at Trenton, N. J., on April 27th. The occasion was a most interesting one on account of the very large attendance of prominent members of the order, as well as of the character of the candidate and the rendering of the ceremonies incident to the work. We congratulate brother Hill upon his exaltation, and we congratulate the fraternity upon his reception.

## THE STENOGRAPHER.

THE New York State Stenographers' Association's twenty-first annual meeting, which will be held at Syracuse, August 27th and 28th, 1896, promises to be one of the best of its many important conventions. David Wolfe Brown, Edwin R. Gardiner, Frank H. Burt, and other official shorthand writers of world-wide reputation as scholarly stenographers are expected to be present and read essays upon subjects of vital interest to the profession. And not few are its own active members who are in the front rank of the stenographic host.

\* \* \*

Miss G. A. S., of Altoona, Pa., who has sent us the beautifully written shorthand notes of Mr. David Wolfe Brown's article on Dennis F. Murphy, page 133, of the May number of THE STENOGRAPHER, makes the following remark, in her letter: "Mr. Thorne, in the January issue of THE STENOGRAPHER, says that, 'shorthand, when written for publication, discloses a restriction of movement, etc., which are not present in rapidly written notes in actual work.' I realize this fact in writing this article, which has been written within limited space."

\* \* \*

THE army of young women who make their living as stenographers and typewriters are generally discreet, and, respecting themselves, command the respect of others. As a rule they require no protection save that which the law gives to every citizen. Judge Biddle, by his sentence in the Bittles case, shows offensive and evil-minded employers how complete this protection is when he sent William Bittles to the county prison for six months for kissing his typewriter and in other ways presuming on her supposed defenseless position. He now knows, and every employer of like low character may know as well, that a respectable young woman earning her daily bread is not defenseless, but has in the law and the courts a mighty weapon at her command

for the vindication of her character and the protection of her person.—*Press*.

\* \* \*

OUR casual remark, in the April number of THE STENOGRAPHER, that Mr. Miner advertised that he had "upwards of 600 typewriters of every known make in stock," and also announced that he had reduced the price of *The World* to fifty cents a year, seems to have touched an unusually sensitive spot, judging by the torrent of invective and personal abuse with which he regales his readers in his May issue.

Mr. Miner says that the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, being "merely a hired amanuensis," knows nothing about typewriters, and intimates that "amanuenses have no brains," anyway.

In the matter of "brains," in which Mr. Miner claims that THE STENOGRAPHER is so sadly deficient, and of which he says he has such an abundant store "on tap," we would respectfully refer to the world-renowned names which have appeared in THE STENOGRAPHER as regular or occasional contributors: Thorne, Kendrick C. Hill, Bishop, Watson, David Wolfe Brown, Edmunds, Munson, Longley, Osgoodby, Andrews, Torrey, Dement, Platt, Tombo, Thornton, Barlow, Carey, Duke, Risteen, Fullmer, Henderson, Needham, Rose, Mueller, Towndrow, Anderson, White, Burt, Desjardins, Irland, Mrs. Burnz, Miss Jeannette Ballantyne, Mrs. White, Miss Fowler, Miss Risteen, and many others.

If we had "six hundred second-hand typewriters" to sell we should be glad to have people read our trade catalogue, without asking them to pay for the opportunity of doing so.

If we had to depend for our living upon selling second-hand typewriters, we should not think of asking people to pay us even fifty cents a year for the privilege of reading our advertising circulars, but should be only too glad to give them away.



WE shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind of educational preparation* is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

\* \* \*

### Notes and Comments.

**R**EFERRING to several points in the May number: In my paragraph on punctuation the printer has perverted my meaning by substituting the word "italics" for "red ink," as I feel sure I had it. Much the pupil ignorant of commas would care for *italics*! Red ink makes a deeper impression, and its use is really a valuable help in teaching this subject. The youth to be operated on, after perusing the exercises, writes them from dictation and is expected to reproduce them on the machine.

That fine page of *Munson* ought to be a treat to all lovers of truly legible phonography.

Office experience—a theme that has bothered my brain, not a little—seems to be pretty well explained at last in several of the articles on "The Ideal Lady Typewriter," and is very much as one would naturally expect it to be—competency, tact, and attention to the work on hand.

In the "Isaac Pitman Department" I find a clipping from *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly* on the necessity of "devoting much time to the reading of shorthand" which gives me

something like "that tired feeling" I read so much about. Why should progressive American teachers quote with approval this antiquated and utterly useless English advice? When I first had the pleasure of announcing the fact that my pupils were invariably able to read their reporting notes without having spent an hour in practice, I well remember the incredulous outburst of the distinguished author of *The Phrase*: Why should pupils be able to do such a thing? That was years ago and Mr. Morris had a right to be excused. There is no excuse for such gross ignorance now any more than there is for the typical individual who "didn't know it was loaded." Teach pupils to *write* correctly and they will surely *read* at the proper time without half trying, else depend upon it there is something radically wrong with the method of teaching. In four years of school teaching I cannot recall four exceptions to the fact above stated; in truth *reading* is a matter rarely alluded to in this school.

Recently I have made much use of written shorthand keys to exercises. One cannot, of course, glance over those keys without doing *some reading*, after a fashion; but, if any teacher should get the impression that here is the secret of it all, he would be quite mistaken, as the outcome was uniformly the same before I ever thought of using such helps.

There can be no true progress in teaching so long as this erroneous notion prevails. Away with it. JOHN WATSON.

MR. A. P. LITTLE gave us the pleasure of a call, at our office, the other day. He was in Philadelphia opening up an office at No. 665, Bourse Building, which will be in charge of Mr. F. A. Alexander, for the sale of the standard typewriter supplies manufactured by Mr. Little. We would urge operators in the city to call at the Bourse and examine these supplies.

From "The Argus," Portland, Me.,  
May 1, 1896.

The New England Typewriter Company has been organized at Portland for the purpose of manufacturing and selling typewriters, with \$300,000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Douglass Smith; treasurer, Granger Farwell, both of Chicago, Ill.





[The following, from the pen of a prominent Western court reporter, is given place, at the urgent solicitation of some of the editor's personal friends.]

## Brother Miner Out of Town.

From the leading editorial in the *World*, for May, we learn that Brother Miner is absent from his chair. And, by the way—editorials are rare in the *World*. Brother Miner should adhere to his rule of having no editorials, if during his absence the "devil" is to "pie the form," as in the May number, he having apparently gone into the "hell-box" for some "slugs."

This editorial by the "devil" indicates that he has very prominent blacksmithing propensities, it being roughly fashioned and crudely constructed.

This "devil"—in Brother Miner's absence, proceeds to jump on Brother Hemperley, of THE STENOGRAPHER, in a manner that is as noticeably uncalled for as it is uncouth and disgusting.

I have the pleasure of possessing all the bound volumes of THE STENOGRAPHER, and quite a number of the *World*, and among all these pages, there is no page which I am as heartily ashamed of as I am of this last raving of the *World's* "devil."

It is true that, after a careful perusal of these two magazines for many years, I have been forced to admit that Brother Miner has a larger and more varied "junk-shop" than Brother Hemperley; and also that perhaps Brother Miner gets a larger "take-out" than Brother Hemperley from the Remington and Williams profits, as well as from other sources.

If the editorial by the "devil" were not conclusive as to the absence of Brother Miner, we would be convinced by turning to page 324 of the May number, for there would greet us the familiar scene of "Mrs. O'Toole telling what she knew about it," which we have seen once or twice before, but the "devil" didn't know it.

It has always been a subject of much debate in my mind as to how the *World* was "made up," for we find articles on all subjects, from everybody, scattered indiscriminately throughout its pages. We believe now that this is accounted for by Brother Miner's endeavor to photograph his "600 typewriters of every known make," which he has in his "junkshop," of which

he speaks so proudly and affectionately in his February issue.

It was with certainty that I consulted the pages of the *World* to know whether I should chew or smoke, or ride a "bike," and in fact, I believe in the bound volumes I have on hand, there is contained every item of information that could be desired by anyone—except on shorthand subjects—and while I have at times conned its pages to discover when we would have an eclipse of the sun, without finding it, yet I firmly believe that information is somewhere hidden away among the mysteries therein contained.

Whenever asked as to any point of information, by a friend, I immediately tell him that while I cannot personally give him the the information, yet I have the bound volumes of the *Phonographic World*, and I know it is somewhere between its covers.

But, seriously, is it not a deplorable fact that the editor of one of our leading professional magazines has descended to the coarsest abuse of a brother editor, with no apparent justification? If a rebuke were necessary, it might have been administered in a dignified, courteous and gentlemanly way, which would have had some weight, whereas, an editorial like the *World's* latest, but disgusts the reader. We would expect such language from sensational daily papers, but not from a monthly professional magazine supposed to be devoted to the interests of stenography.

In closing, I cannot but refer to Brother Hemperley's dignified and able manner of conducting THE STENOGRAPHER. While in its pages have appeared articles and editorials not in full accord with the writer's opinions, yet they have at all times been dignified, polished and charitable; and, for a clean, clear and ably edited magazine, I know none that stand higher in the stenographic profession than THE STENOGRAPHER.  
E K U D.

## SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

WILLIAM S. AYRES, Jr., 307 W. 21st St., New York City, in the Burnz system.

In the Isaac Pitman system, by Guy Martin, Box 398, Central City, Nebr.

A. M. Gibson, of Wickliffe, Ky., desires correspondents in the Pitman phonetic shorthand.

## Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

MR. E. J. FORNEY, principal of the shorthand department in the Greensboro, N. C., State Normal School, where the Isaac Pitman system is exclusively taught, recently delivered a very interesting lecture on Phonography, using the special lantern slides illustrating the art, and issued by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, of 33 Union Square, N. Y. In writing, Mr. Forney says: "The lecture was not only enjoyed by all of the shorthand students, but also by a large number of the regular school."

THE following, from "*Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*," will, no doubt, interest stenographers generally:

"Inquiries reach us from time to time concerning the production of *P. S. W.* From the fact that the shorthand in the *Phonetic Journal* has for over twenty years been produced from movable shorthand type, there is an impression, even among some well-informed phonographers, that the shorthand of *P. S. W.* is of the same character. But this is not the case. The shorthand of *P. S. W.*—which we are glad to say is meeting with constantly increasing favor—is produced by a process known as "typographic etching." Brass plates are used of the size of a page of the *Weekly*, and one side of these is covered with a wax etching ground. The shorthand characters are engraved on the wax, by means of tools specially designed for the purpose. Electrotypes are prepared from the wax plates in the ordinary way, and from these the *Weekly* is printed. It may be added that this is the only shorthand periodical in the United Kingdom produced by this method.

"Business Correspondence in Shorthand," Nos. 1 and 2, mentioned at the foot of this page, are two excellent practice books that should be more widely known in business colleges and schools. Messrs. Perkins & Herpel, of the old established and well-known Mercantile College in St. Louis, write in regard to these works: "These books are highly satisfactory to us. The business letters they contain are exceptionally well chosen to fit the pupil for business work, and we use them very extensively."

SINCE last reported, the Certificate of Proficiency for teachers of the Isaac Pitman phonography has been awarded to Mr. R. D. Nimmo, 18 Lawrier Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

MR. WM. WHITFORD, the well known medical reporter, and writer of the Isaac Pitman system is official reporter for twelve of the leading medical and scientific societies in this country.

\* \* \*

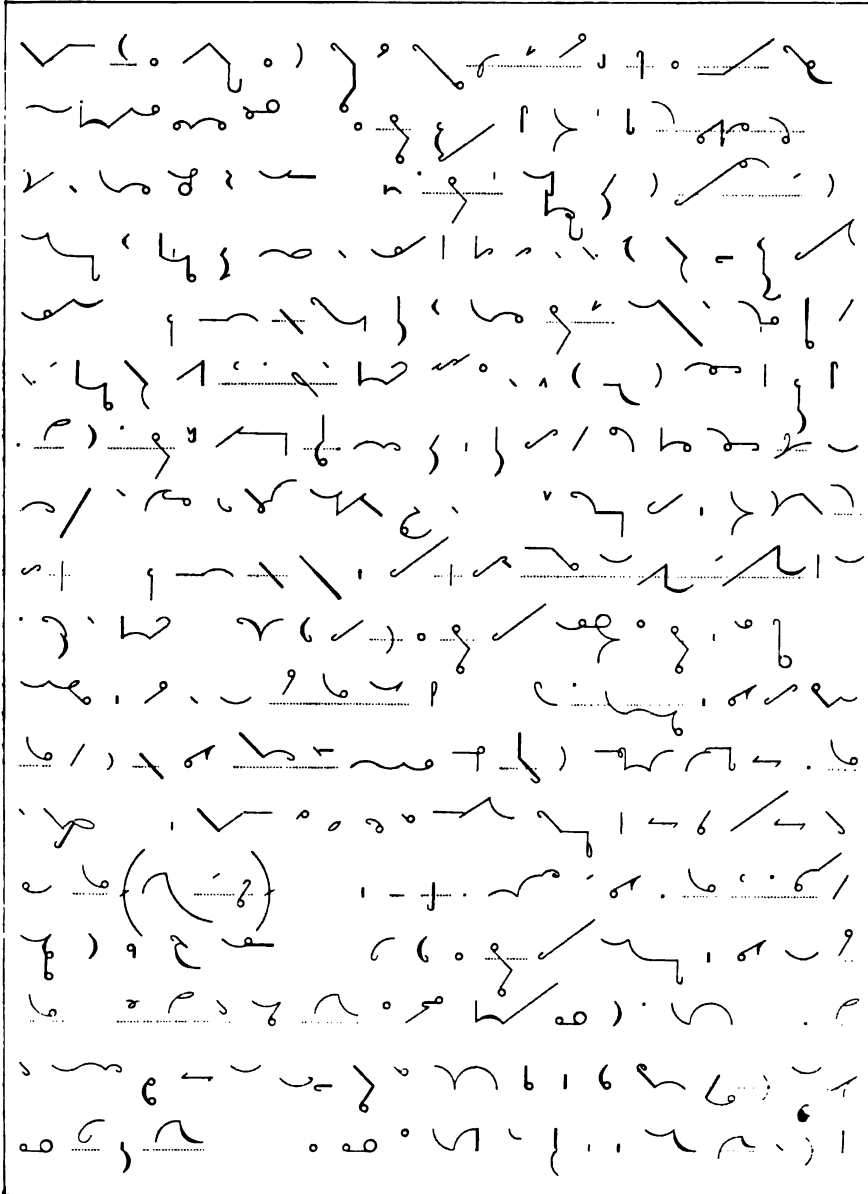
### Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

Burke, though his reputation is so prodigious, and is perhaps still on the rise, did not, during his career, perceive many of the contemporaneous symptoms of success. His speeches, when they were delivered, fell on deaf or heedless ears. There are two famous instances of that neglect. He made a speech on Indian administration (1) which was so wearisome and so ineffective that Dundas, who was the Minister to answer it, turned round to Pitt, and they both agreed that it was not worth answering. When it came to be printed it was that famous speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, which Pitt and Dundas both read with a stupor of admiration, and wondered as to how they could have so mistaken it when it was delivered. The last was a speech, I do not recollect at this moment which it was, but it was one which Sir Thomas Erskine, surely no mean judge of eloquence, found absolutely intolerable to listen to. I forget whether he fell asleep, or went out. When it came to be published he wore out one or two copies in reading and re-reading it in a frenzy of admiration. Very well then, we see his speeches were unsuccessful as speeches, but not as treatises. In the next place, he rose to no high office in the State. For a few months he held one subordinate office which used to be held by men of great eminence because it had been so extremely lucrative—the office of Paymaster-General. (2) But Burke as the first fruits of his economic reform, (3) practised it—which is rare—upon his own office. (Laughter and cheers.) He cut down the emoluments, and held the office with a salary which in those days was considered comparatively insignificant. Well, then, his speeches were ineffective; he held no high office. What is the last point in which his life as regards temporary success was a failure? The last point in my mind is this—in none of the great objects of his earlier days did this sublime genius see any real success while he was alive. His success has followed after death, but he never lived to see it.

Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., \$1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, \$1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



\*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

## Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.  
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

## Corresponding Style.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your catalogue and price list, and thank you for your prompt attention. I have read carefully every portion of your catalogue and have concluded to erect a 100-ton ice factory. I have several spacious buildings which are at present unoccupied, and which will serve exceedingly well for an ice factory. The buildings had formerly been used as woolen mills, and the boiler plant connected therewith will be amply sufficient to supply all the steam and power necessary for the ice plant—that is, enough steam for condensation, for the engine, pumps and other appliances.

The buildings are located on the banks of the Miami river, and good cold water can be obtained in any quantity; still, the temperature of this water may be rather high, and if you think it advisable to have water of a lower temperature, I will at once begin digging artesian wells.

There is a railroad siding on the premises, and the cars are run directly to the side of the boiler room, which makes it very convenient and economical. I expect to do a large shipping business when my ice factory is once in operation, and wish to arrange the ice chute in such a way as to chute the ice directly from the freezing room into the cars. I have no doubt but that your engineer, Mr. Allen, will understand how to lay out the plant in a satisfactory manner, and I am anxiously awaiting his arrival.

Very truly yours.

\* \* \*

## Reporting Style.

*Extract from an Eulogy on Wendell Phillips, by George William Curtis.*

"For his great work of arousing the country and piercing the national conscience, Phillips was especially fitted; not only by the com-

manding will and genius of the orator, but by the profound sincerity of his faith in the people. The party leaders of his time had a qualified faith in the people. His was unqualified. To many of his fellow citizens it seemed mad, quixotic, whimsical, or merely feigned. To some of them, even now, he appears to have been only an eloquent demagogue. But his life is the reply. To no act of his, to no private advantage sought or gained, to no use of his masterly power except to promote purposes which he believed to be essential to the public welfare, could they ever point who charged him with base motives or personal ends. No man, indeed, can take a chief part in tumultuous national controversy without encountering misjudgment and reproach and unmeasured condemnation. But it does not affect the lofty patriotism of the American Revolution that Adam Smith believed it to be stimulated by the vanity of colonial shop-keepers. It does not dim the lustre of the Methodist revival of religious sentiment in England that the bishops branded it as a vulgar and ignorant enthusiasm. Wendell Phillips held with John Bright, that the first five hundred men who pass in the Strand would make as good a Parliament as that which sits at St. Stephen's. A student of history, and a close observer of men, he rejected that fear of the multitude which springs from the feeling that the many are ignorant while the few are wise; and he believed the saying, too profound for Tallyrand, to whom it is ascribed, that everybody knows more than anybody. The great argument for popular government is not the essential righteousness of a majority, but the celestial law which subordinates the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendancy, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the moon."

THE LIGHT LINER for May—No. 1 (new series) of volume 2, edited and published by John Robt. Gregg, head office, 94 Washington St., Chicago, Ills., has just been received.

Mr. Gregg is very enthusiastic over the success of his system in America. He has

prosperous schools in Boston, New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. Professor Alfred E. Day, a former Graham teacher and author, has taken up the Gregg, and reports tremendous success.



# THE STENOGRAPHER.

## Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1896, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute,  
23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

It is a strange thing how little in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered by every part of their organization: but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great ugly black rain-cloud were brought up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for

him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them, he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "too bright and good, for human nature's daily food;" it is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for the soothing and purifying it from its dross and dust. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometime awful, never the same for two moments together: almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us, is as distinct, as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal is essential. And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations. \* \* \* \* If, in our moments of utter idleness and insipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of? One says it has been wet, and another it has been windy, and another it has been warm."

From the "Journal," Jersey City, N. J.,  
May 2, 1896.

The Johnson Book Typewriter Company will have its principal office in New York. It will manufacture and sell an improved typewriter to write on books and records. Its capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100. All the stock has been taken. J. W. Johnson, of New York, holds 996 shares, and W. L. Watson, H. P. Quatlander and J. W. Free, of New York, and Henry J. Morris, of 4 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, hold one share each.

Miss JANET N. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, would like a situation to teach Isaac Pitman shorthand. Miss Butler is thoroughly competent. Please address her, care of THE STENOGRAPHER.

MR. WILLIAM H. JONES, C. T. S., N. P. S., member of the National Society of Shorthand Teachers, 41 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England, is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE STENOGRAPHER.

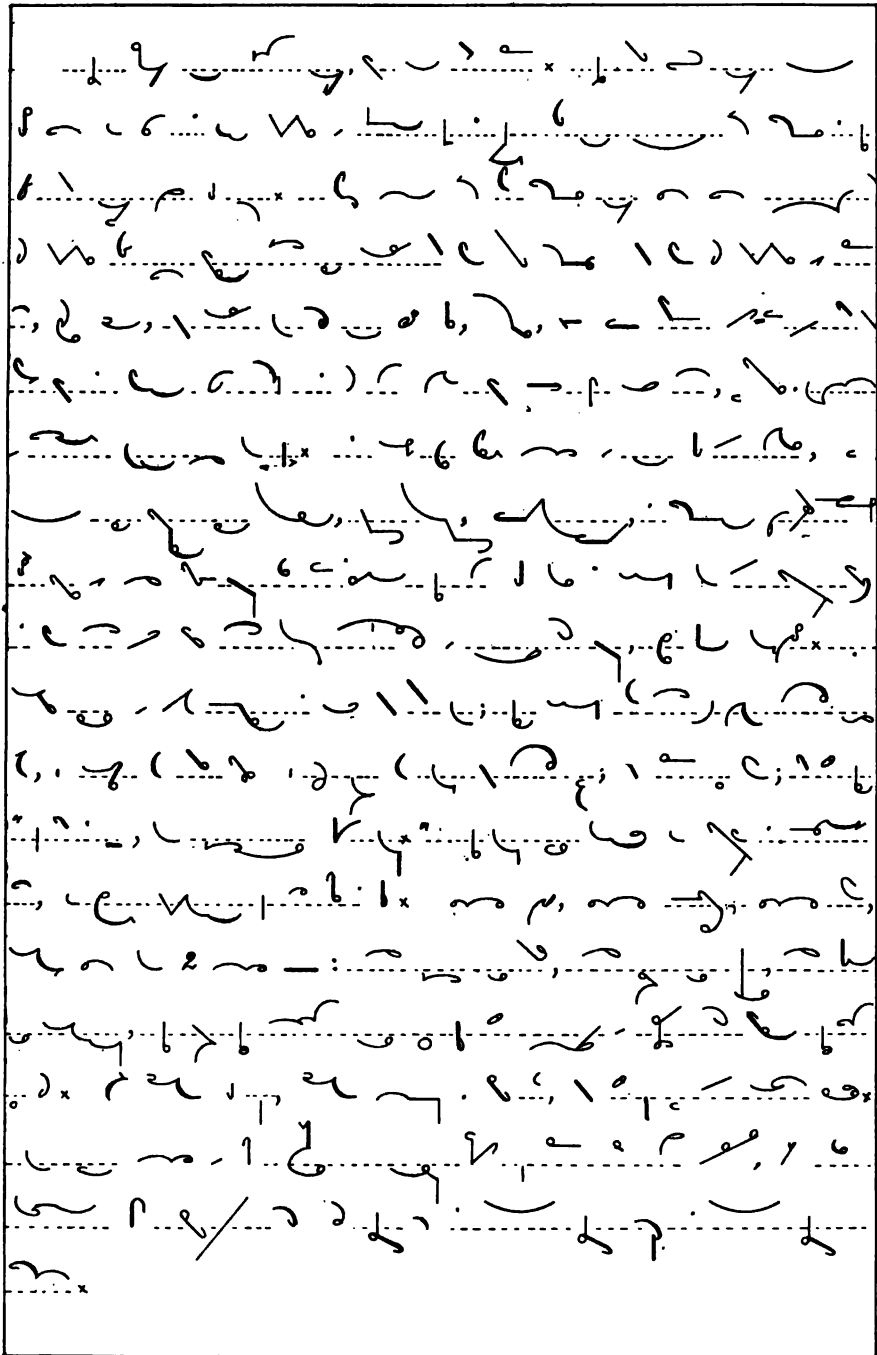
Down on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is a town named Wareham and pronounced "Ware'am." The following is said to be an actual fact:

A modern maid, of years a score,  
The Massachusetts road biked o'er  
All trig and taut in bloomers.  
The native stared as on she flew:  
Of bifurcated skirts he knew  
Naught save the faintest rumors.

On seeing him, she paused: "O, pray  
Good sir," she said, "Is this the way  
To Wareham! If not—where?—and how?"  
"Wal, Miss," he said with curious glance,  
"They're new to me, but I would chance  
My pile you wear 'em 'bout right now!"

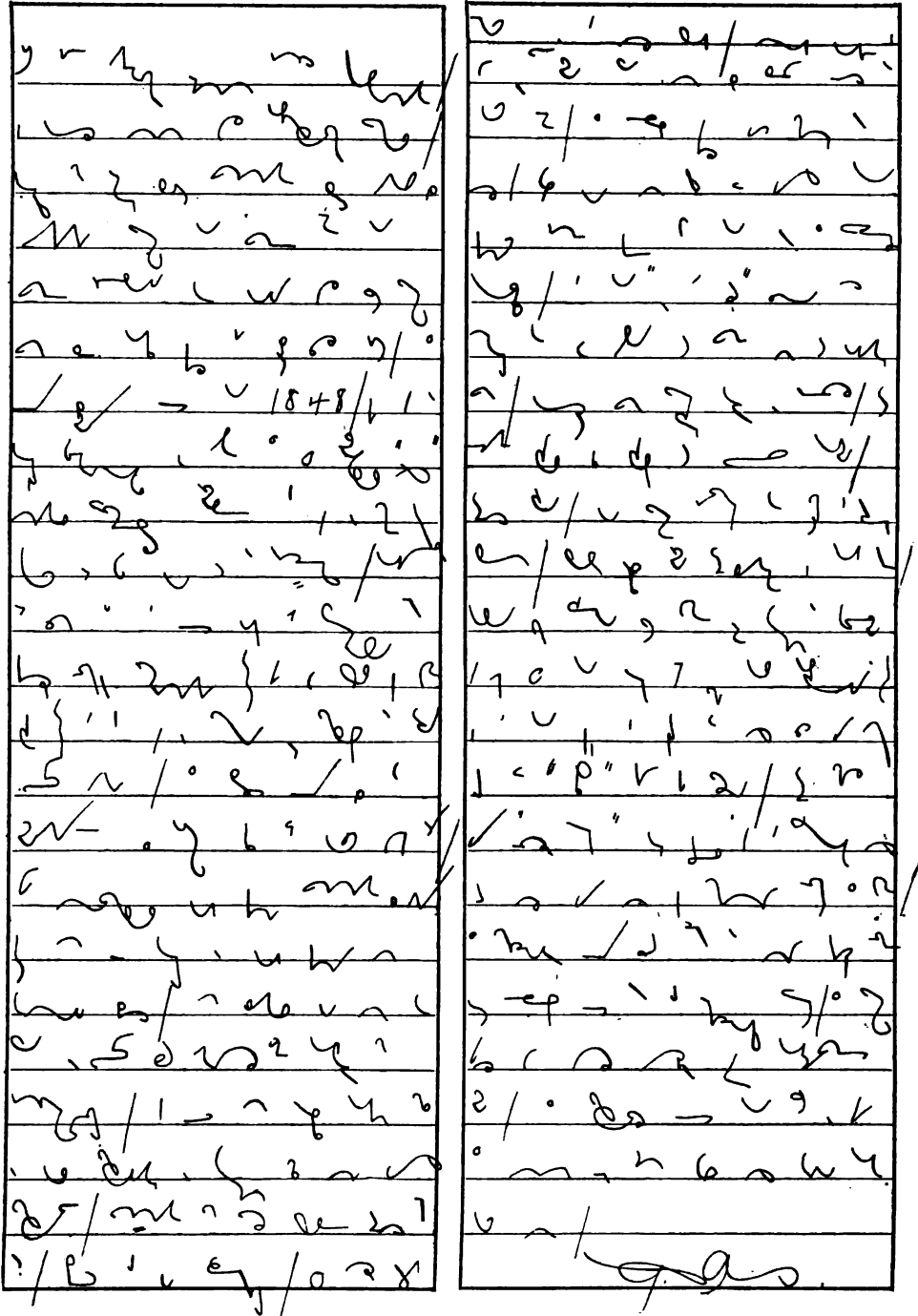
—Comfort.

Munson Shorthand.



# THE STENOGRAPHER.

Dennis F. Murphy—By David Wolfe Brown—See May No. of  
 "The Stenographer"—Benn Pitman Shorthand.







## Foreign Notes.

DR. RUDOLPH TOMBO.

It is, perhaps, not out of place to begin these notes by introducing to the readers of *THE STENOGRAPHER* Dr. Max Weiss, the well-known stenographer to the emperor of Germany. Dr. Weiss was born in Dreinfurt (East Prussia) in the year 1849. After graduating from college, he took up the study of theology and philosophy, at the University of Königsberg, where he was a pupil of the renowned philosopher, Friedrich Ueberweg. Being a proficient writer of the Gabelsberger system, he resolved, upon the completion of his studies, to devote himself exclusively to the profession of shorthand. In 1873 he was appointed official stenographer to the German Reichstag, which position he is still holding at the present day. Since 1888, Dr. Weiss has also been acting as stenographer to the German Emperor. As the public speeches of the Emperor were formerly often misquoted by the press, he decided to have them reported by a stenographer and selected Dr. Weiss for this purpose. The Emperor is accompanied by Dr. Weiss on his travels, and the transcriptions of the latter's notes are published in the official department of the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger*. When reporting the speeches of the Emperor, Dr. Weiss is compelled to write in a standing position, without any support for his notebook whatever, which fact renders his task rather difficult.

Dr. Weiss is, however, not only one of the most prominent practical stenographers of the Gabelsberger school, he is moreover highly esteemed as a successful propagandist for the Gabelsberger system in Prussia, in which part of the empire the Stolze system was formerly much more extensively used than the Gabelsberger system. According to the latest statistics, the Gabelsberger system is shown to have made decided progress in Prussia recently, so that at the present day it is almost as widely distributed in that country as is the Stolze system, as will be seen from the following tables:

In the middle of 1895, the Gabelsberger school in Germany and foreign countries numbered 976 associations with 29,266 members, while the Stolze school numbered 571 associations with 16,637 members. In Germany alone there are 784 associations with 22,391 members of the Gabelsberger school, and 486 associations with 13,936 members of the Stolze school. In Prussia alone there are 346 associations with 6,944 members of the Gabelsberger school, and 358 associations with 10,245 members of the Stolze school.

During the year ending June 30th, 1895, there were instructed in Germany and foreign countries 45,003 persons in the Gabelsberger system, and

and 14,176 persons in the Stolze system. In Germany alone 25,854 in the Gabelsberger and 11,307 in the Stolze. In Prussia alone 6,529 in the Gabelsberger and 8,879 in the Stolze.

The first International Congress of Gabelsberger stenographers will be held in Budapest, Hungary, in July of this year, on occasion of the celebration of National Millennium of Hungary. An organization will be founded at that time, which will include not only the writers of the original German system, but of all the adaptations to foreign languages. These adaptations are gaining more importance every day, as they are not merely theoretical expositions, but in practical use by hundreds and hundreds of stenographers all over the

world, having been officially introduced in the Parliaments of several countries.

DAVID WOLFE BROWN in the school which he will open in New York city offers unusual advantages to all who desire the very best kind of instruction, conducted by one of the leading exponents of the art. See his advertisement elsewhere.

*The Scientific American*, 361 Broadway, New York City, offers a premium of \$250.00 for the best essay on the subject: "The progress of invention during the past fifty years." This valuable journal has just reached its fiftieth anniversary.



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